

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY



BRA

2191

X

7/11/81

1980 Survey & Planning Grant

PART I - Hyde Park

submitted to
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 31, 1981



BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Property of
Library

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
LIBRARY
AUTHORITY



Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority

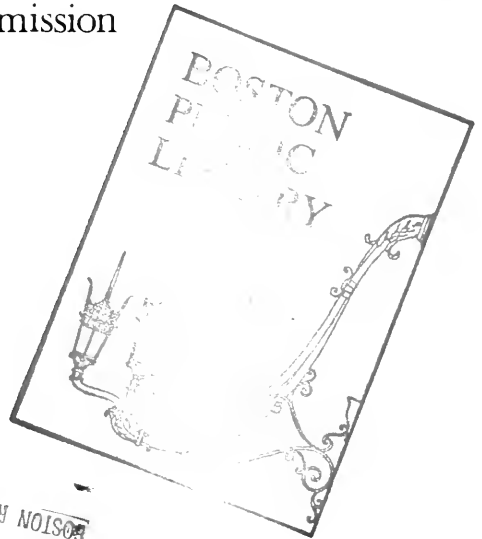
222
2171

*1980 Survey & Planning Grant

PART I - Hyde Park

submitted to
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 31, 1981



BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
PROPERTY OF
LIBRARY

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
LIBRARY



Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority



Historic Inventory Map Coding System - Boston

1. City is divided into the following districts, note abbreviations. A capital letter or pair will always precede a number for coding.

EB	-	East Boston	SB	-	South Boston
C	-	Charlestown	JP	-	Jamaica Plain
N/W	-	North End/Waterfront	R	-	Roxbury
BB	-	Back Bay	D	-	Dorchester
BH	-	Beacon Hill	RD	-	Roslindale
SC	-	Bay Village/Chinatown	WR	-	West Roxbury
FK	-	Fenway/Kenmore	HP	-	Hyde Park
AB	-	Allston/Brighton	GC	-	Government Center/North Station
MH	-	Mission Hill	WE	-	West End
SE	-	South End	CBD	-	Central Business District

2. Numerical system is divided into the following use categories. (MHC code is the underlying structure here with additional break-downs to deal with the large number of structures in the City).

Buildings 1-799

Further broken down into:

- Residential 1-399
(including all types of residential structures, apartments, out buildings, such as carriage houses, barns, stables, and garages)
- Commercial 400-499
(including retail, office, bank, gas stations, fast food, auto repair, super markets, shopping center, hotel, theatre, combined commercial/residential)
- Institutional 500-699
(including church, school, municipal, hospital, nursing home, club, R.R. station, civic, stadium)
- Manufacturing 700-799
including manufacturing, lofts, factory warehouse, mill

Cemetery 800-899

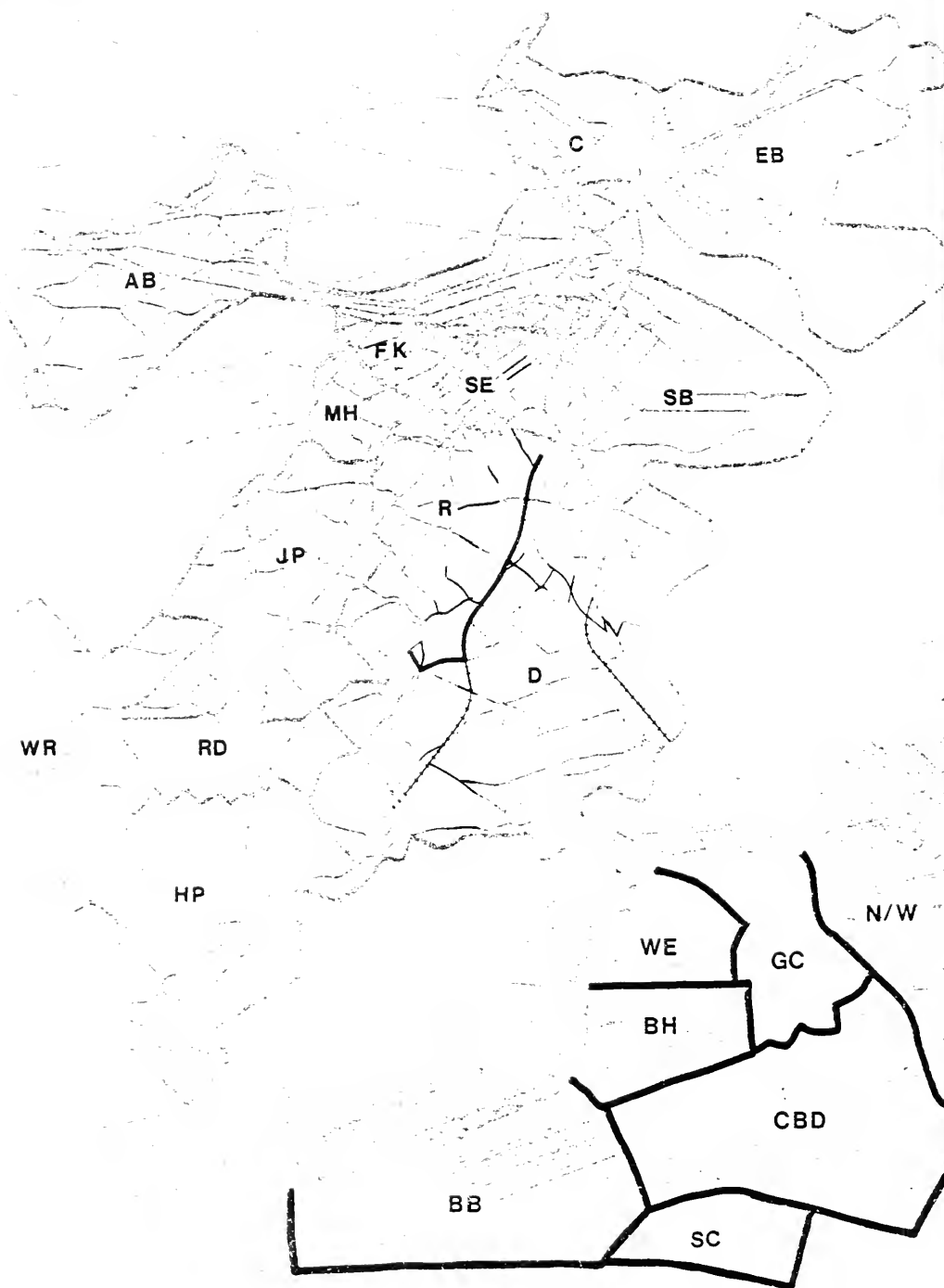
Structures, Parks, Monuments, Markers 900-999

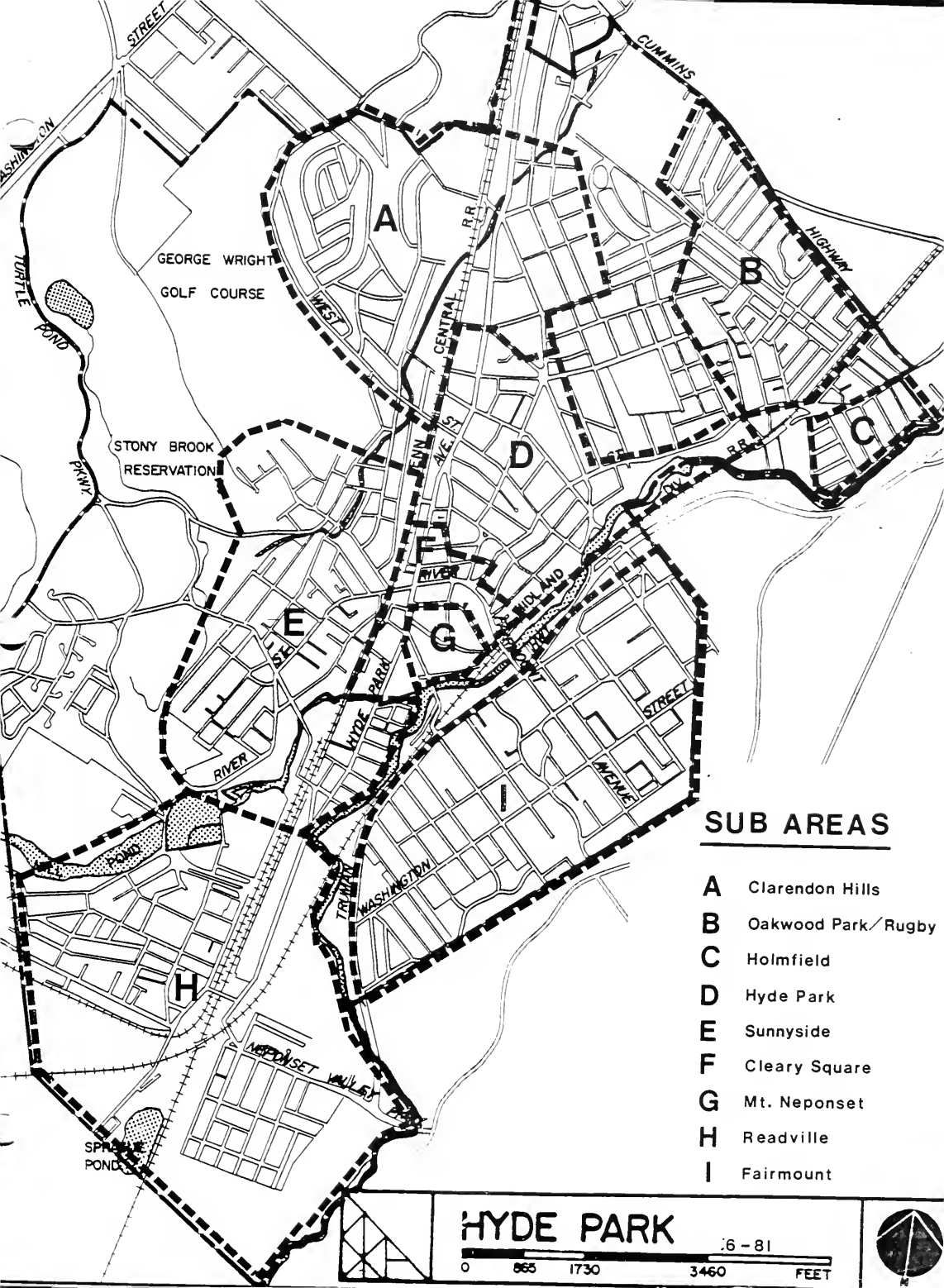
(including bridge, canal, dam, tunnel, road/path, windmill, fort, standpipe, marker/tablet, statue, fountain, milestone, parks, benches, training fields, clocks)

Streetscapes 1000-X

3. Example of how to use system

D159 - reflects a residential structure in Dorchester
H900 - reflects a bridge in Hyde Park
H371 - reflects a commercial structure in Hyde Park

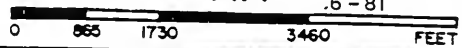




SUB AREAS

- A** Clarendon Hills
- B** Oakwood Park/Rugby
- C** Holmfield
- D** Hyde Park
- E** Sunnyside
- F** Cleary Square
- G** Mt. Neponset
- H** Readville
- I** Fairmount

HYDE PARK



.6 - 81





Photography - Photographs were taken for all buildings with individual forms as well as representative buildings included in streetscapes. In addition, a slide file of significant Hyde Park buildings was completed for use in presentations. Slides and photographs were taken by both consultants.

Information Organization - The 100-scale map (Building Style/Material/Type) and copies of all building information and street information forms will be kept on file at the offices of the Boston Landmarks Commission and will be available for consultations, as will other information produced as part of the Hyde Park Preservation Study, including slides; building and street information forms are organized in a loose-leaf notebook by area, and within each area are arranged alphabetically by address. These forms are numbered using a system adopted for all survey and inventory purposes in Boston (Appendix III). Duplicate building and street information forms will also be kept on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Bostonian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Boston Public Library, Hyde Park Branch Library, and the Hyde Park Historical Society.



ADDRESSES 854-890 HYDE PARK AVENUE, AND
475-499 AND 464-500 METROPOLITAN AVENUE

MAP NO. 9N|7E SUB-AREA CLARENDON HILLS

DATES PREDOMINANTLY BETWEEN 1866 AND 1876
source

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 15. 4/1, 4/2*, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5* | 4/6* - 80

STREET PATTERN INTERSECTION OF METROPOLITAN AVENUE (LAID OUT BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872)
AND HYDE PARK AVENUE, TWO OF HYDE PARK'S MAJOR STREETS. THIS SECTION OF HYDE PARK AVE.
WAS CUT THROUGH SOMETIME BETWEEN 1858 AND 1866. INTERSECTION IS NEAR RAILROAD-RIGHT OF WAY
(FORMER BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE LINE).

TOPOGRAPHY ON LOW GROUND SITUATED BETWEEN MT. MONTESEY TO THE WEST AND ROCKY
LEDGE, SALLY'S ROCK, TO THE EAST.

VISTAS HILLSIDE VIEWS TO WEST. NW VIEWS INTO ROSINDALE.

USE PREDOMINANTLY RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 1F

(WITH SOME AUTO SERVICE AND RETAIL)
MATERIALS FRAME STORIES GENERALLY 1+ MANSARD
THROUGH 2+ ATTIC

ROOFS MANSARD, GABLE - FRONT AND SIDE; HIP.

BUILDING PLACEMENT GENERALLY SET NARROW END PARALLEL TO STREET ON SMALL AND MODERATE
LOTS. LOTS BETWEEN 472 - 506 METROPOLITAN ARE NARROW AND DEEP OF 8960 SQ. FT. LOTS ON ODD SIDE OF
METROPOLITAN AND ALONG HYDE PARK AVE. GENERALLY 3500 - 5500 SQ. FT. APPROX. SIMILAR HOUSES AT
870 AND 880 HYDE PARK AVE SET ON TRIANGULAR CORNER LOTS AND ORIENTED TOWARDS INTERSECTION.
#880 HYDE PARK ON LARGE LOT OF 14,727 SQ. FT.

SET BACK MODERATE AND UNIFORM ALONG EVEN SIDE OF METROPOLITAN. DEEP AT 870 & 880 HYDE PAR
SHALLOW AND MODERATE ALONG HYDE PARK AVE.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) PREDOMINANTLY GOTHIC REVIVAL, ITALIANATE, AND MANSARD.
(OCCASIONAL QUEENANNE)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION GENERALLY MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS CONCRETE USES ALONG HYDE PARK AVE. NEAR COLLINS. NOISY
HEAVILY TRAVELLED STREETS.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) STREETSCAPE OF

PREDOMINANTLY MANSARD AND ITALIANATE HOUSING

(Map)

IN VICINITY OF FORMER CLARENDON HILLS RAILROAD
STATION. MUCH OF AREA NOW CHARACTERIZED

BY BUNGALOW STYLE TRIPLE DECKERS AND ^{SINGLE-FAMILY} CONTEMPORARY

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT. 1-STORY PLUS MANSARD

HOUSE AT #854 HYDE PARK AVENUE IS OF INTEREST

FOR ITS RETENTION OF EARLY ARCHITECTURAL

FEATURES AND MATERIALS INCLUDING FISH SCALE

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) ROOF SLATE, DOOR HOOD

WITH ROBUST DOUBLE BRACKETS, AND DENTIL MOULDINGS

ON DOOR HOOD AND AT CORNICE. INTERSECTION IS

MARKED BY PAIR OF UNUSUAL GOTHIC REVIVAL

HOUSES OF SIMILAR DESIGN AND SITED OPPOSITE

EACH OTHER ON TRIANGULAR LOTS AT #870 AND #880
HYDE PARK AVENUE. #870 IS ON A LARGE LOT WITH GOOD LANDSCAPING AND
POLLARD BARN TO REAR. BOTH RESIDENCES ARE 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC
BUILDINGS WITH SIDE-FACING OVERHANGING GABLE ROOFS, CENTRAL
ENTRIES AND WITH SQUARED GABLED CENTRAL BAY WITH PAIRED
LANCELT-LIKE WINDOWS SET OVER PORCH. OTHER GOTHIC DETAIL
INCLUDES STEEPLY POINTED WINDOWS AT ATTIC AND GABLE
FINIALS. #880 HAS BEEN ALTERED AND NOW SHARES
THE SAME SMALL LOT WITH A GAS STATION.

TREES AND PLANTINGS WELL LANDSCAPED LOT AT 870 HYDE PARK AVE. SEVERAL MATURE
EVERGREENS IN FRONT YARDS. NO STREET TREES.

FENCING ~~AFTEN~~ PRIVET HEDGE.

ART WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL: NATURAL BOULDER USED AS MARKER, WITH BRONZE
PLAQUE FOR CORPORAL EDWARD A. HALDEN SET AT CORNER OF 880 HYDE PARK AVE.
SITE CALLED HALDEN SQ.

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY WALLING, MAP. 1858.

STONE, MAP. 1860.

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

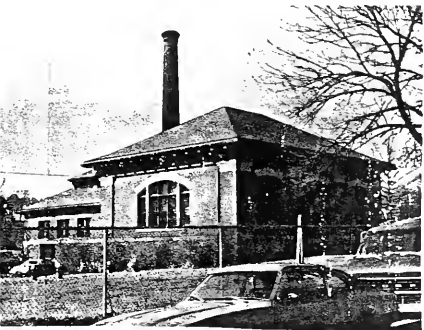
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.



ADDRESS 753 Hyde Park Ave. COR.NAME Hyde Park Pumping Station
present originalMAP No. 10N/7E SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE c. 1900-1911 1899, 1912 Atlases
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1912 Atlas
OWNER Commonwealth of Mass.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) public service

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF hipped-asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x1 bay utilitarian structure w/Georgian Revival detailing. Large central entry repeats form of flanking windows, all topped by segmental arched granite lintels w/ projecting keystones. Windows contain small paned sash & fat mullions, in scale, Enormous side windows identically styled. Facade articulated by wide brick pilasters with granite caps, repeated at 4 corners. Slightly projecting block frieze caps facade, & carved bracket support overhanging roof. Sits on high, granite ashlar basement. Smaller 1 story rear wing
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic features rectangular fenestration with flared granite lintels.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 55,587 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited on large, open lot, backing onto railroad tracks.

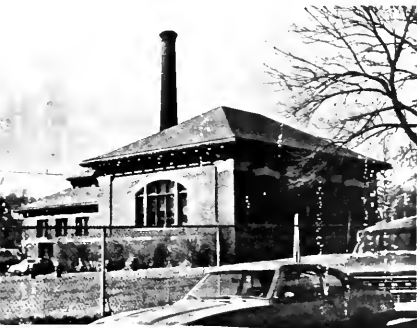
(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This small structure located at 761 Hyde Park Ave. is architecturally significant as a handsome, intact example of early 20th c. design, utilizing Georgian Revival styling to clothe a utilitarian structure. It was erected to house the pumping station of a water supply company. Although it is functional in nature, the unknown architect created a handsome, balanced design, consistently in scale, its



ADDRESS 753 Hyde Park Ave. COR.NAME Hyde Park Pumping Station
present originalMAP No. 10N/7E SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE c. 1900-1911 1899, 1912 Atlases
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1912 Atlas
OWNER Commonwealth of Mass.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) public service

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF hipped-asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x1 bay utilitarian structure w/Georgian Revival detailing. Large central entry repeats form of flanking windows, all topped by segmental arched granite lintels w/ projecting keystones. Windows contain small paned sash & fat mullions, in scale. Enormous side windows identically styled. Facade articulated by wide brick pilasters with granite caps, repeated at 4 corners. Slightly projecting block frieze caps facade, & carved brackets support overhanging roof. Sits on high, granite ashlar basement. Smaller 1 story rear wing
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic features rectangular fenestration with flared granite lintels.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 55,587 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited on large, open lot, backing onto railroad tracks.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This small structure located at 761 Hyde Park Ave. is architecturally significant as a handsome, intact example of early 20th c. design, utilizing Georgian Revival styling to clothe a utilitarian structure. It was erected to house the pumping station of a water supply company. Although it is functional in nature, the unknown architect created a handsome, balanced design, consistently in scale, its

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

grey granite & green-painted wood trim contrasting attractively with the warm red brick. The need for a great deal of interior lighting is evidenced in the large area of wire mesh to wall, a characteristic which indicates probable use of steel framing techniques. Its attributes combine to serve as an outstanding example of non-residential architecture in this section of Hyde Park.

First appearing in the 1912 Atlas, it was owned by the Commonwealth of Mass. and served as the Hyde Park Pumping Station. Research has been unable to pinpoint the date more closely than c. 1900-1911, & unfortunately, no building permit survives.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1912 Atlas.
2. 1913,1915 Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

grey granite & green-painted wood trim contrasting attractively with the warm red brick. The need for a great deal of interior lighting is evidenced in the large area of window to wall, a characteristic which indicates probable use of steel framing techniques. Its attributes combine to serve as an outstanding example of non-residential architecture in this section of Hyde Park.

First appearing in the 1912 Atlas, it was owned by the Commonwealth of Mass. and served as the Hyde Park Pumping Station. Research has been unable to pinpoint the date more closely than c. 1900-1911, & unfortunately, no building permit survives.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1912 Atlas.
2. 1913, 1915 Hyde Park Directories.

ADDRESS 903 HYDE PARK AVE.
AND 71 GREENWOOD COR. GREENWOOD AVE.
(ORIGINALLY GAY STREET)NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA CLARENDON HILLSDATE BETWEEN 1860 AND 1872 1860 (MAP) AND 1868-9
(PROBABLY BY 1868) SOURCE DORCHESTER AND QUINCY DIRECTOR
AND 1872 MAP.ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1868: T.B. LEACH
IN 1874: BENJ. F. LEACH
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11.6/5, 6/6-81; HP 14.6/5-81
HP 14.5/1, 5/2-81.TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE: FRONT AND SIDE cupola — dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION T PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH ENTRY FACING GREENWOOD AVENUE. ENTRY
PORCH WITH THICK FLUTED COLUMNS AND LATER RAILING OF GRACEFUL
SLENDER BALUSTERS. TWO-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY ON HYDE PARK AVENUE UNDER PEDIMENTED
ROOF GABLE WITH NARROW PAIRED RECTANGULAR WINDOWS. HOUSE ALSO WITH PAIRED BRACKETS
ALONG PROTECTING ROOFLINE, BROAD CORNER BOARDS AND SEMI-CIRCULAR ATTIC WINDOWS. SINGLE-ST
ELL CONNECTS HOUSE TO 1 1/2-STORY GABLE-ROOFED BARN. REAR ENTRY AND PORCH ALSO FACE GREENWOOD
AND ARE SHIELDED WITH DECORATIVE METAL BARRING.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 13,063 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS GREENWOOD STREET UNPAVED - CALLED GAY STREET IN 1876
AND DEAD ENDS AT RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. TERRACED SITE. NATURE EVERGREENS PLANTED
CLOSE TO HOUSE. RETAINING WALL ALONG HYDE PARK AVENUE FRONTAGE. ADJACENT TO UNUSUAL
1-STORY PLUS MANSARD PLAN HOUSE WITH MANSARDED PROTECTING SIDE BAYS ALSO OWNED BY
B.F. LEACH IN 1876.
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

NOTABLE ITALIANATE HOUSE IN GOOD STATE OF
PRESERVATION AND INCLUDING ITS ORIGINAL CONTEXT
OF RESIDENCE AND BARN ON SHORT UNPAVED
STREET DEAD-ENDING AT RAILROAD - RIGHT -

RP/12-80

ADDRESS 983 HYDE PARK AVE.
AND 71 GREENWOOD COR. GREENWOOD AVE.
(ORIGINALLY GAY STREET)NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA CLARENDON HILLSDATE BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 1866 MAP AND 1868-9
(PROBABLY BY 1868) source DORCHESTER AND WINNY DIRECT
AND 1872 MAP.ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1868: T.B. LEACH
IN 1874: BERT F. LEACH
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11.6/5, 6/16*-81; HP 14.6/5*-81
HP 14.5/1*5/2*-81.TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE: FRONT AND SIDE cupola — dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) clapboard shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION T PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH ENTRY FACING GREENWOOD AVENUE. ENTRY
PORCH WITH THICK FLUTED COLUMNS AND LATER RAILING OF GRACEFUL
SLENDER BALUSTERS. TWO-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY ON HYDE PARK AVENUE UNDER PEDIMENTED
ROOF GABLE WITH NARROW PAINTED RECTANGULAR WINDOWS. HOUSE ALSO WITH PAINTED BRACKETS
ALONG PROJECTING ROOFLINE, BROAD CORNER BOARDS AND SEMI-CIRCULAR ATTIC WINDOWS. SINGLE-ST
ELL CONNECTS HOUSE TO 1 1/2-STORY GABLE-ROOFED BARN. REAR ENTRY AND PORCH ALSO FACE GREENWOOD
AND ARE SHIELDED WITH DECORATIVE METAL BARRING.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 13,063 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS GREENWOOD STREET UNPAVED - CALLED GAY STREET IN 1876
AND DEAD ENDS AT RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. TERRACED SITE, MATURE EVERGREENS PLANTED
CLOSE TO HOUSE. RETAINING WALL ALONG HYDE PARK AVENUE FRONTAGE. ADJACENT TO UNUSUAL
1-STORY PLUS MANSARD T PLAN HOUSE WITH MANSARDED PROJECTING SIDE BAYS ALSO OWNED BY
B.F. LEACH IN 1876. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) _____NOTABLE ITALIANATE HOUSE IN GOOD STATE OF

(Map)

PRESERVATION AND INCLUDING ITS ORIGINAL CONTEXTOF RESIDENCE AND BARN ON SHORT UNPAVEDSTREET DEAD-ENDING AT RAILROAD -RIGHT-

RP/12-80

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

OF WAY. 983 RIVER STREET WAS ORIGINALLY THE HOME AND BUSINESS LOCATION OF BENJAMIN F. LEACH, A HYDE PARK LUMBER DEALER.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

HYDE PARK BUSINESS AND RESIDENT DIRECTORIES.

DORCHESTER AND QUINCY DIRECTORY FOR 1868-9.

318

ADDRESS Metropolitan Ave. COR. Maynard St.

NAME _____

present original

MAP No. 10/7E (10N/7E) SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE 1899 Permit _____

source

ARCHITECT James Murray " _____

source

BUILDER Albert H. Fox " _____

source

permit

OWNER Isabel H. Fox _____

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
asphalt hipped w/clipped _____ROOF gable cupola dormers 3-hipped roofMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house, asymmetrically massed, featuring enormous wrap-around porch w/Doric type columns and turned baluster railing, & extending in oval projection from Maynard St. facade. Major entry in rightmost bay characterized by panelled door w/sidelights, flanked by Doric pilasters supporting entablature w/triglyph & Metope frieze & denticular cornice; treatment repeated at triple window surmounting entry at 2nd story. 3-sided 2 story bay windows on both major facades. Large rectangular fenestration, 171 at 1st story, & QA muntins in 2nd story & dormer. Some

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Loss of portion of East side facade/stainedCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 18,010 sq. feet _____NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site. Sits on rise behind /glass. Oval oxeye window
/at 2nd story, & Palladian motif in attic
/story of ell.rubble retaining wall. Large tree lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 318 Metropolitan Ave. is a sizeable & elegant residential example of the QA/Colonial Revival style, combining the asymmetrical massing, fenestration pattern & wrap-around porch of the QA style, with a profusion of Colonial Revival detailing. Prominently sited on an extremely large corner lot, in its original form it must have dominated a streetscape of somewhat smaller scale houses, & it remains a high point of the area today.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Although technically located in Roslindale (formerly part of W. Roxbury), the area is directly contiguous to Hyde Park's Clarendon Hills, its natural boundary being West & Poplar Streets. The house was erected in 1899 for owner Isabel H. Fox of Winthrop, & built by Albert Fox, presumably her husband. The architect was James Murray, about whom nothing is known except that he had offices at 120 Tremont St. in Boston. By 1915 the house belonged to Barbara A. Carroll; Francis M. Carroll is listed at this address in the 1930 Boston Directory.

The 1924 Atlas pictures the house as extending somewhat further east of the rear ell; furthermore, the eastern wall has a rather abrupt quality about it. This puzzle is clarified by a 1934 permit granted to owner A. C. Realty Co. to "cut portion of existing building, re-frame roof & wall, board up wall & clapboard...also build new end foundation wall," indicating that the eastern section was actually taken down.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nov. 1980, owner notified of building violation: first story porches in state of severe deterioration & must be repaired or taken down.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1896 W. Roxbury Atlas, Bostonian Society.
2. 1924 Atlas of Boston, including W. Roxbury, Bostonian Society.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Although technically located in Roslindale (formerly part of W. Roxbury), the area is directly contiguous to Hyde Park's Clarendon Hills, its natural boundary being West & Poplar Streets. The house was erected in 1899 for owner Isabel H. Fox of Winthrop, & built by Albert Fox, presumably her husband. The architect was James Murray, about whom nothing is known except that he had offices at 120 Tremont St. in Boston. By 1914, the house belonged to Barbara A. Carroll; Francis M. Carroll is listed at this address in the 1930 Boston Directory.

The 1924 Atlas pictures the house as extending somewhat further east of the rear ell; furthermore, the eastern wall has a rather abrupt quality about it. This puzzle is clarified by a 1934 permit granted to owner A. C. Realty Co. to "cut portion of existing building, re-frame roof & wall, board up wall & clapboard...also build new end foundation wall," indicating that the eastern section was actually taken down.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nov. 1980, owner notified of building violation: first story porches in state of severe deterioration & must be repaired or taken down.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1896 W. Roxbury Atlas, Bostonian Society.
2. 1924 Atlas of Boston, including W. Roxbury, Bostonian Society.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

ADDRESS 273
Metropolitan Ave. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 10N/7E SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE c.1867-71 1866,1872 maps
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1874 Atlas
OWNER Miller Bros.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
3-facadeROOF mansard-asphalt cupola dormers 2-each side
pitched w/scrollled jambsMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x2 bay Mansard style house w/rear ell. Fronted by later porch across facade featuring turned baluster supports & sawn decoration on railing. Denticular cornice w/paired brackets & acorn drops, also repeated around horizontal eaves. Altered central entry. Rectangular fenestration w/2/2 sash, and projecting molded lintels. 3-sided, 1 story bay symmetrically oriented on both side facades, surmounted by same cornice treatment. Dormers ornamented by scrolled jambs.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Central entry; porch addition.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 16,071 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Slightly elevated corner site; large lot featuring enormous beech tree at corner.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Sizable Mansard style structure prominently sited at corner of Poplar St. Sitting on its large lot highlighted by massive beech tree, it remains one of most attractive & architecturally intact examples of Mansard style in this section of Clarendon Hills. Although technically located in Roslindale (once part of Roxbury), the area is directly contiguous to Hyde Park's Clarendon Hills, its natural boundary being West & Poplar Streets.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

First visible on the 1872 map, it was constructed sometime c.1867-1871. The 1874 W. Roxbury Atlas indicates that its owners were the Miller Brothers. There is no Miller listed at this address in the directories, nor has any business been discovered with such a name. In 1889, the house belonged to George A. Dennison, Jr., and in 1896, to C.P. Homer. The entry has clearly been altered, and the porch appears to date from later in the 19th c.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1874, 1889, 1896 Atlases of W. Roxbury, Bostonian Society.
2. 1866, 1872 maps
3. Boston Directories, Bostonian Society.

ADDRESS Turtle Pond Pkwy. COR. _____

NAME Stoney Brook Reservation
present original

MAP No. 5N/5E, 6N/6E, 7N/4E-6E, 8N/4E-6E, 9N/5E-6E Bordering Sunnyside & Clarendon Hills

DATE 1894 Report of Board of Met. Park Comm., 189
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stony Brook Reservation is a sizable, natural open space of about 600 acres, located in Hyde Park & extending into Boston. Its hilly & generally unspoiled landscape features many large rock formations. Turtle Pond to the north, and Stony Brook which rises in the south/east and flows in a generally northward direction. The Turtle Pond Parkway bisects the Reservation from north to south.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA approx. 600 acres sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Stony Brook Reservation is significant as a sizable open space of largely unspoiled natural beauty, existing in the midst of urban-suburban development, and serving as an easily accessible resource for residents of the area. One of five reservations originally recommended by the newly established Metropolitan Parks Commission, Stony Brook Reservation was surveyed and planned by the famous Brookline firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, landscape architects.

ADDRESS Turtle Pond Pkwy. COR. _____NAME Stony Brook Reservation

present original

MAP No. 5N/5E, 6N/6E, 7N/4E-6E, Bordering Sunnyside &
8N/4E-6E, 9N/5E-6E SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE 1894 Report of Board of Met. Park Comm., 189

source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot

source

BUILDER _____

source

OWNER City of Boston

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stony Brook Reservation is a sizable, natural open space of about 600 acres, located in Hyde Park & extending into Boston. Its hilly & generally unspoiled landscape features many large rock formations. Turtle Pond to the north, and Stony Brook which rises in the south/east and flows in a generally northward direction. The Turtle Pond Parkway bisects the Reservation from north to south.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA approx. 600 acres sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Stony Brook Reservation is significant as a sizable open space of largely unspoiled natural beauty, existing in the midst of urban-suburban development, and serving as an easily accessible resource for residents of the area. One of five reservations originally recommended by the newly established Metropolitan Parks Commission, Stony Brook Reservation was surveyed and planned by the famous Brookline firm of Olmstead, Olmstead and Eliot, landscape architects.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	x	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The approximately 600 acres of land comprising Stony Brook Reservation were purchased by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1894, the largest owners being Harvard College and the heirs of Hery Grew. Originally subsequently called the Stony Brook Reservation after the little stream which has its source in the woods, Muddy Pond being renamed Turtle Pond. A contemporary writer noted that Stony Brook had "cost the city of Boston more trouble, lawsuits and money than any other stream within her borders", and until recent control through engineering, "used to flood cellars and land along its borders at every freshet."¹.

In 1893, the Metropolitan Parks Commission was appointed by the Mass. legislature, a direct result of the movement for city parks which had begun in the late 1860s, and was followed in the 1890s by a movement for parks in the districts surrounding Boston. In January of 1894, the first report was given concerning the Stony Brook Reservation, one of five such reservations proposed by the Commission. Landscape architects Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot had been appointed to survey these open spaces, and armed with local maps, the architects personally explored the woods and cliffs to determine the boundaries and sites for future roads. The reservation was acquired in April and September of 1894, and following a recommendation that it be connected with the Boston Park system, land takings were made in 1894 for a parkway extending from the Arnold Arboretum to the Reservation.

The firm of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot was founded by Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), who is best known locally for his spectacular design for Boston's linking park system.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** known as the "Emerald Necklace." The founder of America's school of landscape architecture, with his partners he designed 89 parks in 30 states, including N.Y.'s Central Park, the grounds of the U.S. Capital, and the plan of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.4, p.138, Rich Collection, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. A History and Description of the Metropolitan Parks, 1900, State House Library.
3. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan., 1894, " " "
4. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan., 1895, " " "
5. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan. 1896, Map. State House Library.
6. Hyde Park Historical Record, vol. III, April 1903, No. 1, p.47, Hyde Park Historical Society.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	x	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The approximately 600 acres of land comprising Stony Brook Reservation were purchased by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1894, the largest owners being Harvard College and the heirs of Hery Grew. Originally subsequently called the Stony Brook Reserve after the little stream which has its source in the woods, Muddy Pond being renamed Turtle Pond. A contemporary writer noted that Stony Brook had "cost the city of Boston more trouble, lawsuits and money than any other stream within her borders", and until recent control through engineering, "used to flood cellars and land along its borders at every freshet."

In 1893, the Metropolitan Parks Commission was appointed by the Massachusetts legislature, direct result of the movement for city parks which had begun in the late 1860s, and was followed in the 1890s by a movement for parks in the districts surrounding Boston. In January of 1894, the first report was given concerning the Stony Brook Reservation, one of five such reservations proposed by the Commission. Landscape architects Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot had been appointed to survey these open spaces, and armed with local maps, the architects personally explored the woods and cliffs to determine the boundaries and sites for future roads. The reservation was acquired in April and September of 1894, and following a recommendation that it be connected with the Boston Park system, land takings were made in 1894 for a parkway extending from the Arnold Arboretum to the Reservation.

The firm of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot was founded by Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1902) who is best known locally for his spectacular design for Boston's linking park system.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** known as the "Emerald Necklace." The founder of America's school of landscape architecture, with his partners he designed 89 parks in 30 states, including N.Y.'s Central Park, the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, and the plan of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.4, p.138, Rich Collection, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. A History and Description of the Metropolitan Parks, 1900, State House Library.
3. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan., 1894, " " "
4. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan., 1895, " " "
5. Report of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, Jan. 1896, Map. State House Library.
6. Hyde Park Historical Record, vol. III, April 1903, No. 1, p.47, Hyde Park Historical Society.





ADDRESS 278 West St. COR. _____NAME George Wright Golf Club
present originalMAP No. 8N/6E SUB AREA Clarendon HillsDATE 1936 Boston Parks & Recreation
Department
sourceARCHITECT Benjamin Lewenstan
sourceBUILDER unknown
sourceOWNER City of Boston
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 8 5/2, 5/3. 5/4, 5/5*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ClubhouseNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF wood shingles
pitched, hipped cupola dormers 5-pitched roofsMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone cast concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common w/ Flemish variationBRIEF DESCRIPTION Monumental Jacobethan revival clubhouse, asymmetrically massed. Round projecting tower w/cast stone band courses and conical cap, approximately centrally located, contains entry surmounted by segmental arch embellished w/ leafy scrolls & cartouche. Asymmetrical facade gable at right features cast stone oriel at 2nd level, and herringbone brickwork & half timbering in attic. 5 large round-arched doors in section to left of entry. Large projecting wing at far left features basketweave brickwork in gable. Fenestration
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic /generally rectangular w/small paned sash.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set well back from road on elevated site, surrounded by large, mature trees.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) A handsome 20th century example of the Jacobethan Revival, the clubhouse of the George Wright Golf Club sits picturesquely on an elevated site well back from West St., and is surrounded by a multitude of mature trees and attractive landscaping. Located on the edge of the Stony Brook Reservation, the golf course is a continuation of this large, unspoiled area existing within the confines of Hyde Park. The club was named after

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____ x
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____ x	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a pioneer New England sportsman, founder of Wright & Ditson, and participant in Boston' first golf game played at Franklin Park.

Planned by 1926,¹ the 18 hold golf course was laid out in 1931 by architect Donald J. Ross.² By 1936, the club house had been erected, designed by Benjamin Lewenstar

George Wright, for whom the club was named, was founder of Wright and Ditson, dealer in athletic goods. Born in Harlem in 1847, he was educated in the public schools, and at age 14 began his business becoming a noted athlete and ball player. A member of the Union of Morrisiana and Cincinnati Baseball team, "his wonderful playing as a short stop has never been equalled."³ On Dec. 3, 1890, he participated in Boston's first golf game occurring at Franklin Park, for which he also donated the clubs and balls.² Wright died on Aug. 21, 1937.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "General Plan-Grew Park-Hyde Park & W. Roxbury, Boston, Mass."
Developed by Bonellie-Adams Co., Oct. 1926, Ernest W. Branch, Civil Engineer.
Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Information from Boston Parks and Recreation Dept.
3. Herndon, Richard, Boston of Today, 1892, p.455.
4. Boston Evening Transcript, Aug. 23, 1937, p. 9. Obituary.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____ x
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____ x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a pioneer New England sportsman, founder of Wright & Ditson, and participant in Boston' first golf game played at Franklin Park.

Planned by 1926,¹ the 18 hold golf course was laid out in 1931 by architect Donald J. Ross.² By 1936, the club house had been erected, designed by Benjamin Lewenstar

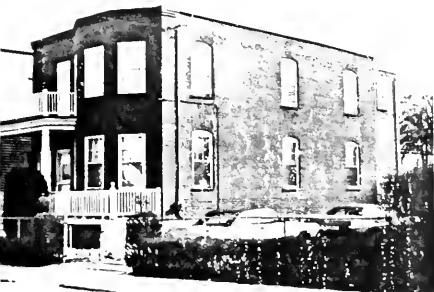
George Wright, for whom the club was named, was founder of Wright and Ditson, dealers in athletic goods. Born in Harlem in 1847, he was educated in the public schools, and at age 14 began his business becoming a noted athlete and ball player. A member of the Union of Morrisiana and Cincinnati Baseball team, "his wonderful playing as a short stop has never been equalled."³ On Dec. 3, 1890, he participated in Boston's first golf game occurring at Franklin Park, for which he also donated the clubs and balls.² Wright died on Aug. 21, 1937.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "General Plan-Grew Park-Hyde Park & W. Roxbury, Boston, Mass."
Developed by Bonellie-Adams Co., Oct. 1926, Ernest W. Branch, Civil Engineer.
Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Information from Boston Parks and Recreation Dept.
3. Herndon, Richard, Boston of Today, 1892, p.455.
4. Boston Evening Transcript, Aug. 23, 1937, p. 9. Obituary.





ADDRESS 38 Mariposa St. COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 9N/8E SUB AREA Oakwood Park

DATE 1915 permit-Aug. 1915
 source

ARCHITECT none permit
 source

BUILDER Joseph Andrews, Somerville permit

Permit source

OWNER Piotor Gustowski
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus _____

ROOF flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2x3 bay brick 2 family dwelling, with paired doors in 1st bay, up flight of steps. 2nd bay features 3-sided, two-sided window. Double decker veranda extends across facade at 1st story, and across first bay at 2nd story. Facade contains rectangular fenestration. While side facades feature segmental arch fenestration, all with 6/1 sash. Simply molded cornice, probably of cast stone, with course of brick dentils. Frame addition at rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7011 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Close to road; large side yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 38 Mariposa St. is a highly unusual structure to be found in its suburban location. Characteristically an urban form, its materials and styling are more typical of city dwellings than the street of tree-shaded, frame residences upon which it is found. Erected in 1915 for Piotor Gustowski, the builder was Joseph Andrews of Somerville, who undoubtedly was also the designer.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Mariposa St. was developed after 1894 as part of the Oakwood Park section of Hyde Park. The brochure of the developer, the Blue Hill Terrace Co., after discussing the area's scenery, convenience, & historical associations, noted that it was "one of the finest suburbs recently opened for settlement-----and an incomparable locality for the building of a home."¹ A major portion of Oakwood Park was formerly the farm of Capt. John Homans, whose farm General Washington visited in 1775 and ordered that wood be cut in order to construct the earthworks on Dorchester Heights.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Oakwood Park," office with Blue Hill Terrace Co., includes street plan & birds-eye view, 1894; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Building Dept. Records.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Mariposa St. was developed after 1894 as part of the Oakwood Park section of Hyde Park. The brochure of the developer, the Blue Hill Terrace Co., after discussing the area's scenery, convenience, & historical associations, noted that it was "one of the finest suburbs recently opened for settlement-----and an incomparable locality for the building of a home."¹ A major portion of Oakwood Park was formerly the farm of Capt. John Homans, whose farm General Washington visited in 1775 and ordered that wood be cut in order to construct the earthworks on Dorchester Heights.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Oakwood Park," office with Blue Hill Terrace Co., includes street plan & birdse view, 1894; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Building Dept. Records.



BO

Street Information Form No. 48001 Area Hyde ParkADDRESSES Winborough St., 8-28, 11-31NO. 8N/8E SUB-AREA Oakwood ParkDATES 1934-5 Building Permits
source

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN straight, S/W-N/ETOPOGRAPHY flat

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1FMATERIALS brick + frame, &
brick w/stone foundations STORIES 1+attic, 2+atticROOFS pitchedBUILDING PLACEMENT Predominantly aligned with street, the entries leading to street.generally small lots excepting #28 which has very large side yard.SET BACK Set very close to road; houses on west side set above street grade behind stone retaining wall.ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Colonial Revival BungalowEXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor EXTERIOR CONDITION Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally intact streetscape of modest brick or brick & frame bungalows

(Map)

with Colonial Revival detailing. Some incorporate entire facades of brick, some with brick only at 1st story, and others entirely of brick. Many feature porches, and some fronted by projecting, pedimented entries. Several houses on the high side include garages at basement level. Houses, though of modest proportions & sited on small lots, are attractive & well-maintained, the street being particularly

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) notable for its fine sequence
of mature trees. An unusual block, there is no other
quite like it in Oakwood Park or Rugby Sections.
According to the Building Dept., houses were erected
by developer Anthony Losordo from "private plans."

TREES AND PLANTINGS Mature street trees

FENCING Chain link, ast iron, & cedar fencing. Cement sidewalks with granite curbing.

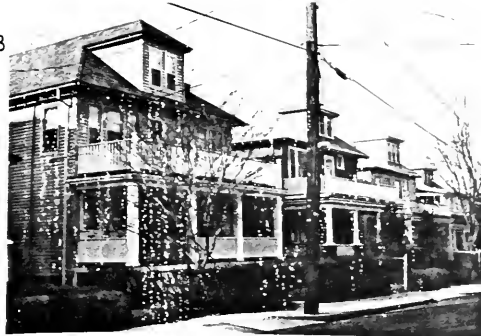
ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Building Dept. records.



B

Set Information Form No. 771002 Area Hyde ParkRESSES Blake St., 118-150NO. 9N/8E SUB-AREA RugbyES 1924-6 Building permits
source

TOPOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN Slightly curved, S/W - N/ETOPOGRAPHY Slight rise

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 2F
alum./MATERIALS Frame: shingles, clapboard, vinyl STORIES 2+ atticROOFS Gambrel, hip, pitchBUILDING PLACEMENT Aligned with streetSET BACK Uniformly set close to street on small lotsARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) BungalowEXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor EXTERIOR CONDITION Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Fine sequence of 2 family bungalows along west side of Blake St.; characterized by 3 distinct styles: hipped roof with 2-level porch & central dormer; pitched roof with shed roof dormer, the roof enclosing 1-story porch; & single gambrel roof house which features projecting porch with triangular pediment on Blake St., and veranda along Greenfield St. facade. Squat, squared & round colonnette supports for some porches rest on tall, ashlar masonry bases. Few examples of leaded glass windows at 2nd story. Houses generally well maintained, and except for #146 (has enclosed porch at 2nd story), retain their original form. Bungalow housing is typical of the Rugby & Oakwood Park Section, and this is the best bungalow streetscape. According to the Building Dept., several of these houses were designed by a Boston architect, F.H. Gowings, for various individuals.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Rugby was a large area located between Wood Ave., the railroad line, and the Boston line (& actually incorporated a portion of Dorchester as well). Real estate promoter Wood, Harmon & Co. put this section up for sale in April of 1894. The land was opened up with great fanfare, & nearly all lots sold. However, it didn't develop much beyond this point until later in the 20th c. A railroad station of the New England line was opened, but soon closed for lack of patronage. An interesting feature of this section is that originally every street began with the letter "R," Blake St. being Regent Road.¹

131 Blake St. is one of the handful of houses pictured on the 1894 Birdseye of the Oakwood Park section, and was undoubtedly erected at about that time. The 1888 Atlas indicates virtually no development in this area except along River St. The 1899 Atlas shows that W.H. Prescott was owner of this property, and in 1896, the directory first lists Henry W. Prescott, salesman, as living at Regent Rd., Rugby; previously, Prescott had resided on East River St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p. 24; H.P. Historical Society
2. 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, George H. Walker & Co., lithographer; H.P. Historical Society
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Rugby was a large area located between Wood Ave., the railroad line, and the Boston line (& actually incorporated a portion of Dorchester as well). Real estate promoters Wood, Harmon & Co. put this section up for sale in April of 1894. The land was opened up with great fanfare, & nearly all lots sold. However, it didn't develop much beyond this point until later in the 20th c. A railroad station of the New England line was opened, but soon closed for lack of patronage. An interesting feature of this section is that originally every street began with the letter "R," Blake St. being Regent Road.¹

131 Blake St. is one of the handful of houses pictured on the 1894 Birdseye of the Oakwood Park section, and was undoubtedly erected at about that time. The 1888 Atlas indicates virtually no development in this area except along River St. The 1899 Atlas shows that W.H. Prescott was owner of this property, and in 1896, the directory first lists Henry W. Prescott, salesman, as living at Regent Rd., Rugby; previously, Prescott had resided on East River St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p. 24; H.P. Historical Society
2. 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, George H. Walker & Co., lithographer; H.P. Historical Society
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.



ADDRESS 108 Greenfield Rd. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 9N/9E SUB AREA RugbyDATE c. 1920s estimate
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source

1933 bldg. permit for garage

OWNER Anna Kutny
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF hipped-asphalt cupola dormers one-hipped roof w/coupled
windowMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 family bungalow featuring double decker veranda with flight of steps leading to paired doors in 1st bay; pairs of squat, squared columns supported at 1st level on high ashlar bases, & curved sawn balusters form railing. 3-sided, two-story bay windows in right most bay of facade as well as on right side facade. Rectangular fenestration. Overhanging roof with brackets expressing construction techniques, a typical bungalowoid characteristic. Sits on high, coursed ashlar basement.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4965 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits close to road, one of pair of identical structures.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 108 Greenfield Road is a particularly handsome 2 family bungalow and one which retains its architectural integrity. Characterized by strong massing & sense of style, it forms an attractive pairing with an identical building at 112 Greenfield Road

Although no building permit can be located, 108 Greenfield Road was probably built during the 1920s; it was on the site by 1931 when it appears in the Boston street directory. The high ashlar bases & sawn balusters

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appear variously on other Hyde Park double & triple deckers; however, in this build the various architectural aspects come together in a particularly harmonious manner. Located in an area characterized by a great many bungalows, 108 Greenfield Road & its neighbor are outstanding example.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1912, 1930 Atlas.
2. 1931 Boston Directory

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

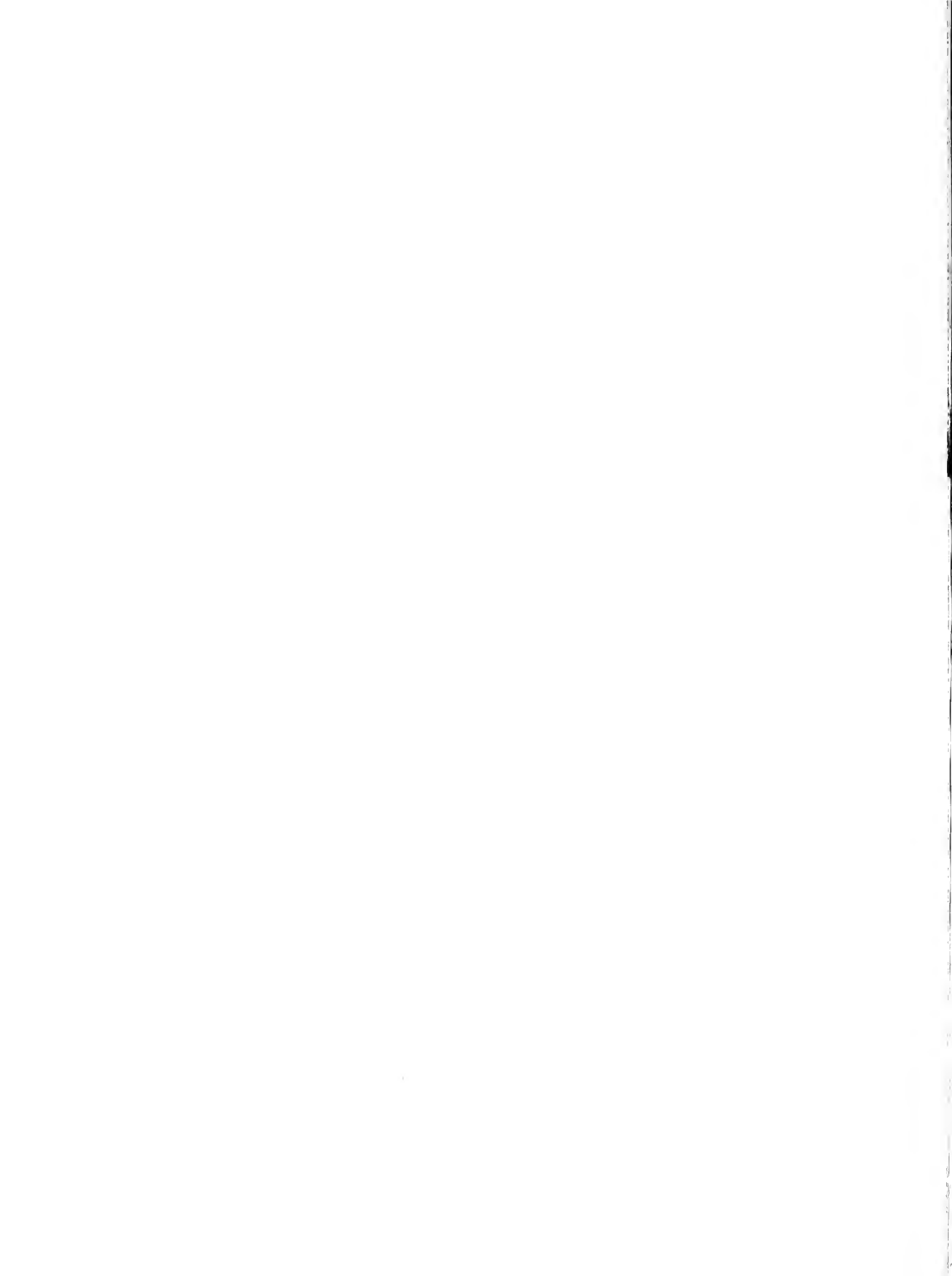
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appear variously on other Hyde Park double & triple deckers; however, in this building the various architectural aspects come together in a particularly harmonious manner. Located in an area characterized by a great many bungalows, 108 Greenfield Road & its neighbor are outstanding example.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1912, 1930 Atlas.
2. 1931 Boston Directory





ADDRESS 32 Ridlon St. COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 9N/8E SUB AREA Rugby

DATE 1916
 source

ARCHITECT P.J. Costello, Roslindale permit
 source

BUILDER W. Carillo permit
 source

OWNER Mary E. Callahan
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF gambrel-asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two family bungalow, its gable end to street. 1st level rendered in irregularly coursed ashlar, 2nd level of stucco. Projecting central 2 story entry porch, with flat roof, & large triangular pediment with carved sunburst surmounting paired doors at 1st level. Rectangular fenestration with both 6/2 & 6/1 sash; coupled windows flank projecting porch. Yellow brick single story addition on left with open porch above.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 12,980 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits at corner of right-angle curve of Ridlon St. Mature yard trees. Bank slopes sharply down at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Two family bungalow at 32 Ridlon St. features unusual styling for Hyde Park. Its stone & stucco materials are in sharp contrast to the generally frame rendering of most other bungalows in the area. Prominently sited on a large lot at the curve of Ridlon St., this structure is an interesting and more imaginative example of the area's bungalow form.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1916 for Mary E. Callahan of Jamaica Plain, the house was designed by architect P.J. Costello of Roslindale. It was constructed primarily as an income producing property, for the owner does not appear as occupant in the directories.

Incorporating the area between Wood Ave., the Railroad tracks, and the Boston line, was put on the market in 1894 by Wood, Harmon & Co, real estate promoters, who had developed many tracts of land throughout the country. An interesting feature of this area is that when originally planned, all the street names began with the letter "r."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Oakwood Park" 1894 Birdseye, George H. Walter & Co., lithographer, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Building Dept. records.
3. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1., April, 1906, p.24

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1916 for Mary E. Callahan of Jamaica Plain, the house was designed by architect P.J. Costello fo Roslindale. It was constructed primarily as an income producing property, for the owner does not appear as occupant in the directories.

Incorporating the area between Wood Ave., the Railroad tracks, and the Boston line, it was put on the market in 1894 by Wood, Harmon & Co, real estate promoters, who had developed many tracts of land throughout the country. An interesting feature of this area is that when originally planned, all the street names began with the letter "r."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Oakwood Park" 1894 Birdseye, George H. Walter & Co., lithographer, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Building Dept. records.
3. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1., April, 1906, p.24

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Rugby was a large area located between Wood Ave., the railroad line and the Boston line (& actually incorporated a portion of Dorchester as well). Real estate promoter Wood, Harmon & Co. put this section up for sale in April of 1894. The land was opened up with great fanfare, & nearly all lots sold. However, it didn't develop much beyond this point until later in the 20th c. A railroad station of the New England line was opened but soon closed for lack of patronage. An interesting feature of this section is that originally every street began with the letter "R", Taunton Ave. being Rutledge

Appearing first in the 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, 67 Taunton Ave. (then 63 Rutledge Rd.) was one of only a handful of houses pictured, and was probably constructed at about that time. The 1888 Atlas indicates virtually no development in this area except along River St. The owner in 1899, E.F. White (occupation unknown) was the first listed on Rutledge Rd. in the 1897 directory. Prior to that, he was unlisted in Hyde Park.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p.24; H.P. Historical Society
2. 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, George H. Walker & Co., lithographer; H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Rugby was a large area located between Wood Ave., the railroad line and the Boston line (& actually incorporated a portion of Dorchester as well). Real estate promoters Wood, Harmon & Co. put this section up for sale in April of 1894. The land was opened up with great fanfare, & nearly all lots sold. However, it didn't develop much beyond this point until later in the 20th c. A railroad station of the New England line was opened but soon closed for lack of patronage. An interesting feature of this section is that originally every street began with the letter "R", Taunton Ave. being Rutledge Rd

Appearing first in the 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, 67 Taunton Ave. (then 63 Rutledge Rd.) was one of only a handful of houses pictured, and was probably constructed at about that time. The 1888 Atlas indicates virtually no development in this area except along River St. The owner in 1899, E.F. White (occupation unknown) was the first listed on Rutledge Rd. in the 1897 directory. Prior to that, he was unlisted in Hyde Park.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p.24; H.P. Historical Society
2. 1894 Birdseye of Oakwood Park, George H. Walker & Co., lithographer; H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.





ADDRESS 34 MAHAKEESET ST. COR.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 8N/9E SUB AREA HOWFIELD

DATE 1913 BUILDING PERMITS US. 2; 23; 1913,
source

ARCHITECT (NONE GIVEN)
source

BUILDER HORATIO N. HARDY BUILDING PERMITS
source

OWNER HORATIO N. HARDY CASEY
original present

(IN 1922 - JOHN W. SAUNDY)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 14-3/3*-81

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE - SIDE cupola _____ dormers LONG MULTIPLE WINDOWED SHED
DORMER ACROSS FRONT

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION THREE-BAY BUNGALOW STYLE HOUSE WITH FRONT PORCH SET UNDER
OVERHANGING ROOF GABLE AND SUPPORTED BY STURDY SQUARED TAPERED POSTS. DIAMOND
PANED GLASS USED IN WINDOW TRANSOMS, UPPER WINDOW CASH AND AT ENTRY SIDELIGHTS.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6362 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET-BACK ON STREET PREDOMINANTLY
DEVELOPED WITH 1 AND 2-FAMILY BUNGALOW HOUSES. SIMILAR HOUSE AT # 11 SUNCREST,
PARCEL ADJACENT TO FORMER HYDE PARK - BOSTON LINE.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) (ONE OF BEST)

EXAMPLES OF BUNGALOW STYLE RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE
IN HYDE PARK. 34 MAHAKEESET IS DISTINGUISHED
BY ITS CLASSICAL, ALMOST GREEK REVIVAL, DESIGN
QUALITY AND HAS BEEN MAINTAINED IN GOOD

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

STATE OF PRESERVATION. THE HOUSE WAS PUT UP BY BUILDER/CARPENTER
HORATIO N. HAIZDY WHO DURING THE 1910'S, LIVED AT SEVERAL DIFFERENT
MAHAPAN ADDRESSES. ^{FOR SALE}

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
BROMLEY, ATLAS. 1912.
SANBORN, ATLAS. 1917
BUILDING PERMITS: AUG. 2 AND AUG. 23, 1913.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.
HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.

ADDRESS 706 RIVER STREET COR. MASSASOITNAME _____
present originalMAP No. EN/9E SUB AREA HOLMFIELDDATE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1879 MAPS, ATLASES, DIRECTORIES
source (SEE BIBLIO)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER A. H. WATNEY (BY: 1879-1896)
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP1431, 3/2-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE - FRONT cupola — dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) ^{PAINTED GREY} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone — concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION THREE-BAY, SIDE HALL PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH BRACKETED CORNICE AND FRONT PORCH WITH BRACED AND STUDDED CHAMFERED POSTS. DENTIL CORNICE ON PORCH AND SINGLE SIDRY OCTAGONAL SIDE BAY. KEYSTONE ARCHED ATTIC WINDOW.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6,000 sq. feet
(1988: 12,450 SQ. FT.)NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SETBACK ON CORNER LOT. TN AREA OF PREDOMINANTLY MUCH LATER HOUSING. SLIGHT TERRACING OF SITE.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) NICELY DETAILED, MODEST,ITALIANATE HOUSE, REPRESENTING ONE OF VERY FEWEARLIER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS REMAININGALONG THIS STRETCH OF RIVER STREET. ALTHOUGHRIVER STREET WAS CUT THROUGH BY THE TOWN OF

(Map)

RP/12-80

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

DORCHESTER IN 1661-2, THE SIDE STREETS RUNNING OFF IT GENERALLY DATE FROM THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AND ARE DEVELOPED WITH LATE QUEEN ANNE AND BUNGALOW STYLE HOUSING. 706 RIVER STREET WAS, IN THE 1870'S THROUGH THE 1890'S, THE HOME OF PAPER MAKER ALBERT H. WHITNEY WHO WAS PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH TILSTON AND HOLLINGSWORTH WHOSE PAPER FACTORIES AT HYDE PARK AND MATAPAN WERE LOCATED OFF OF RIVER STREET ABOUT A MILE SOUTH AND NORTH OF HIS HOME.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876. (DOES NOT INCLUDE THIS PART OF HYDE PARK)

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES FOR HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 94 Arlington COR. Central AvenueNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA Hyde ParkDATE Between 1866 and 1872 Atlas and Maps (see biblio.)
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER In 1876: Cooley (John G.)
In 1888: Wm. C. Bramwell
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11 2/2-81*, HP 16 1/2*, 1/3*-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus MansardROOF Mansard cupola - dormers On front, rear, sides with
bracketed cornicesMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos white
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
painted white alum/vinyl

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish mansard house with projecting rectangular bay displaying separate concave hipped roof set at angle to east corner of street facade. Balustraded porch across front with elegant fluted posts. At entry, double doors with arched glass panels. Paired pendant brackets at roof and porch cornices. Rear porch with segmentally arched bays and fine "paper cut-out" sawn panels and chippendale-like open work screens.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor re-siding moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 12,657 sq. feet(56,000 sq. ft. in 1899)
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On spacious terraced corner, site. Low concrete retainingwall. Some mature yard trees: Maples, tulip tree.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of most important mansard residences in Hyde Park. House displays design features unique to study area including separately roofed facade bay and sawn work. Ornament of exceptional quality on rear porch. John G. Cooley, the owner of 94 Arlington in the 1870's (Residence on River Street, near Wood Ave.) and William C. Bramwell, Owner/Occupant of the house in the 1880's, are both listed as "Inventor" in the Hyde Park directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling Map of City of Boston and Environs. 1866
Richardson Map of Hyde Park 1872
Sherman Atlas of Norfolk Co. 1876
Robinson Atlas of Norfolk Co. 1888
Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park

ADDRESS 79 Arlington St. COR. near Central AvenueNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E & 8N/7E SUB AREA Hyde ParkDATE Between 1891 & 1893 Maps, Atlases, Directories
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER Charles Haley Attributed
source (See significance)
(Eugene W.)OWNER In 1893 - Eliza J. Bolton
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 16 2/6-80*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Gable - front cupola - dormers Single shed dormer-on sideMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial Queen Anne house with 2 1/2 story gable roofed rectangular side bays and with 2-story rectangular hipped roofed bay set at angle to east corner of Street facade. Robustly detailed porch which extends across front and west's' side characterized by its turned posts and flattened openwork. Brackets, spindlework, frieze, chippendale rails and gabled entry section enclosing fan motif. Patterned shingling and bands of ball-like elements at attic.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,387 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On deep lot with generous set back. Lot abuts rear property line of Hyde Park High School. House of similar design at #71 Arlington.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable house retaining high degree of original integrity. One of several Queen Anne residences of high design quality dating from the late '80s and early 90s in vicinity of Hyde Park Avenue, Webster Street, Central Avenue, and Arlington St. Original owner Eugene W. Bolton was employed as a machinist and lived on (East) River Street in 1890-2 prior to his move into 79 Arlington. 79 Arlington displays design features common to several houses put up by local builder Charles

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____x	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Haley along Hyde Park Avenue (See forms for 1168 Hyde Park Avenue and 1123-1165/1148-1172 Hyde Park Avenue) - including porch gable with upside down fan motif set on ground of scored squares, open trefoil patterned panels at porch rails, and the decorative use of bands of ball-like elements.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

W. A. Sherman. Atlas of Norfolk County. 1876.
E. Robinson. Atlas of Norfolk County. 1888
O.H. Bailey. Hyde Park, Ma. (Bird's Eye View of Hyde Park)
Geo. W. Stadly and Co. Atlas of town of Hyde Park. 1899
Resident and Business directory of Hyde Park. 1888,1890,1891-2,1893-4.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____x_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Haley along Hyde Park Avenue (See forms for 1168 Hyde Park Avenue and 1123-1165/1148-1172 Hyde Park Avenue) - including porch gable with upside down fan motif set on ground of scored squares, open trefoil patterned panels at porch rails, and the decorative use of bands of ball-like elements.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- W. A. Sherman. Atlas of Norfolk County. 1876.
- E. Robinson. Atlas of Norfolk County. 1888
- O.H. Bailey. Hyde Park, Ma. (Bird's Eye View of Hyde Park)
- Geo. W. Stadly and Co. Atlas of town of Hyde Park. 1899
- Resident and Business directory of Hyde Park. 1888,1890,1891-2,1893-4.

ADDRESS 87 Arlington St. COR. Central AvenueNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA Hyde ParkDATE Between 1889 and 1890 Atlases, 1890 View, Directories
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER In 1890: Dyer (Edward Q.)
In 1899: Laura E. Dyer (Edward Q.)
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 16 1/2-80*, HP 11 1/1-81*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Gable, front cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards at attic
(Other) brick shingles stone stucco asphalt concrete iron/steel/alum.
asbestos alum/vinylBRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne House with overhanging Gable roofed two-story plus attic octagonal and rectangular bays at sides and with turned posts and chippendale rails on porch which extends across front and side (central Ave.) and forms conically roofed rounded bay as it turns the corner of the building. Sunburst motif under front roof gable and on porch. Patterned shingling at Attic.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor conspicuous replacement roofing
moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 8184 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On prominent corner site. Modest set-back. Rear of lot abuts Hyde Park High School.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable house representative of High design quality characteristic of several Queen Anne residences in the vicinity and dating from the late 1880's and early 1890's. One of three important houses near Arlington St. and Central Avenue intersections (see separate forms for 79 and 94 Arlington). Edward G. Dyer, Owner-Occupant of 87 Arlington by 1890, ran a hardware business in Everett square at 35 and 37 Fairmount Ave. Porch detail at 87 Arlington is similar to that displayed nearby at 112 Central Ave.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>x</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

Bailey, View 1890

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Resident and business directories of Hyde Park 1886-1894.

(see business ad. 1893-4 directory, p.25)



Street Information Form No. 1003 Area Hyde Park

ADDRESSES 143-151 & 144-158 Arlington Street & 82-86 Providence St. (& 1079 Hyde Park Ave.)
MAP NO. 8N/7E SUB-AREA Hyde Park

DATES Predom. late 1860's - mid 1870's Maps, Atlases source (see biblio.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 15 1/1, 2/1, 2/2*, 2/3, -80
HP 9 1/3*, 1/4*-81

STREET PATTERN Northerly end of Arlington St. which runs NW/SE between Pierce and Providence Sts. Arlington cut through between 1860 and 1866; Providence runs parallel to the RR right-of-way and was laid out between 1866 & 1872. Intersection of Providence and Arlington site of former Hazelwood station on Boston & Providence RR line.

TOPOGRAPHY Gently Hilly with sloping grade from Hyde Park Ave. to Providence St.
Wooded railroad embankments; lots of song birds.

VISTAS Looking across tracks - Hillyslope (Mt. Monterey) covered with housing.

USE predom. residential at Providence
St. some small scale industrial TYPE Predom. 1F (2F at 143 Arlington)
trucking, use.

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 2 plus attic (or mansard)

ROOFS Mansard and gable: front and side. Repetitive gable roof pattern along odd numbered si

BUILDING PLACEMENT Side-facing houses at 82,83,84,85 Providence. Houses on lots varying in size from 14, 110 sq. ft. at 148 Arlingto to approx. 4,000 sq. ft. (8 Providence & 154 Arlington) terraced sites at Hyde Park Ave. Particularly at #144, 148, 150 Arlington.

SET BACK On Arlington: moderate and fairly regular; shallow on Providence

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate and mansard predominate; some Queen Anne.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair to good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS -

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Representative housing dating from late 1860's and 1870's. Developed in close proximity to railroad station (formerly located near eastern corner of Arlington and Providence and built by 1866) Substantial mansard houses on Arlington Street including 1079 Hyde Park Ave. and 148 and 140 Which retain much of their original detail and form. Providence street built up with Italianate style houses which at 82,83,84,85 are each two-story plus attic, side-facing and plan buildings with

(Map)



ADDRESSES # 56-100 AND #49-101 CENTRAL AVENUE (BETWEEN WEBSTER SQUARE AND WEST STREET)

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES LATE 1860'S THROUGH 1890'S MAPS, ATLASES, VIEWS source (SEE BIBLIO.)

PHOTOGRAPHS Hr. 9 3/1*, 3/5*, 2/3* - 81

STREET PATTERN MID-SECTION OF NORTH/SOUTH STREET WHICH TURNS PARALLEL TO AND EAST OF HYDE PARK AVENUE FROM EVERETT SQUARE TO GREENWOOD SQUARE. STRETCH BETWEEN WEBSTER ST./ SQUARE AND WEST STREET LAID OUT BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872.

TOPOGRAPHY HILLY, GENTLE DOWNWARD SLOPE FROM WEBSTER TO WEST.

VISTAS _____

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE 1 FAMILY

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES PREDOMINANTLY 2 STORY PLUS A.H.C. AND 2 STORY PLUS MANSARD

ROOFS GABLE - FRONT AND SIDE AND MANSARD

BUILDING PLACEMENT GENERALLY NARROW SIDE PARALLEL TO STREET OFTEN ON LOTS OF SMALLISH SIZE 4800 - 6500 SQ. FT. APPROX. OCCASIONAL SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER LOTS AT CORNERS E.G. #55 AND #100. SOME HIGH TERRACED STEPS AT #49, #55, AND 3 DELL. SIDE-FACING HOUSE AT 49. ANGLED STEPS AT 75-79.

SET BACK MODERATE WITH SOME UNIFORMITY ON EVEN SIDE. DEEP AT #49 AND 55, 75 AND 79.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) PREDOMINANTLY MANSARD AND QUEENANNE. SOME ITALIANATE.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION SLIGHT AND MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION GENERALLY GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ONE OF HYDE PARK'S MOST NOTABLE RESIDENTIAL STREETS, CENTRAL AVENUE INCLUDES GROUP OF SEVERAL ARCHITECTURALLY DISTINGUISHED HOUSES IN MIX OF STYLES AND OFTEN IN GOOD STATE OF PRESERVATION (SEE SEPARATE FORMS FOR #55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 77) ALSO ON STREET IS STRONG POCKET OF LATE 1860'S TO MID 1870'S MANSARD DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING AT #56 (CORNER OF WEBSTER) A TWO-STORY PLUS MANSARD HOUSE

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) WITH QUEEN ANNE PORCH, PAIRED BRACKETED CORNICE AND DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS, AT #49, A TALL, 2-STORY PLUS MANSARD SIDE-FACING HOUSE WITH DEEP SET-BACK ON HIGH TERRACED SITE, AND AT #74 (CORNER DE LINCOLN) ANOTHER 2-STORY PLUS MANSARD HOUSE WITH QUEEN ANNE PORCH, PAIRED BRACKETED CORNICE AND ORIGINAL FISH SCALE ROOF SLATE. HOUSING OF MORE MODEST DESIGN AND SCALE CHARACTERIZES BLOCK BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DELL WHICH WAS DEVELOPED PREDOMINANTLY BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876 WITH STRAIGHT-FORWARD ITALIANATE, ITALIANATE/QUEEN ANNE, AND QUEEN ANNE HOUSES WITH FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFS. #108 CENTRAL WAS, DURING THE 1870'S, THE RESIDENCE OF HYDE PARK BUILDER N.W. HILTON.



TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. SOME MATURE YARD TREES — OAK, MAPLE, SPRUCE.

FENCING OFTEN OPEN LAWN OR HEDGES. STONE RETAINING WALLS AT #49 AND #55.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY STONE, MAP. 1860.
WALING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1878.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
STADLEY, ATLAS, 1899.

ADDRESS 58 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. NEAR WEBSTER STREET

NAME _____ present _____ original _____

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE AFTER 1860- BY 1872 ATLAS, MAPS (SEE BIBLIO)
(REMODELLING BETWEEN 1890 AND 1899 SOURCE 1890 VIEW AND 1899 ATLAS)

ARCHITECT _____ source _____

BUILDER _____ source _____

OWNER 1876: L. PERRY original _____ present _____
1915: PERRY

PHOTOGRAPHS HP.93/2-81*



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE, FRONT cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards + shingles ^{ATTIC} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH WRAP-AROUND PORCH SUPPORTED BY SLENDER PAIRED COLUMNS AND WITH GABLED ENTRY ENCLOSING FAN MOTIF AND RAILING WITH PANELS OF SPINDLEWORK ARRANGED INTO FAN PATTERN. ATTIC STORY WITH FISH SCALE SHINGLING, AND ON FACADE, COLONNETTED RECESSED WINDOW. BRACKETED CORNICE ON PORCH AND AT ROOF. PLAIN PROJECTING CORNICES OVER PAIRED AND SINGLE WINDOWS.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SETBACK IN LINE WITH #60 AND #62 CENTRAL. SMALLISH LOT. ON STREET OF WELL MAINTAINED HOUSES OF HIGH ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY

INSTIGUISHED HOUSE IN GOOD STATE OF PRESERVATION

WHICH APPEARS TO BE, LIKE ITS NEIGHBOR AT

#60 CENTRAL (SEE SEPARATE FORM), THE RESULT

OF EXTENSIVE 1890'S REMODELLING OF AN EARLIER

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	X	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

BUILDING. ONE OF SEVERAL NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSES IN THE AREA BETWEEN HYDE PARK AVENUE, ARLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL AVENUE AND WEBSTER STREET, 58 CENTRAL WAS OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE PERRY FAMILY FROM THE 1870'S TO 1930'S. FROM THE ^{LATE} 1880'S, 58 CENTRAL WAS THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERRY SISTERS, MARY F, ORIA J, AND MINNIE A, ALL OF WHOM WERE EMPLOYED AS SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHELMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1898.
ROBINSON, ATLAS, 1888.
STADLY, ATLAS, 1899.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.



ADDRESS 60 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. NEAR WESSTER

NAME _____ present _____ original

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE AFTER 1890 - BY 1892 MAPS, ATLASES (SEE BIBLIO)
 REMODELLING BETWEEN 1890 AND 1899 source 1890 VIEW; 1899 ATLAS

ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER REMODELLING CHARLES HALEY ATTRIBUTED
 source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)

OWNER IN 1894: OLIVER L. NEAL
IN 1899: THOMAS PETERLE original present
(IN 1899: Z. ALLEN)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP.9 3/3-81*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus MANSARD

ROOF MANSARD (WITH FGH SCALE SUT) cupola _____ dormers AT SIDES AND FRONT'S
PERIMETER ON FACADE

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION MANSARD HOUSE WITH WRAP-AROUND CLASSICALLY DETAILED PORCH SUPPORTED
BY PAIRED FLUTED COLUMNS AND WITH RAILING OF PLAIN SQUARED BAUSTERS SET ABOVE SQUARED
SCROLL-LIKE ORNAMENT. OTHER LATE QUEEN ANNE / COLONIAL REVIVAL FEATURES OF THE
HOUSE INCLUDE SIDE-LIGHTED ENTRY WITH LEADED AND STAINED GLASS, SECOND FLOOR BOW
WINDOW AND PERIMETERED FLAT DORMERS.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
 → WITH 1890'S REMODELLING

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7950 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET-BACK IN LINE WITH ADJACENT C.N. STREET
OF SUBSTANTIAL WELL MAINTAINED HOUSES OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY
NOTABLE HOUSE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATING
PERVASIVE PATTERN IN HYDE-PARK OF EXTENSIVE
LATE 1880'S AND 1890'S REMODELLING OF
EARLIER BUILDINGS. AT 60 CENTRAL REMODELLING

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
<u>Architectural</u>	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
<u>Commerce</u>	X _____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

IS MOST APPARENT BECAUSE THE HOUSE NOW BASICALLY COLONIAL REVIVAL IN STYLE, STILL RETAINS ITS MANSARD ROOF. THE EARLIER MANSARD STYLE OF 60 CENTRAL IS CONFIRMED BY THE 1879 AND 1890 BIRDS EYE VIEWS OF HYDE PARK. THE DISTINCTIVE FORM AND DETAILS OF 60 CENTRAL'S PORCH IS REPEATED ON TWO OTHER REMODELLED HOUSES IN THE STUDY AREA VIZ: 91 BEACON STREET, FAIRMOUNT AND 53 OAK STREET, Mt. NEPONSET. (SEE FORMS FOR). THE SIMILARITIES OF THESE PORCHES WITH THAT ON THE 1890'S QUEEN ANNE HOUSE AT 1154 HYDE PARK AVENUE, A HOUSE OWNED BY LOCAL CARPENTER/BUILDER CHARLES HALEY, SUGGESTS THAT HALEY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMODELLING WORK ON ALL THREE HOUSES.

OWNERSHIP OF 60 CENTRAL CHANGED HANDS AT LEAST THREE TIMES BETWEEN 1874 AND 1899. OLIVER L. NEAL, A HYDE PARK COAL AND GRAIN DEALER OWNED 60 CENTRAL AND LIVED THERE IN THE 1870'S. BY 1890, AND AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH IN 1887, CHARLOTTE ALLEN, WIDOW OF ZENAS ALLEN FORMER STATE REPRESENTATIVE FROM BOSTON AND HYDE PARK SELECTMAN, MOVED INTO 60 CENTRAL FROM HER Mt. NEPONSET HOME ON WALNUT STREET.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1860.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 62 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1899 AND 1901 ATLASES DIRECTORIES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER WILLIS G. ROBINSON ATTRIBUTED
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)OWNER IN 1899: WILLIS G. ROBINSON
original present
IN 1912 MARY FIFEPHOTOGRAPHS HP9.3/4-81*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE -SIDE cupola _____ dormers PEDESTALLED DORMER ON
STREET FACADE.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION ROBUST LATE QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE WITH OVERHANGING GABLE ROOFED
OCTAGONAL BAY ON STREET FACADE AND WITH ARCADED PORCH SUPPORTED BY SHORT PAIRED FLUTED POSTS
EXTENDING ACROSS FRONT AND SIDES. RESTRAINED DETAIL INCLUDES DELICATE DENTIL CORNICES
ON PORCH, AT WINDOWS, AND AT ROOF GABLES WHERE IT IS COMBINED WITH A MOULDING OF BEAD-
LIKE ELEMENTS. PALLADIAN WINDOWS ARE AT ATTIC INSIDE GABLE ENDS.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 11,050 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET-BACK IN LINE WITH ADJACENTS. BARN WITH
SIDE-FACING GABLE ROOF AND GABLED LOFT-AT REAR.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) WELL MAINTAINED.ARCHITECTURALLY NOTABLE HOUSE IN EXCELLENT

(Map)

STATE OF PRESERVATION. 62 CENTRAL CONTRIBUTESSUBSTANTIALLY TO THE ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY OFTHE STREET (SEE FORMS FOR 55, 58, 60, 61 CENTRAL)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
<u>Architectural</u>	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

AND IS ONE OF SEVERAL NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE HOUSES IN VICINITY. BETWEEN 1860 AND 1870 THE EVEN NUMBERED SIDE OF CENTRAL AVENUE FROM WEBSTER TO LINCOLN WAS COMPLETELY DEVELOPED, PREDOMINANTLY WITH MANSARD HOUSES, AND THE 1879 AND 1890 VIEWS INDICATE THAT A MANSARD HOUSE OCCUPIED THE SITE OF #62. HOWEVER, UNLIKE ITS NEIGHBORS AT 58 AND 60, THIS HOUSE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE A REMODELLING OF AN EARLIER RESIDENCE.

IN 1898, WILLIS G. ROBINSON, A LOCAL MASON AND BUILDER, ACQUIRED 62 CENTRAL FROM THE BUTLER FAMILY, - OWNER/OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSE SINCE THE MID-1870'S. ROBINSON IS LISTED AT THIS ADDRESS BETWEEN 1898-1901, BUT THE 1899 ATLAS DOES NOT APPEAR TO SHOW THE PRESENT BUILDING. BY 1901, CHARLES F. FISKE, A BOSTON BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER IS LISTED IN THE HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES AS A RESIDENT OF 62 CENTRAL. AT THIS TIME, ROBINSON'S HOME IS GIVEN AS 51 LINCOLN. IT APPEARS THEREFORE THAT ROBINSON BUILT THE HOUSE, LATER THAN 1899 AND SOLD IT SHORTLY AFTERWARDS TO FISKE WHO FORMERLY RESIDED IN THE FAIRMOUNT DISTRICT AT 75 MILTON AVE.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1880.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
BRONLEY, ATLAS. 1912.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 55 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. LINCOLN STREET

NAME _____
 present _____ original _____

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE AFTER 1866 - BY 1874 MAPS, ALBUMS, DIRECTORIES
 source (SEE BIBLIO)

ARCHITECT _____
 source _____

BUILDER _____
 source _____

OWNER IN 1874: JOHNS. BAKER
 original _____ present _____

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 9 3/6 - 21*



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 1/2 plus _____

ROOF CABLE, FRONT WITH cupola _____ dormers _____
GABLE, SIDE.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos ^{PAINTED WHITE} alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION LARGE L-PLAN GOTHIC REVIVAL HOUSE WITH SEVERAL STEEPLY PITCHED
ROOF GABLES ORIGINALLY ORNAMENTED WITH BARGEBOARDS AND FINIALS, AND CLASSICALLY DETAILED
CURVED PORCH, OF LATER DATE, WITH FLUTED AND CLUSTERED COLUMNS AND BALUSTRADED
RAILING CONNECTING ARMS OF HOUSE. ENTRY FACES CENTRAL AVENUE AND IS PLACED NEAR
INNER CORNER OF BUILDING.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 17,220 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS DEEP SET BACK ON LARGE TERRACED CORNER LOT.
GRANITE BLOCK RETAINING WALLS WITH GRANITE STAIRS ON LINCOLN ST. AND CENTRAL AVE. PERIOD
GABLE ROOFED BARN WITH CENTRAL ROOF GABLE OVER LOFT.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ONE OF THE FEW
LARGER-SCALE GOTHIC REVIVAL HOUSES IN HYDE PARK.
ALTHOUGH AN EARLY PHOTO (SEE BIBLIO) INDICATES
THAT 55 CENTRAL HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF ITS GABLE
FINIALS AND BARGEBOARDING, THE HOUSE IS STILL

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOTABLE FOR ITS STYLISTICALLY CHARACTERISTIC MULTI-GABLED ROOFLINE, LATER ADDITION OF A HANDSOME CLASSICALLY DETAILED PORCH, AND LARGE-LOT SETTING.

IN THE 1870's, 55 CENTRAL WAS OWNED BY AND THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. BAKER, A LOCAL MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. BY THE MID '80'S, THE HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED BY L. B. AND MARY HUNT. MRS HUNT, A SCIENCE TEACHER, WAS INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN FOR HER WORK WITH THE WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF WHICH ORGANIZATION SHE WAS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION. MRS. HUNT WAS ALSO THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED THE SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY JOURNAL FOR TEACHERS.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD VOL 6, 1908 p. 5-8.

— OBITUARY OF MARY H. HUNT (PHOTO OF 55 CENTRAL AVE FACING P. 8.)

TICH, HENRY A, SCRAPBOOK, VOL. 4, P. 25, (1890).

— RECEPTION BY MRS. MARY H. HUNT

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

NOTABLE FOR ITS SYMETRICALLY CHARACTERISTIC MULTI-GABLED ROOFLINE, LATER ADDITION OF A HANDSOME CLASSICALLY DETAILED PORCH, AND LARGE - LOT SETTING.

IN THE 1870'S, 55 CENTRAL WAS OWNED BY AND THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. BAKER, A LOCAL MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. BY THE MID '80'S, THE HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED BY L. B. AND MARY HUNT. MRS HUNT, A SCIENCE TEACHER, WAS INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN FOR HER WORK WITH THE WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF WHICH ORGANIZATION SHE WAS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION. MRS. HUNT WAS ALSO THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND EDITED AND PUBLISHED THE SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY JOURNAL FOR TEACHERS.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

STELMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD VOL 6, 1908 P. 5-B.

— OBITUARY OF MARY H. HUNT (PHOTO OF 55 CENTRAL AVE
FACING P. 8.)

RICH, HENRY A, SCRAPBOOK, VOL. 4, P. 25. (1890).

— "RECEPTION FOR MRS. MARY H. HUNT"



ADDRESS 61 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. LINCOLN STREETNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N|7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE AFTER 1872, BY 1874 MAPS, ALIASES
(POSSIBLY MOVED) source (SEE BIRLO)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1874 - RICHARD W. HUSTED
original present
(IN 1888 - HUSTED)PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 9 2/1, 2/2* - 81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE, FRONT (FACING CENTRAL cupola _____ dormers _____
AVE) AND GABLE, SIDEMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION L PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH FRONT AND REAR ENTRIES AND ENTRY PORCH
WITH CHAMFERED POSTS ON LINCOLN STREET FACADE. BUILDING DISPLAYS BRACKETED AND PEDIMENTED
WINNOWN CORNICES ON 1ST AND 2ND FLOORS, ARCHED WINDOWS AT ATTIC, DENTIL MOULDINGS AT
ROOF CORNICE, QUOIN DETAILING, AND SINGLE-STORY OCTAGONAL BAYS ON CENTRAL AVE AND LINCOLN ST.
FACADES. AT REAR, 1ST FLOOR AND 3-PART SECOND FLOOR STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6200 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODEST SET-BACK ON CORNER LOT, NARROW SIDEWALKS.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) INTACT ANDARCHITECTURALLY NOTABLE HOUSE, RETAINING MUCHOF ITS ORIGINAL ORNAMENT, DETAIL, AND CLASSICITALIANATE FEATURES — ON STREET CHARACTERIZEDBY RESIDENCES OF HIGH DESIGN QUALITY. 61 CENTRAL

(Map)

Moved; date if known POSSIBLY BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u> _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

SHARES SOME STYLISH AND DESIGN FEATURES WITH OTHER HYDE PARK HOUSES DATING BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 (SEE, FOR EXAMPLE, 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE AND 1058 HYDE PARK AVE. BUT ITS USE OF QUOINS IS APPARENTLY UNIQUE TO THE STUDY AREA. STYLISTICALLY, Q1 CENTRAL APPEARS TO BE EARLIER THAN THE EARLY 1870'S DATE INDICATED BY THE MAPS AND ATLASES, THIS SUGGESTING THE POSSIBILITY OF A MOVE. RELOCATION IS FURTHER SUGGESTED BY THE HOUSE'S BRICK, RATHER THAN LOCALLY CHARACTERISTIC RUBBLE OR GRANITE, FOUNDATION.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALINS, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1888.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

Moved; date if known POSSIBLY BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

SHARES SOME STYLISH AND DESIGN FEATURES WITH OTHER HYDE PARK HOUSES DATING BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 (SEE, FOR EXAMPLE, 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE AND 1058 HYDE PARK AVE.) BUT ITS USE OF QUOINS IS APPARENTLY UNIQUE TO THE STUDY AREA. STYLISTICALLY, Q1 CENTRAL APPEARS TO BE EARLIER THAN THE EARLY 1870'S DATE INDICATED BY THE MAPS AND ATLASES, THIS SUGGESTING THE POSSIBILITY OF A MOVE. RELOCATION IS FURTHER SUGGESTED BY THE HOUSE'S BRICK, RATHER THAN LOCALLY CHARACTERISTIC RUBBLE OR GRANITE, FOUNDATION.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLINS, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1888

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.



ADDRESS 77 CENTRAL AVENUE COR. NEAR WEST STREET

NAME _____ present _____ original _____

MAP No. 7N7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE BETWEEN 1888 AND 1890 1888 AT LAS AND 1890 VIEW.
source

ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER IN 1899: WILLIAM FENNO
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 11 2/1, 2/2* - 81



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF HIPPED CORE WITH FRONT AND SIDE GABLES cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION MODIFIED L PLAN QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH GABLED FACADE AND SIDE AND 2 STORY PLUS ATTIC GABLED OCTAGONAL BAY ON SOUTH, AND SLENDER ROUND STAIR TOWER WITH TALL CONICAL ROOF SET INTO NORTH SIDE OF BUILDING WHERE IT ARCS SQUARISH SECOND FLOOR PORCH WITH HORSESHOE ARCH OPENINGS. FINE FRONT PORCH WITH ENTRY GABLE ENCLINING SUNBURST MOTIF, AND WITH TURNED SUPPORTS, FAN-LIKE BRACKETS, AND CHIPPENDALE RAILING. PATTERNED SHINGLES AT ATTIC.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4544 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET BACK ON SMALL LOT. HOUSE AT SLIGHT ANGLE TO STREET. MATURE MAPLE IN FRONT YARD.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY

NOTABLE HOUSE, ONE OF SEVERAL HIGH QUALITY LATE '80'S-1890'S QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCES IN VICINITY OF HYDE PARK AVENUE, WEBSTER STREET, CENTRAL AVENUE, AND ARUNSTON STREET. 77 CENTRAL, AS

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

WELLAS ADJACENT 79 (NOW ALTERED) WAS OWNED IN 1890'S BY WILLIAM R. FENNO, A BOSTON BUSINESSMAN WHO LIVED AROUND THE CORNER AT 83 WEST (SEE FORM FOR WEST STREET).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.



Street Information Form No. F 1005 Area HYDE PARK

ADDRESSES 13-77 AND 14-78 DAVISON STREET; AND 36 WE

MAP NO. (N) 7E AND SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES 7/1/7E.
PREDOMINANTLY 1860'S THROUGH 1890'S
SOURCE (MAPS, ATLASES: SEE BIBLIO)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP-17 6/3*, 6/4*-80

STREET PATTERN SCURVING STREET RUNNING NE-SW BETWEEN WEST STREET AND FAIRMOUNT AVE. DAVISON RUNS JUST SOUTH OF RIVER STREET AND GENERALLY PARALLELS THE PATH THAT 17TH CENTURY ROAD. LAID OUT BETWEEN 1858 AND 1860 ON LAND BELONGING TO H. NOTT.

TOPOGRAPHY FAT - WITH SLIGHT SLOPE AWAY FROM FAIRMOUNT AVE.

LISTAS —

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 1F; SOME 2F AND APTS.

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES 1 + MANSARD TO 2 + ATTIC

ROOFS FRONT FACING GABLE AND MANSARD PREDOMINATE

BUILDING PLACEMENT GENERAL REFLECTION OF STREET CURVE IN ORIENTATION OF HOUSES. SOME GENTLE TERRACING OF SITES. LOTS SIZES GENERALLY 5,000 - 8,000 SQ. FT. APPROX. WIDE FRINGING HOUSE AT #20.

SET BACK SHALLOW TO MODERATE; SHALLOW AND FAIRLY UNIFORM NEAR WEST STREET.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE, MANSARD, QUEEN ANNE (SOME BUNGALOW NEAR FAIRMOUNT AVE.)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO DRASTIC EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR AND GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS —

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) GOOD CONCENTRATION

OF MANSARD RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WHICH VARIES VARY IN SCALE FROM 1-STORY PLUS MANSARD, 2-BAY HOUSES AT # 74, 75, 78 AND 21 (WITH MORE COMPLEX PLAN) TO MORE SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS, AS FOR EXAMPLE, THE ADJACENT HOUSES AT #31, 33, 35 - ALL SIMILAR IN DESIGN, 2 STORY PLUS MANSARD, WITH PAIR OF SINGLE STORY BAYS ON EAST SIDE. #31 DAVISON WAS BUILT IN 1867 BY CARPENTER

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) BUILDER GEORGE PIERCE (SEE FORM FOR 265 FAIRMOUNT)
FOR HIS OWN RESIDENCE AND MOVED TO DAVISON STREET

A FEW YEARS LATER HOUSES AT #33 AND 35 THEREFORE
CAN ALSO BE ATTRIBUTED TO PIERCE AND WERE CONSTRUCTED
BY 1872. IN GENERAL, THE MANSARD HOUSING ON
DAVISON DATES BETWEEN 1860 AND 1872. (MAPS: SEE BIBLIO).
ALTHOUGH MODESTLY SCALED HOUSING PREDOMINATES,
LARGER QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCES OCCUR E.G. AT
#27 AND 29. #27 IS NOTABLE FOR ITS FINE PORCH
WITH TURNED, SPINDLEWORK AND CHIPPENDALE DETAIL
AND ITS 3-STORY CORNER BAY SET AT AN ANGLE TO
THE FACADE. A ROW OF MORE CONVENTIONAL QUEEN
ANNE HOUSING, TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC WITH FRONT
FACING GABLE ROOFS, WAS BUILT NEAR WEST STREET
AT #65-71. #27 AND 29 WERE CONSTRUCTED
BETWEEN 1888 AND 1899. (ATLASES: SEE BIBLIO.)

TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. POCKETS OF GOOD MATURE YARD TREES:
MAPLE, OAK.

FENCING GENERALLY OPEN LAWN, LOW STONE RETAINING WALLS, PRIVET HEDGE.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

STONE, MAP. 1860
WALLING, MAP. 1866
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872
SHERMAN ATLAS. 1876
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, OBITUARY GEORGE PIERCE, MARCH 30, 1895 (IN
HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK, #5, PAGE 6).

HYDE PARK RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES.



Street Information Form No: 11006 Area HYDE PARK

ADDRESSES #3-35 AND #10-32 DELL AVENUE

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES 1870'S THROUGH 1890'S (MAPS-ATLASES) source SEE BIBLIO

PHOTOGRAPHS HP-92/4*, 2/6-81*, HP10-3/6-80

STREET PATTERN CURVING SE-NW STREET RUNNING BETWEEN HYDE PARK AVENUE AND CENTRAL AVENUE. CUT THROUGH BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872. ONLY ONE BLOCK LONG.

TOPOGRAPHY HILLY, ROCKY GROUND. STONE (GRANITE?) OUTCROPPINGS AT REAR OF #21 AND #27. HIGH, ROCKY, AND PARTIALLY WOODED SITE (57, 519 SQ FT) AT JAMES J. OLIVE SQUARE (AT HYDE PARK AVE). STEEP SITES ESPECIALLY ALONG EVEN SIDE OF STREET.

VISTAS ---

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 1 F

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES GENERALLY 2 PLUS ATTIC

ROOFS GABLE: FRONT AND SIDE; HIPPED

BUILDING PLACEMENT SITING OF HOUSES REFLECTS CURVE OF STREET. SEVERAL HOUSES ON VERY HIGH SITES i.e. #12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28 AND REACHED BY STEEP RUN OF STAIRS. SMALL AND MODEST LOTS PREDOMINATE WITH SCATTERED PARCELS OF 10,000 - 11,000 SQ FT APPROX. SIDE-FACING HOUSE AT #11.

SET BACK VARIED: SHALLOW TO DEEP

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) QUEEN ANNE (SOME ITALIANATE NEAR CENTRAL AVENUE)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS ---

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) DENSELY LANDSCAPED

PARK-LIKE STREET WITH IRREGULAR TOPOGRAPHY.

(Map)

DELL INCLUDES SOME FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSING

AS FOR EXAMPLE #15 (SEE FORM FOR 15 DELL) AND

#28, A TWO-STORY, HIPPED ROOF RESIDENCE

BUILT BETWEEN 1868 AND 1899 AND DRAMATICALLY

SITED ON A VERY HIGH LOT AND CHARACTERIZED

BY ITS 3-STORY TOWER-LIKE CORNER BAY, TURNED

POST AND SPINDLEWORK PORCH, AND PATTERNED

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) SHINGLING AT 2ND AND
ATTIC FLOORS. TOWER-LIKE CORNER BAYS ARE ALSO
TO BE SEEN ON #12, 16, AND 29. ALSO OF NOTE
IS THE SHINGLED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE AT #7
WHICH WAS PUT UP BEFORE 1888 AND IS DISTINGUISHED
BY ITS ELLIPTICALLY ARCHED BUNGALOID PORCH - AND
#11, A TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC SIDE-FACING ITALIANATE
HOUSE (BUILT BY 1870) WITH STREET-FACING GABLE ROOF AND
SIDE PORCH WITH OPEN WORK SUPPORTS AND AT THE
ENTRY, DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS.

TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. MANY MATURE YARD TREES: - OAK,
SPRUCE, MAPLE, COPPER BEECH AT #21. YARDS OFTEN HEAVILY PLANTED

FENCING

ART

OTHER NARROW SIDEWALKS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

ADDRESS 15 DELL AVENUE COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1890 AND 1897 AT LASES AND DIRECTORIES
(PROBABLY 1897). source (SEE BIBLIO)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1897 TOOKER (MINNEM. MAURICE ST. DOWNEY
original AND PAULT) presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 9. 2/5-21, 4/16 2/3-20*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE-SIDE cupola _____ dormers LARGE DORMER ON FACADEMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION QUEEN ANNE / SHINGLE STYLE HOUSE WITH SIDE-FACING EXTENDED ROOF
GABLE WHICH SWEEPS DOWN TO FORM FRONT ENTRY PORCH AND IS PIERCED BY LONG DORMER WINDOW.
FRONT-FACING GABLED BAY WITH FAN-LIGHT ATTIC WINDOW ABUTS AND BREAKS INTO EXTENDED ROOF SLOVE
SIDE GABLE ENDS ENCLOSE, AT ATTIC, TRIO OF ARCHED WINDOWS WITH WEST SIDE DISPLAYING ARCHED
WINDOWS OF STAIR HALL.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7400 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON STEEP TERRACED SIGHT. HOUSE REACHED BY CURVED
RUN OF STAIRS.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) HIGH DESIGN QUALITYON HOUSE MAINTAINING EXCELLENT STATE OFPRESERVATION. INTERIOR RETAINS MUCH OFORIGINAL DETAILING, WOODWORK, DOORS. ONE OFSEVERAL IMPORTANT QUEEN ANNE HOUSES IN VICINITY,

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

IS DELL WAS INITIALLY OWNED BY DANIEL TOOKER, A BOSTON BOOKKEEPER AND MINNIE TOOKER, A MUSIC TEACHER.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1890

STADLEY, ATLAS. 1899.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 14 ELM STREET COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE 1877 ASSESSED POLLS AND MARCH 1877 MORTGAGE
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER NORCROSS BROTHERS AND
SQUIRE HOLDSWORTH ATTRIBUTED AND MARCH 1877 MORTGAGE
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)OWNER IN 1877: SQUIRE HOLDSWORTH
IN 1888: S. HOLDSWORTH
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11. 2/4*, 2/5* - 81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus _____ROOF GABLE: FRONT cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE concrete iron/steel/alum.

WITH BROWNSTONE AND SANDSTONE TRIM

BRIEF DESCRIPTION SIDE-FACING, SMALL SCALE, ROMANESQUE REVIVAL STONE HOUSE WITH
BROWNSTONE. FOLIATE COLUMNED ENTRY PORCH TUCKED INTO CORNER AT SIDE BAY. TWO-STORY
OCTAGONAL BAY ON STREET FACADE. NORTH SIDE, WITH BLIND ROUND ARCHED WINDOW AND NO
PENETRATION. ROMANESQUE REVIVAL DECORATIVE FEATURES INCLUDE CHECKERBOARD BANDING
WITH BROWNSTONE AND SANDSTONE AT 1ST FLOOR. BROWNSTONE TRIM OF NARROW RECTANGULAR WINDOWS,
BROWNSTONE QUAINS, CIRCULAR CROSS AND "DAISY" MOTIVES ON STREET FACADE.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4200 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS GENEROUS SETBACK ON NARROW SMALL LOT.
HEAVILY PLANTED FRONT YARD.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLYDISTINGUISHED STONE HOUSE IN GOOD STATE OF

(Map)

PRESERVATION; — HYDE PARK'S ONLY EXAMPLE OFTHE ROMANESQUE REVIVAL. THE ARCHITECTURALSTYLE OF THE HOUSE AS WELL AS ITS BUILDING

RP/12-ec



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

MATERIALS ARE INFREQUENTLY USED FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION. 18 ELM WAS ORIGINALLY THE RESIDENCE OF SQUIRE HOLDSWORTH, A STONE MASON WHO LIVED IN BOSTON BEFORE COMING TO HYDE PARK. HOLDSWORTH REMAINED IN HYDE PARK FROM 1876 - 1882 BEFORE MOVING ON TO NORTH CAMBRIDGE, ALBANY, AND CONNECTICUT.

THE RATHER EARLY DATE OF THE HOUSE IS SUGGESTED BY A MORTGAGE BETWEEN HOLDSWORTH AND NORCROSS BROTHERS, BUILDERS, WORCESTER - DATING MARCH 1877 AND INCLUDED IN A SURVEYOR'S REPORT FOR THE ADJACENT RESIDENCE AT 12 ELM. TAX RECORDS, THE 1879 VIEW AND HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES SEEM TO CONFIRM THIS DATE. HOLDSWORTH'S NUMEROUS CHANGES OF ADDRESS DURING THE 1880'S AND HIS CONNECTION WITH THEM IN THE BUILDING OF HIS HYDE PARK HOME MAY INDICATE THAT HE WORKED FOR NORCROSS BROTHERS, CONTRACTORS FOR TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON (1873-7) AND AS LOCAL TRADITION ASSERTS, THE MASONRY AND DETAILING USED AT 18 ELM MAY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE BUILDING SITE OF THAT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

1879 BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES. 1874 - 1890.

HYDE PARK ASSESSED POLLS 1875 - 1890.

DEED AND MORTGAGE REFERENCES IN SURVEYORS REPORT FOR 12 ELM (IN POSSESSION OF LOUISE BRALY, 12 ELM STREET)



ADDRESS 1058 HYDE PARK AVE COR. NEAR ARLINGTON STREET

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE BETWEEN 1870 (AND) 1872 MAPS _____
 source (SEE BIBLIO.)

ARCHITECT _____
 source

BUILDER ORRIN Q. BROWN ATTRIBUTED _____
 source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)

OWNER ^{in 1874:} _____
IN 1876: ORRIN Q. BROWN
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 15-3/2, 3/3, 3/4* - PC

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE: FRONT cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION STRAIGHTFORWARD ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH PEDIMENTED AND BRACKETED WINDOW CORNICES ON 1ST AND 2ND FLOORS, PAIRED ARCHED ATTIC WINDOWS, AND CHAMFERED POST PORCH SUPPORTS LINKED INTO A 3-BAY ARCADE WITH CURVED BRACING RESTING ON SCROLL IMPOST-LIKE BLOCKS. CHAMFERED POST PORCH AT SIDE.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate ^{stuccoing} drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7733 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS PERIOD SIDE-FACING GABLE, ROOFED BARN AT REAR OF LOT. SLIGHT TERRACING OF SITE. MODERATE SET-BACK ON NOISY STREET.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) FINELY DETAILED HOUSE, ONE OF A FEW HANDSOME ITALIANATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS SCATTERED ALONG HYDE PARK AVENUE (SEE SEPARATE FORMS FOR #983 HYDE PARK AVE, CLARENDON HILLS AND #1161). IN

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

IN 1870'S, HOUSE WAS RESIDENCE OF CARPENTER - BUILDER ORRIN Q BROWN.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 1066 HYDE PARK AVE. COR. ARLINGTONNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1901 AND 1903 ATLASES AND DIRECTORIES
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1903 (JULIUS J.)
ANNIE M. STICK
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 15.3/5, 3/6-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) RETAIL STORE - ON 1ST FLOORNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus AtticROOF HIPPED cupola — dormers GABLED, ON FRONT AND SIDEMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION LATE QUEEN ANNE STYLE SIDE HALL PLAN TRIPLE DECKER WITH BELL
SHAPED CONICAL ROOF ON ROUND TWO-STORY BAY PROTECTING OVER ENTRY TO STORE. SINGLE-STORY
RESIDENTIAL ENTRY PORCH WITH SQUARED BUNGALOID COLUMNS; - RESTRAINED CLASSICAL
CORNICES ON 1ST AND 2ND FLOOR WINDOWS AND OVER SHOP FRONT.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3990 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON SMALL CORNER LOT SET ALMOST FLUSH WITH
PROPERTY LINE. ON BUSY HYDE PARK STREET.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) NOTABLE EXAMPLE
OF TRIPLE DECKER / CORNER STORE COMBINATION
IN QUEEN ANNE STYLE. BUILDING IN GOOD STATE
OF PRESERVATION AND RETAINS ORIGINAL MIXED USE.
EARLIEST OWNER RESIDED IN THE BUILDING AND

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

UTILIZED THE SHOP FRONT AS A BAKERY.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

BROWNLEY, ATLAS. 1912.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

ADDRESS 116B HYDE PARK AVENUE COR. NEAR WEBSTER STREETNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7A/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE 1888 ASSESSED POLLS, ALIASES, DIRECTORIES
source (SEE SIGNIF.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER CHARLES HALEY ATTRIBUTED
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)OWNER IN 1888: MATTIE MERTZ (ALIAS INCORRECTLY SPELLS MARY)
IN 1899: MATTIE MERTZ (WILLIAM H.)
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP14.5/3-81*; HP16.3/3, 3/4-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE, FRONT; HIPED AT REAR cupola _____ dormers _____ GABLED HALF-TIMBERED ROOF
PROTECTION WITH SIDE-FACING WINDOWSMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION RICHLY TEXTURED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH STREET FACADE EXHIBITING
RECESSED TWO-STORY PORCH WHICH SHELTERS SECOND FLOOR ORIEL AND WHICH IS ORNAMENTED
WITH IRONS OF BALL-LIKE ELEMENTS, FAN MOTIVES, SPINDLEWORK FRIEZE, AND CHIPPENDALE
TRAILING. HOUSE PAINTED WITH PERIOD COLOR SCHEME OF GREEN BANDING AND TRIM AGAINST
GREY CLAPBOARDS AND GREY AND RED SHINGLING. PATTERNED SHINGLING AND HALF-TIMBERING ARE
USED AT ATTIC. 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS AND ENTRY ARE ENLIVENED WITH COLORED GLASS.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5179 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON HIGH TERRACED SITE WITH GENEROUS SET-BACK. SMALLISH
LOT. LOW STONE RETAINING WALL WITH GRANITE COPING AND STAIRS. MATURE OAK ON FRONT
AND HEAVILY TRAVELLED STREET. ADJACENT HOUSE AT 1164 NEAR TWIN TO 1162 BUT
WITH ENCLOSED/ALTERED ENTRY, OWNED IN 1888 BY ALBERT D. PORTER.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY

(Map)

NOTABLE HOUSE RETAINING ITS FINE ORNAMENTATION
AND DETAIL AND CAREFULLY MAINTAINED IN ORIGINAL
STATE WITH APPROPRIATE PAINT COLORS. THE
STRETCH OF HYDE PARK AVENUE (EAST AND WEST

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

SIDES BETWEEN WEBSTER AND DELL IS SIGNIFICANT FOR ITS INCLUSION OF MANY LATE 1880'S THROUGH TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY (QUEEN ANNE AND COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES WHICH WERE PUT UP BY LOCAL BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR CHARLES HALEY WHO LIVED DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET AT 1161 (SEE SEPARATE FORM FOR). DISPLAYING DECORATIVE FEATURES OF OTHER HOUSES ALONG THIS END OF HYDE PARK AVENUE THAT ARE ALREADY DOCUMENTED AS BEING OWNED BY HALEY IN THE 80'S AND 90'S, 1168 EXHIBITS THE BALL-LIKE BANDS OF TRIM SEEN, FOR EXAMPLE, ON 1153 AND THE COMBINED SPINDLEWORK AND CHIPPENDALE PORCH RAILING ALSO SEEN AT ADJACENT 1172. PORCH AT 9 POND STREET, FAIRMOUNT IS SIMILAR TO THAT AT 1168 HYDE PARK AVE, SUGGESTING THAT THE FAIRMOUNT HOUSE IS ALSO A HALEY BUILT RESIDENCE... (SEE FORM FOR 9 POND STREET).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

SHERMAN ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
ASSESSED POLLS OF HYDE PARK. 1885-8.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.



ADDRESS 1129 HYDE PARK AVE COR. FACING DELL AVENUENAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE 1894 NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
source JAN 19, 1895ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER CHARLES HALEY NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
source JAN. 19, 1895OWNER ALONZO DAVIS
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 9.44-A1*; HP 16.4/1, 5/5-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE FRONT (WITH GABLED cupola _____ dormers _____
SIDE BAYSMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION RAATHER BOXY LATE QUEENANNE HOUSE WITH STREET FACADE
CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD OVERHANGING ROOF GABLE ENCLONG A BALUSTRADED ARCHED
BALCONY WITH RECESSED PALLADIAN WINDOW AND 2-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY INTERRUPTED
BY PORCH ALONG FRONT AND SIDE OF NORTH CORNER WITH GABLED ENTRY, BROADLY ARCHED
BAYS, ~~AND~~ CLUSTERED TURNED SUPPORTS, AND BAND OF OPEN CIRCULAR ORNAMENT AT RAILING.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate ^{RE-SIDING} drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 12,643 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS NARROW DEEP LOT. SETBACK CONSISTENT WITH ADJACENTS
AT #1123-1139. LOW GRANITE RETAINING WALL. ON NOISY, HEAVILY TRAVELLED STREET.
REAR OF LOT ADJACENT TO RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYSIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLYNOTABLE HOUSE IN RUN OF SIZEABLE QUEEN

(Map)

ANNE RESIDENCES, ALL BUILT IN LATE 1880'STHROUGH THE TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY BY LOCALCONTRACTOR CHARLES HALEY WHO LIVED DOWN

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

THE STREET AT #1161 (SEE FORM FOR). DAVIS HOUSE CONTRIBUTES TO THE BOULEVARD-LIKE NATURE OF THIS STRETCH OF HYDE PARK AVENUE, A QUALITY THAT WAS ACHIEVED BY THE DEVELOPER THROUGH UNIFORM SET-BACKS AND THE REPETITION OF ARCHITECTURAL FORMS, AS FORM EXAMPLE, PORCHES WITH GABLED OR PEDIMENTED ENTRIES. 1129 HYDE PARK AVENUE WAS BUILT AS THE RESIDENCE OF ALONZO DAVIS, THE PROPRIETOR OF A EVERETT SQUARE CIGAR AND TOBACCO SHOP. ALSO BUILT IN 1894 BY CHARLES HALEY, 29 BEACON STREET, FAIRMOUNT IS A MIRROR IMAGE OF ALONZO DAVIS' HOUSE AND, HAS NOT BEEN RE-SIDED (SEE SEPARATE FORM FOR).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

RICHARDSON, ATLAS. 1888.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JUNE 30, 1893, "HALEYVILLE" (IN H. A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 4, P. 113)

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1894" JANUARY 19, 1895. (IN H. A. RICH SCRAPBOOK 5, P. 3).



ADDRESSES 1123 - 1165 HYDE PARK AVENUE

(1148 - 1172 HYDE PARK AVENUE)

AP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES PREDOMINANTLY 1870'S THROUGH 1890'S

SOURCE MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 110. 4/1, 4/2, 4/3*, 4/4*, 4/5, 4/6, 5/5* - 80.
HP 14. 5/4 - 81.*

STREET PATTERN ALMOST TWO BLOCK STRETCH (APPROXIMATELY BETWEEN WEBSTER STREET AND DELL AVENUE)
ALONG MAJOR HYDE PARK THOROUGHFARE RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH BETWEEN FOREST HILLS AND READVILLE
ROUGHLY PARALLEL TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RIGHT-OF-WAY LAID OUT IN SECTIONS BETWEEN 1858 AND
1860. SOUTH OF WEST STREET, HYDE PARK AVE. WAS CALLED CENTRAL PARK AVENUE.

TOPOGRAPHY GENUINELY HILLY. HIGHER GROUND IN VICINITY OF DELL AVENUE. AT DELL AVENUE,
HIGH ROCKY OUTCROPPINGS ON SITE OF 57,519 SQUARE FEET.

VISTAS LOOKING SOUTH: - CLEARLY SQUARE

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY SINGLE-FAMILY.

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES TWO PLUS ATTIC

(*1139: - 1 PLUS ATTIC)

ROOFS OFTEN GABLE, FRONT; SOME HIPPED

BUILDING PLACEMENT SITING REFLECTS CURVE OF STREET ALONG ODD SIDE. LOTS VARY BETWEEN
5000 SQ FT APPROX ON EVEN SIDE TO DEEP NARROW LOTS OPPOSITE OF 10,000 - 12,500 SQ FT. APPROX. GENTLE
TERACING OF SITES BETWEEN 1123 AND 1135, AND 1154 - 1172.

SET BACK SHALLOW TO MODERATE. GENEROUS AND FAIRLY UNIFORM BETWEEN 1123 AND 1139. MODERATE
AND UNIFORM BETWEEN 1154 AND 1172.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) PREDOMINANTLY QUEEN ANNE. SOME ITALIANATE AND COLONIAL REVIVAL.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE - EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD
MUCH RE-SIDING

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS HEAVY TRAFFIC NOISE

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) EXTENSIVE RUN

(Map)

PREDOMINANTLY OF QUEEN ANNE HOUSES, OFTEN LARGE -
SCALE AND HANDSOMELY DETAILED AND ALMOST ALL BUILT
BY LOCAL CONTRACTOR CHARLES HALEY WHO LIVED FOR
OVER FIFTY YEARS AT 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE (SEE
FORM FOR). REFERRED TO AS "HALEYVILLE." IN A JUNE
1893 ARTICLE IN THE NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, THIS STRETCH
OF HYDE PARK AVENUE INCLUDES A PROGRESSION OF
RESIDENCES PUT UP BY HALEY FROM THE EARLY 1870'S
TO THE TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY WITH THE BUILDING
DATES GENERALLY MOVING ALONG NORTHERLY FROM
WEBSTER STREET. "HALEYVILLE" TAKES IN THE
ITALIANATE HOMESTEAD BUILT CA. 1870, THE RICHLY
TEXTURED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE AT 1168, BUILT IN 1888,
AND THE CLASSICALLY DETAILED COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES,
DATING FROM AFTER 1899, AT 1123 AND 1125. THE STREETS
BOULEVARD-LIKE QUALITY IS GREATLY DETERMINED BY UNIFORM

SET BACKS, RETENTION OF OPEN SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) LAWNS AND RETNEES 1123 AND 1144, THE REPETITION OF FRONT FACING GABLE ROOFED SQUARILY PROPORTIONED HOUSES WITH GABLED OR PEDIMENTED PORCH ENTRIES. ALTHOUGH THIS SECTION OF HYDE PARK AVENUE IS LOCATED ONLY A FEW SHORT BLOCKS BEYOND THE TOWN'S BUSINESS DISTRICT, MUCH OF IT REMAINED UNDEVELOPED UNTIL THE LATE '80'S AND MID '90'S BECAUSE THE ROCKY LEDGES OF THE TERRAIN DISCOURAGED CONSTRUCTION). SEVERAL HOUSES OF THE "HALEYVILLE" SECTION OF THIS STREET WERE BUILT IN PAIRS VIZ. THE ADJACENT AND SIMILAR HOUSES AT 1114 AND 1116 (SEE FORM E01), 1144 AND 1145, L PLAN, TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC GABLE ROOFED GREEN ANNE HOUSES WITH DIFFERING PORCH TREATMENT, AND 1123 AND 1125, 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES WITH FRONT FACING GABLE ROOFS, ROWED SIDE BAYS, AND PORCHES WITH PEDIMENTED ENTRIES DISPLAYING RECESSED ELLIPTICAL ARCHES. FURTHER INDICATING A COMMON BUILDER IS THE INTERCHANGING OF ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT AS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE SIMILAR PORCH RAILINGS AT 1168 AND 1172, THE SHARING OF PORCH GABLES ORNAMENTED WITH AN UP-SIDE DOWN FAN MOTIF ON A GROUND OF SCORED SQUARES AT 1137 AND 1145, USE OF ROWS OF BALL-LIKE ELEMENTS AS TRIM AT 1164, 1168, ⁽¹¹³⁹⁾ AND 1153. EVEN SUCH DIFFERENTLY SCALED AND DESIGNED HOUSES AS THE MODEST AND CHARMING, 1-STORY ~~FREE~~ AND PLANTINGS PLUS ATTIC, L PLAN GREEN ANNE HOUSE AT 1139 WITH SMALL SQUARE TOWER AT THE JOINING OF THE BUILDING'S LEGS AND THE SUBSTANTIAL 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC HIPPED ROOF HOUSE AT 1149 ON HIGH TERRACED SITE AND WITH 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC ORNAMENTED GABLED FRONT AND SIDE BAYS, ARE COMMONLY DETAILED WITH IDENTICAL PORCH BRACKETS, FENCING TURNED PORCH SUPPORTS, AND RAILINGS OF COMBINED CHIPPENDALE AND OPEN QUATRE-FOIL ORNAMENT.

TREES AND PLANTINGS: — SHRUBS AND HEDGES. OCCASIONAL MATURE YARD TREES — LOCUST, OAK
~~ART~~ NO STREET TREES.

FENCING: — LOW PUDDINGSTONE RETAINING WALLS WITH GRANITE COPING ALONG EVEN SIDE
 OTHER BETWEEN WEBSTER AND 1158. STONE CURBING ALONG # 1123 — 1133 AND 1154.

BIBLIOGRAPHY	RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.	RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.
	SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.	NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, DECEMBER 18, 1888, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HYDE PARK." (RICH, SCRAPBOOK, 3 p. 40)
	BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.	NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JAN. 1895, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1894." (RICH, SCRAPBOOK, 5, p. 3)
	ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1886.	NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JUNE 30, 1895, "HALEYVILLE." (RICH, SCRAPBOOK 4, p. 113).
	BAILEY, VIEW. 1890	
	STADLY, ATLAS. 1899	
	BROMLEY, ATLAS. 1912.	



ADDRESS 1153 HYDE PARK AVE COR. BETWEEN WEBSTER AND LINCOLNNAME _____
present originalMAP No. MN/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1874 1872, 1876 MAPS AND 1874 HYDE PARK DIG.
- PORCH ADDED BY 1890. (PROBABLY BUILT ca. 1888) source (SEE BIBLIO) AND SIGNIFICANCE
- BAY ADDED AFTER 1874.

(Photo)

ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER W.H. DARLING AND CHARLES HALEY ATTRIBUTED
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)OWNER IN 1874 - W.H. DARLING
IN 1888 - CHARLES HALEY
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 16-5/1, 5/2*, 5/3 - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE, FRONT AND SIDE cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles ^{→ PAINTED GREY} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION L PLAN QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH UNUSUAL TWO-STORY CONICALLY ROOFED SQUATISH BAY WITH ROUNDED CORNERS DISPLAYING LARGE SQUARE WINDOWS WITH CIRCULAR PATTERNED LEADED GLASS TRANSOMS. ARCADING OF PORCH TRIMMED WITH ROWS OF BAIL-LIKE ELEMENTS. GABLED PORCH ENTRY SET AT ANGLE TO STREET.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 10,983 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS SHALLOW SETBACK ON HEAVILY TRAVELLED STREET. REAR OF LOT ADJACENT TO RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. HEDGING ALONG NORTH PROPERTY LINE.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY
NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, ORIGINALLY A
MODESTLY DETAILED L PLAN BUILDING PUT UP
IN THE EARLY 1870'S AS THE RESIDENCE OF
WILLIAM H. DARLING, A CARPENTER WHO ALSO

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
<u>Architectural</u>	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

OWNED THE ADJACENT HOUSE AT 1157 HYDE PARK AVENUE. DURING THE 1880'S, BOTH 1153 AND 1157 HYDE PARK AVENUE WERE ACQUIRED BY CARPENTER-BUILDER CHARLES HALEY WHO LIVED NEXT DOOR AT 1161 (SEE FORM FOR). ADDED BY 1890, THE ARCADED PORCH AT 1153 WAS UNDOUBTEDLY BUILT BY HALEY AND BEARS THE HALLMARKS OF HIS DECORATIVE VOCABULARY VIZ. ROWS OF BALL-LIKE ELEMENTS USED AS ORNAMENTAL TRIM AND GABLED PORCH ENTRY WITH UP-SIDE DOWN FAN MOTIF. THESE DETAILS ARE APPARENT ON SEVERAL HALEY BUILT HOUSES IN THE VICINITY INCLUDING 1137, 1145, 1164 AND 1168 HYDE PARK AVENUE AND 25 CENTRAL AVENUE (SEE FORMS FOR 1168 HYDE PARK AVE. AND STREET FORMS FOR HYDE PARK AVENUE AND WEBSTER SQUARE). PORCH AT 1153 HYDE PARK AVENUE IS QUITE SIMILAR IN BOTH FORM AND DETAIL TO PORCH AT 9 POND STREET, FAIRMOUNT, WHICH DATES FROM THE LATE 1880'S (SEE FORM FOR).
A HOUSE

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1860.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
BROMLY, ATLAS. 1912.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK, 1874-1883.

ADDRESS 1161 HYDE PARK AVE. COR. NEAR WEBSTER STREETNAME FOLSOM FUNERAL SERVICE HALEY HOMESTEAD
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BUILT BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 NAPS AND ALIASES
source (SEE BIBLIO)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER CHARLES HALEY NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
source JUNE 30, 1893OWNER (1874-1894) CHARLES HALEY
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 100-3/1*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) NOW FUNERAL HOMENO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE FRONT, AND SIDE cupola _____ dormers PEDIMENTED AND LOCATED NEAR
GABLE. REAR OF HOUSE.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION L PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH GOOD PERIOD DETAIL INCLUDING
PEDIMENTED AND BRACKETED WINDOW CORNICES ON 2ND FLOOR, ~~THE~~ SINGLE AND PAIRED ARCHED
WINDOWS AT ATTIC, AND DENTIL MOLDINGS AT ROOFLINE. HOUSE ALSO DISPLAYS SEGMENTALLY
ARCHED TRANSOME AND SIDE-LIGHTED DOORWAY AND ROBUST BUNGALOW STYLE PORCH WITH
CHARACTERISTIC COUPLING OF COLUMNS AND THICK SQUARED POSTS.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8894 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS SHALLOW SET-BACK ON NOISY HEAVILY USED STREET.
HOUSE ON HIGH GROUND SLOPING DOWN TO RAILROAD-RIGHT-OF-WAY.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ALTHOUGH OFARCHITECTURAL INTEREST, 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUEIS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE AS THE RESIDENCE,FOR FIFTY YEARS, OF CHARLES HALEY, A PROMINENTHYDE PARK BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR. BORN IN ST. ALBANS,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

MAINE IN 1834, HALEY CAME TO HYDE PARK AROUND 1863 AND REMAINED A RESIDENT OF THE TOWN UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1923 AT THE AGE OF 89. BY 1869, HALEY WAS ACTIVE IN HYDE PARK AS A CARPENTER AND BUILDER AND WAS PUTTING UP HOUSES AS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. BECAUSE HALEY WAS ALREADY AN ESTABLISHED BUILDER BY THE LATE 1860'S, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIS OWN RESIDENCE WHICH DATES FROM THIS PERIOD OR SLIGHTLY LATER. IN ADDITION, AN ARTICLE IN THE JUNE 30, 1893 NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE SPEAKS OF HALEY AS THE BUILDER OF "THE HOMESTEAD." DURING THE LATE 1860'S THROUGH THE MID 1890'S, HALEY PUT UP ABOUT 16 HOUSES ON BOTH SIDES OF HYDE PARK AVENUE JUST NORTH OF HIS HOME. THIS GROUP OF HANDSOME HOUSES, SOME OF WHICH ARE SIMILAR IN PLAN, FORM, OR ORNAMENTATION, REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCENTRATIONS OF QUEEN ANNE RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE IN HYDE PARK. AT THIS SAME TIME, HALEY WAS ALSO ACTIVE IN THE FAIRMOUNT DISTRICT AND IN JAMAICA PLAIN. ALTHOUGH MUCH OF HALEY'S KNOWN WORK CONSISTS OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING, HALEY ALSO BUILT 2-FAMILY HOUSES AND TRIPLE-DECKERS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMODELING OF EXISTING HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. HYDE PARK HOUSES, IN ADDITION TO 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE, BUILT BY HALEY INCLUDE 719 ARLINGTON STREET (ATTRIBUTED - SEE SEPARATE FORM), 89 BEACON STREET (DOCUMENTED - SEE SEPARATE FORM), 21 AND 25 CENTRAL AVENUE (ATTRIBUTED - SEE STREET FORM FOR WEBSTER SQUARE), 188-190 FAIRMOUNT AVE (TRIPLE DECKER, ATTRIBUTED - SEE FORM FOR), 74 HARVARD AVE (ATTRIBUTED), 76 AND 78 HARVARD AVE. (ATTRIBUTED) 1123 AND 1125 HYDE PARK AVE (ATTRIBUTED), 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133 1137, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1149, 1150, 1154, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1172, HYDE PARK AVE. (1129 AND 1133 DOCUMENTED, THE REMAINING ATTRIBUTED THROUGH STYLE AND HALEY OWNERSHIP - PRESERVATION CONSIDERATION (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (** SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED) (SEE STREET FORM FOR HYDE PARK AVENUE) 9 POND STREET, (ATTRIBUTED, SEE FORM FOR), 1052 RIVER (ATTRIBUTED), 47 WARREN (TRIPLE DECKER, DOCUMENTED - (SEE STREET FORM FOR FRANKLIN TERRACE) AND 21-23 WEBSTER (DOUBLE HOUSE, ATTRIBUTED). DOCUMENTED REMODELLINGS INCLUDE: 185-7 FAIRMOUNT (SEE FORM FOR), 192 FAIRMOUNT (SEE FORM FOR) AND 1122 RIVER STREET. REMODELLINGS THAT MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO HALEY ON STYLISTIC GROUNDS ARE THE SIMILAR PORCH AND BOWED BAYS AT 53 OAK, MT. NEPONSET, 60 CENTRAL AVENUE, AND 71 BEACON, FAIRMOUNT (SEE SEPARATE FORMS FOR) AND PORCH AT 1153 HYDE PARK AVENUE (SEE FORM FOR).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE (?) NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, 1869 (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 1, P. 71)
WALLING, MAP, 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP, 1872.
SHEPHERD, ATLAS, 1876.
RICHARDSON, ATLAS, 1888.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JUNE 30, 1893 "HALEYVILLE" (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK, 4, P. 113)
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, DEC. 18, 1888, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HYDE PARK" (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, 3, PAGE 40).
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JAN. 19, 1895, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1894," (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 5, P. 3).

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

MAINE IN 1834, HALEY CAME TO HYDE PARK AROUND 1803 AND REMAINED A RESIDENT OF THE TOWN UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1923 AT THE AGE OF 89. BY 1809, HALEY WAS ACTIVE IN HYDE PARK AS A CARPENTER AND BUILDER AND WAS PUTTING UP HOUSES AS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. BECAUSE HALEY WAS ALREADY AN ESTABLISHED BUILDER BY THE LATE 1800'S, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIS OWN RESIDENCE WHICH DATES FROM THIS PERIOD OR SLIGHTLY LATER. IN ADDITION, AN ARTICLE IN THE JUNE 30, 1893 NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE SPEAKS OF HALEY AS THE BUILDER OF "THE HOMESTEAD."

DURING THE LATE 1800'S THROUGH THE MID 1890'S, HALEY PUT UP ABOUT 16 HOUSES ON BOTH SIDES OF HYDE PARK AVENUE JUST NORTH OF HIS HOME. THIS GROUP OF HANDSOME HOUSES, SOME OF WHICH ARE SIMILAR IN PLAN, FORM, OR ORNAMENTATION, REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCENTRATIONS OF QUEEN ANNE RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE IN HYDE PARK.

AT THE SAME TIME, HALEY WAS ALSO ACTIVE IN THE FAIRMOUNT DISTRICT AND IN JAMAICA PLAIN.

ALTHOUGH MUCH OF HALEY'S KNOWN WORK CONSISTS OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING, HALEY ALSO BUILT 2-FAMILY HOUSES AND TRIPLE-DECKERS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMODELING OF EXISTING HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. HYDE PARK HOUSES, IN ADDITION TO 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE, BUILT BY HALEY INCLUDE 19 ARLINGTON STREET (ATTRIBUTED - SEE SEPARATE FORM), 89 BEACON STREET (DOCUMENTED - SEE SEPARATE FORM), 21 AND 25 CENTRAL AVENUE (ATTRIBUTED - SEE STREET FORM FOR WEBSTER SQUARE), 188 - 190 FAIRMOUNT AVE (TRIPLE DECKER, ATTRIBUTED - SEE FORM FOR), 74 HARVARD AVE (ATTRIBUTED), 76 AND 78 HARVARD AVE. (ATTRIBUTED), 1123 AND 1125 HYDE PARK AVE (ATTRIBUTED), 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1149, 1150, 1154, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1168, 1172, HYDE PARK AVE. (1129 AND 1133 DOCUMENTED, THE REMAINING ATTRIBUTED THROUGH STYLE AND HALEY OWNERSHIP -

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (** SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED): (SEE STREET FORM FOR HYDE PARK AVENUE) 9 POND STREET, (ATTRIBUTED, SEE FORM FOR), 1052 RIVER (ATTRIBUTED), 47 WARREN (TRIPLE DECKER, DOCUMENTED - (SEE STREET FORM FOR FRANKLIN TERRACE) AND 21-23 WEBSTER (DOUBLE HOUSE, ATTRIBUTED). DOCUMENTED REMODELLINGS INCLUDE: 185-7 FAIRMOUNT (SEE FORM FOR), 192 FAIRMOUNT (SEE FORM FOR) AND 1122 RIVER STREET. REMODELLINGS THAT MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO HALEY ON STYLISTIC GROUNDS ARE THE SIMILAR PORCHES AND BOWED BAYS AT 53 OAK, Mt. NEPONSET, 60 CENTRAL AVENUE, AND 71 BEACON, FAIRMOUNT (SEE SEPARATE FORMS FOR) AND PORCH AT 1153 HYDE PARK AVENUE (SEE FORM FOR).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE (?) NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, 1869 (IN HENRY A. RICH SCRAPBOOK 1, p. 71)

WALTON, MAP, 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP, 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS, 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS, 1888.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JUNE 30, 1893 "HALEYVILLE" (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK, 4, p. 113).

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, DEC. 18, 1888, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HYDE PARK" (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, 3, PAGE 40).

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, JAN. 19, 1895, "BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1894," (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 5, p. 3).



ADDRESS 19 MAIDA TERRACE COR. OFF OF 968 RIVER STREETNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/BE SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1860 AND 1872 MAPS AND ALIASES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1976: WALEST. STOCKBRIDGE
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 17. 1/2, 1/3-80TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus MANSARDROOF MANSARD cupola _____ dormers ON FRONT, SIDES, REAR
- GABLED AND SET INTO ROOFMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION LARGE SCALE, THREE-BAY, CENTRAL ENTRY MANSARD HOUSE SUGGESTING SECOND EMPIRE PAVILION PLAN WITH PROTECTING MANSARDED BAY DISPLAYING 2ND FLOOR PAIRED ARCHED WINDOWS SET OVER ENTRY PORCH. PEDIMENTED WINDOW FRAMES ON 1ST FLOOR WITH RESTRAINED INCISED AND APPLIED ORNAMENT. MORE ROBUST SECOND EMPIRE TRIM WITH SCROLL BRACKETS AND PANELLED AND STUDDED PILASTERS ON CENTRAL BAY AND DORMERS. BRACKETED ROOF CORNICE. REPLACEMENT PORCH.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 60,662 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON VERY LARGE ACRE AND A HALF LOT AT TOP OF DEAD END STREET. HOUSE ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING NEPONSET RIVER. CIRCULAR DRIVE, MANSARD BARN IN POOR CONDITION TO REAR. HOUSING ON MAIDA TERRACE PREDOMINANTLY RUNCALON REAR OF LOT WOODED WITH STEEP SLOPE DOWN TO THE RIVER.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ONE OF THE FEWSUBSTANTIAL MANSARD HOUSES IN HYDE PARK, 19

(Map)

MAIDA TERRACE RETAINS SOME OF ITS QUALITY ASAN ESTATE HOUSE IN AN EXPANSIVE SETTING. ORIGINALLY ON A SITE EXTENDING TO RIVER STREET AND REACHED BY A CARRIAGEWAY LEADING FROM RIVERSIDE

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

SQUARE (SEE SEPARATE FORM), IN MID-1870'S, 19 MAIDA TERRACE WAS THE RESIDENCE OF WALES R. STOCKBRIDGE, A BOSTON REAL ESTATE AGENT WHO HAD MOVED TO HYDE PARK FROM CAMBRIDGE. STOCKBRIDGE LIVED AT RIVERSIDE SQUARE (MAIDA TERRACE) FOR ONLY 3 YEARS, BUT REMAINED ON LINWOOD STREET IN SUNNYSIDE FOR 16 YEARS UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1895.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1856.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

BOSTON DIRECTORIES.

WALES R. STOCKBRIDGE, OBITUARY, IN H.A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 5, P. 6.



ADDRESSES 706-730 METROPOLITAN AVENUE (NEAR RIVER STREET)

MAP NO. 7N/7E AND EN/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES 1900-1927 ALIASES AND BUILDING PERMITS source (SEE BIBLIO.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17.4/4-80*

STREET PATTERN PART OF LONG STREET WITH IRREGULAR PATH WHICH TRAVELS FROM THE BRUSH HILL ROAD IN MILTON ACROSS THE NEPONSET TO WASHINGTON STREET IN WEST ROXBURY. FAIRMOUNT AND HYDE PARK SECTIONS OF STREET LAID OUT BETWEEN 1876 AND 1872.

TOPOGRAPHY GENTLY HILLY

VISTAS LOOKING NORTH: HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL AND GREENWOOD SQUARE

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 3F (SOME 2F)

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES PREDOMINANTLY 3 (SOME 2)

ROOFS FLAT; GABLE, FRONT; AND HIPPED

BUILDING PLACEMENT ON TERRACED SITES. ALL LOTS (6,100 SQ) FT. STEEPEST SITES AT #710+718.

SET BACK SHALLOW AND UNIFORM

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL REVIVAL, AND BUNGALOW

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS —

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) —

(Map)

INTERESTING MIX OF TRIPLE-DECKERS CREATING A LIVELY STREETSCAPE WITHIN THE DESIGN. CONFINES OF THIS HOUSING TYPE. BUILDINGS DISPLAY FLAT, GABLED, AND HIPPED ROOFS AND TWO AND THREE STORY PORCHES. OF THIS GROUP #710 IS OF PARTICULAR NOTE FOR ITS OVER-HANGING HIPPED ROOF AND THICK BUNGALOW STYLE COLONNETTE CLUSTERS SUPPORTING SQUARELY ARCHED PORCHES. #710 IS ALSO OF

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) INTEREST AS A BUILDING PROBABLY
DESIGNED BY WILLIAM EWING HARDING WHO MAINTAINED
AN ARCHITECTURAL OFFICE IN EVERETT SQUARE, HYDE PARK
IN THE 1910'S. DURING THIS TIME HARDING DESIGNED THE FALLOU
BUILDING AT CLEARY SQUARE AND THE TRIPLE DECKER AT
1106 RIVER STREET. (SEE FORMS FOR 1271-1283 RIVER STREET, CLEARY SQ.
AND FOR 1106 RIVER STREET, HYDE PARK). THE FLAT FRONTED
CENTRAL ENTRY BUNGALOW STYLE TRIPLE DECKER AT #706
WITH ITS 3-STORY PORCH ^{WITH} 2-STORY SQUARED FLUTED POSTS
IS THE LATEST BUILDING IN THE GROUP AND WAS PUT UP IN 1927
AFTER DESIGNS BY ARCHITECT A. E. GRADIN).

DURING MOST OF THE 19TH CENTURY THIS END OF METROPOLITAN
AVENUE WAS PART OF THE GREENWOOD FARM, THE
REMAINING 12 ACRES OF WHICH WERE SUBDIVIDED IN 1893
AFTER THE DEATH OF PHOENIX GREENWOOD. THE
GREENWOOD HOMESTEAD, DATING FROM THE 1780'S, WAS
LOCATED ON A SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY A CONTEMPORARY
SUBURBAN HOUSE DEEPLY SET BACK FROM RIVER STREET
AT #1001.

TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. SHRUBS AND HEDGING IN FRONT YARDS

FENCING CONCRETE RETAINING WALLS.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Greenwood Estate.
The old Greenwood farm estate of 12 acres has been settled by the special commissioners appointed, and each of the four children have had set off to them their portion. By mutual consent, as a matter of investment, the property has been surveyed by civil engineer Geo. L. Richardson, and divided up into 73 building lots averaging about 6500 feet each. A new street, yet unnamed, running parallel with Metropolitan avenue, is being constructed by Thomas Corrigan, which will bring the lots facing the east on a well built and graded street. Metropolitan avenue, by decree of the county commissioners, will be widened to 50 feet, and the work of construction will commence early in July. The old homestead, now occupied by Mr. Frank Greenwood, one of the heirs, will be modernized, but will probably occupy a different position. It was built in 1783 from hewed oak grown on the place, and is substantially built in every way. Placing these lots in the market will add an interest to real estate developments in this section and obliterate from the local map one of the old farms that was so noted in this section of Norfolk county the past one hundred years or more.

FROM: NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
JUNE 17, 1893 (Rich. SCRAPBOOK
4, p. 103)

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
BROMLEY, ATLAS. 1912.
SANBORN, ATLAS. 1917.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR #706 - JULY 1927, #714-1913, #730 - APRIL 1912
AND PERMIT FOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS #710 - 1916.

ADDRESS 655 METROPOLITAN AVENUE COR. CENTRAL AVE
AT GREENWOOD SQUARE
NAME HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL
present original

MAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE 1928 BRONZE PLAQUE IN PORCH OF SCHOOL
source

ARCHITECT MCLAUGHLIN AND BURR PLAQUE
source

BUILDER PAUL CAPUTO PLAQUE
source

OWNER CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17.1/5-80*



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) SCHOOL

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus HIGH BASEMENT

ROOF FLAT cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone LIMESTONE concrete iron/steel/alum.
TRIM

BRIEF DESCRIPTION GEORGIAN REVIVAL INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING, TRAPEZOIDAL IN PLAN,
WITH SYMMETRICAL 11-BAY FACADE AND SLIGHTLY PROJECTING 5-BAY CENTRAL BLOCK DEFINED BY A
DOUBLE STORY PEDIMENTED AND PILASTERED FRONTSPIECE, EXECUTED IN STONE AND TRIO
OF SINGLE-STORY ARCHED BRICK OPENINGS LEADING TO A GRAND VAULTED RECESSED ENTRY
PORCH. GEORGIAN REVIVAL IRON FENCING ALONG FRONTAGE; IRON RAILINGS AND LANTERNS
AT EITHER SIDE OF GRANITE STAIRS.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 159,439 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS LARGE TRIANGULAR LOT, SPARCELY LANDSCAPED. DEEP
SET BACK FROM GREENWOOD SQUARE (ALSO CALLED ROBERT M. FOLEY PARK), A LANDSCAPED
AND CHAIN LINKED TRAFFIC ISLAND, FLAG POLE IN FRONTYARD OF SCHOOL. PARKING
LOT TO REAR.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL
BUILDING DESIGNED BY FIRM THAT WAS RESPONSIBLE
FOR MANY BOSTON SCHOOL BUILDINGS. ACTIVE AS
A FIRM FROM THE 1920'S THROUGH THE 1950'S,
JAMES E. MCLAUGHLIN AND G. HOUSTON BURR

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u>X</u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

WERE THE ARCHITECTS FOR THE BOSTON TRADE SCHOOL, ROXBURY - AUBURON, FENWICK, AND ENDICOTT SCHOOLS IN DORCHESTER, DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL, AND THE MARY CURLEY SCHOOL IN WEST ROXBURY. THEY WERE ALSO DESIGNERS OF THE HOTEL BRADFORD AND BACK BAY APARTMENT HOUSES AT 65 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND 261 CLARENDON STREET. JAMES McLAUGHLIN IS CREDITED WITH THE SOUTH POSTAL STATION AND THE COMMONWEALTH ARMORY.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE - ART DEPARTMENT, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
1964 SCHOOL DEPARTMENT LISTING OF BOSTON SCHOOLS.



ADDRESS 52 PIERCE STREET COR. WALTER

NAME _____ present _____ original _____

MAP No. 6N/7E AND SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE 7/1/7E
BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 MAPS AND ATLASES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER GEORGE OR JOHN PIERCE ATTRIBUTED
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)

OWNER IN 1874: JOHN PIERCE
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17.5/2-80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus MANSARD

ROOF MANSARD (WITH CRESTING) cupola _____ dormers IN FRONT AND SIDES - GABLED AND WITH FILIGREE DETAIL APPLIED.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles ^{→ PAINTED WHITE} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION THREE-BAY SIDE HALL PLAN MANSARD HOUSE WITH FRONT PORCH SUPPORTED BY PLAIN SQUARED POSTS AND SIDE PORCH, FACING WEST, ON SINGLE-STORY PLUS DORMERED MANSARD ELL. PROTECTIVE WINDON COGNICES ON FIRST FLOOR. ORIGINAL DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS AT ENTRY.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 31,350 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS LARGE CORNER LOT ON HIGH TERRACED SITE WITH DEEP SET-BACK FROM PIERCE ST. GRANITE RETAINING WALL AND GRANITE PIERS AT EITHER SIDE OF DRIVEWAY. GRANITE PAIRS FROM PIERCE ST. 3' to 4' PUDDINGSTONE RETAINING WALL ALONG WALTER ST. MANSARD BARN AT REAR OF LOT. MATURE TREES: - OAK, MAPLE, SPRUCE, COPPER BEECH IN SIDE YARD.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) NOTABLE

MANSARD HOUSE RETAINING MUCH OF ITS ORIGINAL
LARGE LOT SETTING. HOUSE PROBABLY BUILT BY
ONE OF PIERCE BROTHERS - GEORGE OR JOHN -
WHO OWNED MUCH LAND AND PUT UP SEVERAL

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
<u>Architectural</u>	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

HOUSES IN THE VICINITY OF THE STREET THAT WAS GIVEN THEIR NAME . JOHN PIERCE, WHO OWNED AND LIVED AT 52 PIERCE IN THE 1870'S AND '80S, IS LISTED IN THE 1874 HYDE PARK DIRECTORY AS A DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND LATER ON, IS DESCRIBED AS A CARPENTER . GEORGE PIERCE, ONE OF THE BUILDERS WHO PUT UP THE HOUSES OF THE TWENTY ASSOCIATES ON FAIRMOUNT LIVED IN THE 1870'S, AT 31 DAVISON STREET WHICH ABUTTED HIS BROTHER'S RESIDENCE AT 52 PIERCE . (SEE SEPARATE FORM FOR DAVISON ST.) . 52 PIERCE REMAINED IN PIERCE FAMILY OWNERSHIP FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS .

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866 .

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872 .

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876 .

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE . MAY 7, 1898 " OUR PUBLIC STREETS - FOR WHOM THEY WERE NAMED " (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 6, P. 52-3) .

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE . MARCH 30, 1895 - OBITUARY, GEORGE PIERCE . (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 5, P. 6) .

HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES .



ADDRESS 115 PIERCE ST. COR. BETWEEN WEST AND ARLINGTON

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 7N/DE SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876 MAPS AND PLATES
source (SEE BIBLIO)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER IN 1888 - R.H. STOCKE
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17. 5/5*, 5/6*-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus MANSARD

ROOF MANSARD cupola _____ dormers FRONT AND SIDES WITH
BRACKETED WINDOW CORNICES

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles (NOW asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
stucco) (Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION SMALL SCALE, THREE-BAY, SIDE HALL PLAN MANSARD HOUSE WITH
MODEST CHAMFERED POST ENTRY AND DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS. BRACKETED CORNICE
ROOFLINE. SIMILAR IN FORM AND DETAILING TO ADJACENT HOUSES AT 111 AND 113 WHICH ARE
NINS. OCTAGONAL GAZEBO WITH PLAIN LATTICE WALLS AND DOMED ROOF IN SIDE YARD.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor stuccoing moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 14,267 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON SPACIOUS LOT MUCH LARGER THAN OTHERS ON STREET,
WELL LANDSCAPED AND WITH MATURE TREES. SETBACK MODERATE AND UNIFORM WITH HOUSES AT
109-113. FACES MODERN 2-STORY HOUSING.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) GOOD REPRESENTATIVE

EXAMPLE OF THE MODEST MANSARD HOUSING

CHARACTERISTIC OF VICINITY AROUND ARLINGTON,

RIVER, DAVISON, AND WEST STREETS. R.H. STOCKE,

OWNER-OCCUPANT OF 115 PIERCE IN THE 1880'S

(Map)

Moved; date if known GAZEBO MOVED ONTO SITE AFTER 1930.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

WAS EMPLOYED IN BOSTON AS A GAS FITTER .

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866 .
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872 .
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876 .
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888
SANBORN, ATLAS. 1930
HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES .



ADDRESS 63 PROVIDENCE ST. COR. NEAR WEST STREETNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 8N/7E SUB AREA _____DATE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1874 MAPS, ATLASES, DIRECTORIES
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER PROBABLY JAMES F. PEPPEARD ATTRIBUTED (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)
sourceOWNER in 1876: J. F. PEPPEARD JOHN MACDONALD
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 4P15. 2/5, 2/6* - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus AtticROOF GABLE: FRONT cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION SMALL SCALE GOTHIC REVIVAL / ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH MODEST L PLAN ANDSTREET-FACING ENTRY SET NEAR INTERSECTION OF LEGS OF BUILDING. DENTIL CORNICE
AT ROOFLINE PLACED BEHIND SAWN WORK BARGE BOARDS IN GABLE ENDS. BRACKETING UNDER
GABLE RETURNS. SINGLE-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY ON STREET FACADE.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7641 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS GENERAL SET BACK. FACING RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.
LOT ADJACENT TO AND BELOW RAILROAD BRIDGE AT WEST STREET. HOUSE NEXT TO TRUCKING
AND RIGGING COMPANY PROVIDENCE STREET IS UNPAVED. HEAVILY PLANTED SIDEYARD.
GABLE ROOFED BARN AT REAR.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) _____

RESIDENCE OF LOCAL CARPENTER / BUILDER WHO WAS
ACTIVE IN HYDE PARK'S EARLY BUILDING OPERATIONS.
ORIGINALLY ON A VERY LARGE LOT, THE PEPPEARD
HOUSE REMAINS ARCHITECTURALLY INTACT AND ONE

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF MODESTLY SCALED RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK
THAT COMBINE GOTHIC AND ITALIANATE STYLISTIC FEATURES.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE. OBITUARY JAMES F. REPEARD. JANUARY 14, 1888 (IN
HENRY A. RICH SCRAPBOOK #3, P. 77.)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

mill in America,¹ and longest continuously running Hyde Park industry as well as one of the earliest established in that town.

Erected in 1923 to contain the offices of Tileston & Hollingsworth, this building was designed by the Boston firm of Appleton & Stearns, successors to the renowned firm of Peabody & Stearns. W. Cornell Appleton (1877-1971) studied at Rhode Island School of Design in 1897, graduating from MIT in 1901. From 1901-4 he was a designer for Peabody & Stearns, becoming a partner in the firm from 1914-1919. In 1919, he joined in partnership with Frank A. Stearns, a partnership which lasted until the late 1960s. Among their works are the Court House at Newport, R.I., three buildings at the U. of Mass. Amherst, the Chapel and a dormitory at Middlesex School, Concord, and four buildings at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

For further significance & history of Tileston & Hollingsworth, see other form for 864 River Street.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Designation as part of the Tileston & Hollingsworth mill complex.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, 1930, vol. II, pp.1259-1261. Bostonian Society, HC107-M4S7.
2. Building Department Records.
3. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Reference, Architects Vertical File.
4. "Elevations of Office Building," Tileston & Hollingsworth, W. Cornell Appleton & Frank A. Stearns, Boston, July 20, 1923. Collection of Diamond International, Hyde Park.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>X</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

mill in America,¹ and longest continuously running Hyde Park industry as well as one of the earliest established in that town.

Erected in 1923 to contain the offices of Tileston & Hollingsworth, this building was designed by the Boston firm of Appleton & Stearns, successors to the renowned firm of Peabody & Stearns. W. Cornell Appleton (1877-1971) studied at Rhode Island School of Design in 1897, graduating from MIT in 1901. From 1901-4 he was a designer for Peabody & Stearns, becoming a partner in the firm from 1914-1919. In 1919, he joined in partnership with Frank A. Stearns, a partnership which lasted until the late 1960s. Among their works are the Court House at Newport, R.I., three buildings at the U. of Mass., Amherst, the Chapel and a dormitory at Middlesex School, Concord, and four buildings at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

For further significance & history of Tileston & Hollingsworth, see other form for 864 River Street.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Designation as part of the Tileston & Hollingsworth mill complex.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, 1930, vol. II, pp.1259-1261. Bostonian Society, HC107-M4S7.
2. Building Department Records.
3. Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Reference, Architects Vertical File.
4. "Elevations of Office Building," Tileston & Hollingsworth, W. Cornell Appleton & Frank A. Stearns, Boston, July 20, 1923. Collection of Diamond International, Hyde Park.





THE HOTEL MONTELEONE

THE HOTEL MONTELEONE
THE MONTELEONE HOTEL





ADDRESS 864 River St. COR. _____

NAME Diamond International/Tileston & Hollingsworth
 present original

MAP No. 7N & 8N/8E SUB AREA Hyde Park
 Maps, Atlases, Views, & _____

DATE c. 1850-1970s histories-see bibliography
 source

ARCHITECT unknown until post 1890s-see text
 source

BUILDER Tileston & Hollingsworth
 source

OWNER _____
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) generally one plus above-grade basement

ROOF pitched & flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
 Common w/Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION River St. facade consists of late 19th c. core of connecting brick mill structures, vaguely Queen Anne in style, primarily 1 story w/ above grade basement. Consists of 3 slightly pitched roofed, facade gabled buildings, long, side-facade structure with partial retention of pitched roof, & 2 flat roofed sections. All stylistically similar featuring segmental arched fenestration w/ 12/12 sash & granite sills (some bricked in) & stepped corvelled cornice. Also included Georgian Revival office building & modern warehouse

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic see below & Mfg. additions

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms what was originally small-scale 19th early 20th c.

brick wall directly along River St., now overpowered by out-of-scale additions & alterations.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Tileston & Hollingsworth historically significant as oldest continuously running paper co. in U.S., 1st longest running Hyde Park industry as well as one of earliest established, as having been founded by 1st of great N.E. paper making family, as remaining in same family for approximately 160 years, and as maintaining direct linkage to New England's original paper making operation. Architecturally, although modifications & additions have altered 19th c. building configurations, River St. facade maintains much of its period character,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and small portions of complex may date from 1850 or earlier, the oldest industrial construction remaining in Hyde Park.

In 1798, Mark Hollingsworth hired by Jeremiah Smith Boies to manage new paper mill located between Mattapan Sq. and Milton Lower Mills; J.S. Boies grandson of Jeremiah Smith, who was in charge, & later purchased (along with son-in-law, James Boies) 1st paper making operation in N.E., located in Milton Lower Mills. Hollingsworth had learned paper making on Brandywine R. in Delaware. In 1801, J. S. Boies retired, & Hollingsworth, forming partnership w. brother-in-law Edmund I. Tileston, leased mill & established business of paper manufacturing. In 1806, T. & H. leased Sumner Mills (cotton & paper) in Hyde Park, which had been site of papermaking since 1773-4, when Dorchester granted land to Milton paper manufacturer George Clark, son of Richard Clark, English paper maker hired in 1741 to manage original N.E. paper mill at Milton Lower Mills. (G. Clark's mill actually preceded on site by saw mill, a privilege granted to John Trescott by Dorchester in 1684.) In 1786, William Sumner had purchased ½ interest in Clark's mill, & in 1796, acquired entire operation. Upon failure of S. & son, T. & H. leased mill, in 1827 installing pioneer Fourdrinier paper machine, 1st such installed in N.E., a machine which revolutionized paper making business by making possible production of continuous web of paper rather than single sheet; in 1836, purchased entire property. In 1837, cotton mill burned, being replaced by another paper mill; in 1850, original paper mill torn down & new mill built.

(see next sheet)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for listing on the National Register, and for designation as Boston Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, 1930, vol. II, pp.1259-1261. Bostonian Society, HC107-M4S7.
2. Barlow Insurance Surveys, No. 7914, "Mattapan Mills, Hyde Park, Mass.," Baker Library, Harvard University.
3. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., pp.16-17, H.P. Historical Society.
4. Blueprints, elevations, photographs and other materials in collection of Diamond International, Hyde Park.
5. Norfolk County Gazette, Sat., May 16, 1896; also located in Rich Scrapbook, No.5, p.74. H.P. Historical Society

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and small portions of complex may date from 1850 or earlier, the oldest industrial construction remaining in Hyde Park.

In 1798, Mark Hollingsworth hired by Jeremiah Smith Boies to manage new paper mill located between Mattapan Sq. and Milton Lower Mills; J.S. Boies grandson of Jeremiah Smith, who was in charge, & later purchased (along with son-in-law, James Boies) 1st paper making operation in N.E., located in Milton Lower Mills. Hollingsworth had learned paper making on Brandywine R. in Delaware. In 1801, J. S. Boies retired, & Hollingsworth, forming partnership w. brother-in-law Edmund I. Tileston, leased mill & established business of paper manufacturing. In 1806, T. & H. leased Sumner Mills (cotton & paper) in Hyde Park, which had been site of papermaking since 1773-4, when Dorchester granted land to Milton paper manufacturer George Clark, son of Richard Clark, English paper maker hired in 1741 to manage original N.E. paper mill at Milton Lower Mills. (G. Clark's mill actually preceeded on site by saw mill, a privilege granted to John Trescott by Dorchester in 1684.) In 1786, William Sumner had purchased 1/2 interest in Clark's mill, & in 1796, acquired entire operation. Upon failure of Sumner & son, T. & H. leased mill, in 1827 installing pioneer Fourdrinier paper machine, 1st such installed in N.E., a machine which revolutionized paper making business by making possible production of continuous web of paper rather than single sheet; in 1836, they purchased entire property. In 1837, cotton mill burned, being replaced by another paper mill; in 1850, original paper mill torn down & new mill built.

(see next sheet)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for listing on the National Register, and for designation as Boston Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, 1930, vol. II, pp.1259-1261. Bostonian Society, HC107-M457.
2. Barlow Insurance Surveys, No. 7914, "Mattapan Mills, Hyde Park, Mass.," Baker Library, Harvard University.
3. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., pp.16-17, H.P. Historical Society.
4. Blueprints, elevations, photographs and other materials in collection of Diamond International, Hyde Park.
5. Norfolk County Gazette, Sat., May 16, 1896; also located in Rich Scrapbook, No.5, p. 74. H.P. Historical Society.

To chart exact sequence of architectural events in mill complex impossible without further analysis of structures & available blueprints, for 19th c. structures on north side of river have been incorporated under one roof into single, enormous building. Earliest extant structure appears to be rear portion of what was Bldg. 7 on 1884 Barlows Insurance Survey drawing, called Grinding Engine House. Although altered by brick tower on water side, is only remaining building of frame construction, & still retains slate roof. Clearly evident on 1876 Atlas, may be part of 1850 construction. Structure is, however, apparently under imminent danger of being razed. Portion of present brick structures on site by 1884, pictured as Bldgs. 1, 2, & 3 on Barlows drawing. Corresponds to 4 bay facade gabled, pitched roof section now containing Personnel Office, 14 bay, side-facing section adjacent on east which retains portion of pitched roof in last 4 bays, & adjacent 6 bays corresponding in style to 1st four. Structure may have been here by 1876, when bldgs. of similar configuration appear on Atlas, as they do on 1879 View. On interior, is retained original exterior wall of bldg. 1, as pictured on 1884 survey, which contains large segmental arched opening through which mill race flowed. Moreover, nearby is opening formed by massive granite posts & lintels, to further accommodate mill race; arched granite opening undoubtedly dates at least from 1850, & is possibly remnant of 1837 mill. In same area is enormous cast iron gear, now unused, for which dating is uncertain.

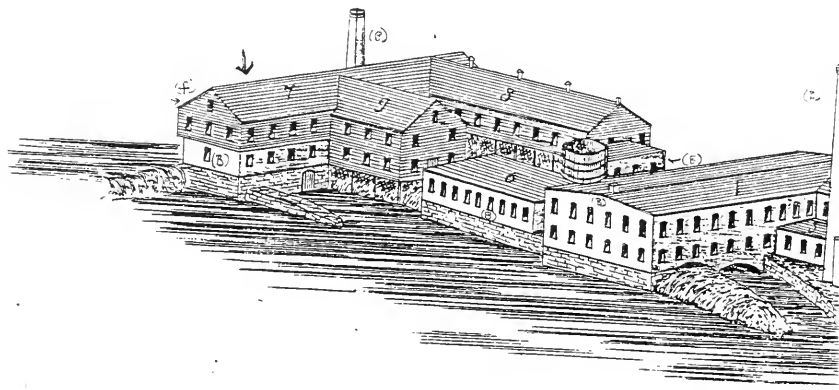
In 1889,³ another building added to complex, its 4 bay, pitched roof facade visible east of Personnel Office, and 1st pictured on 1890 Birdseye. By 1889, 2 flat roofed structures added in same style; 6 bays filling in what was main entry to complex in 1890, & 8 easternmost bays, now adjacent to 1923 office building. Entire 19th c. facade rendered in same style, some evidence existing in blueprints.⁴ that cornices changed during 1890s. In 1896,⁵ major addition to mill made on both sides of river, including large modern filter house and enormous new coffer dam. Buildings contained immense machine capable of producing paper over 100 inches wide. In 1902, new power house erected, designed by Boston engineers Dean & Main,⁴ and in 1923 Georgian Revival office building constructed (see form). Since that time, many other additions & alterations accomplished, including recent warehouse erected by Diamond International, owner since 1967, forming unrelieved wall along River St. out of scale and stylistically incompatible with earlier building.

Consistently manufacturers of high quality paper, in 1893 Tileston & Hollingsworth produced fine book & chromolithograph paper, as well as the paper upon which Scribner's Magazine was printed; also, the finest plate paper was made here, used by the U.S. government as its standard.

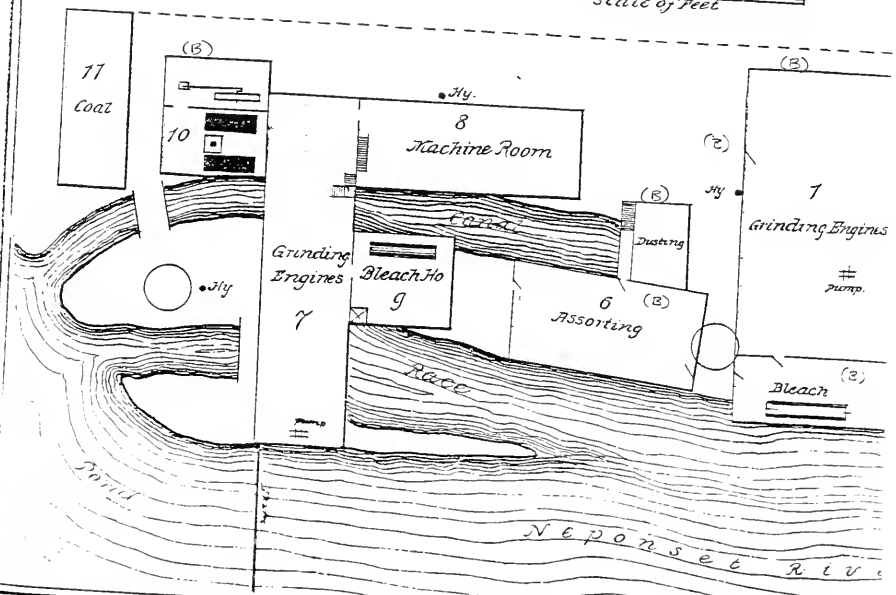
It has been suggested by Mr. Robert Kroek, personnel manager for Diamond International, that further information might be obtained from Mr. Amor Hollingsworth of Dedham, formerly president of Tileston & Hollingsworth. In addition, the headquarters of Diamond International might possess other records of the Tileston & Hollingsworth mill.



7914

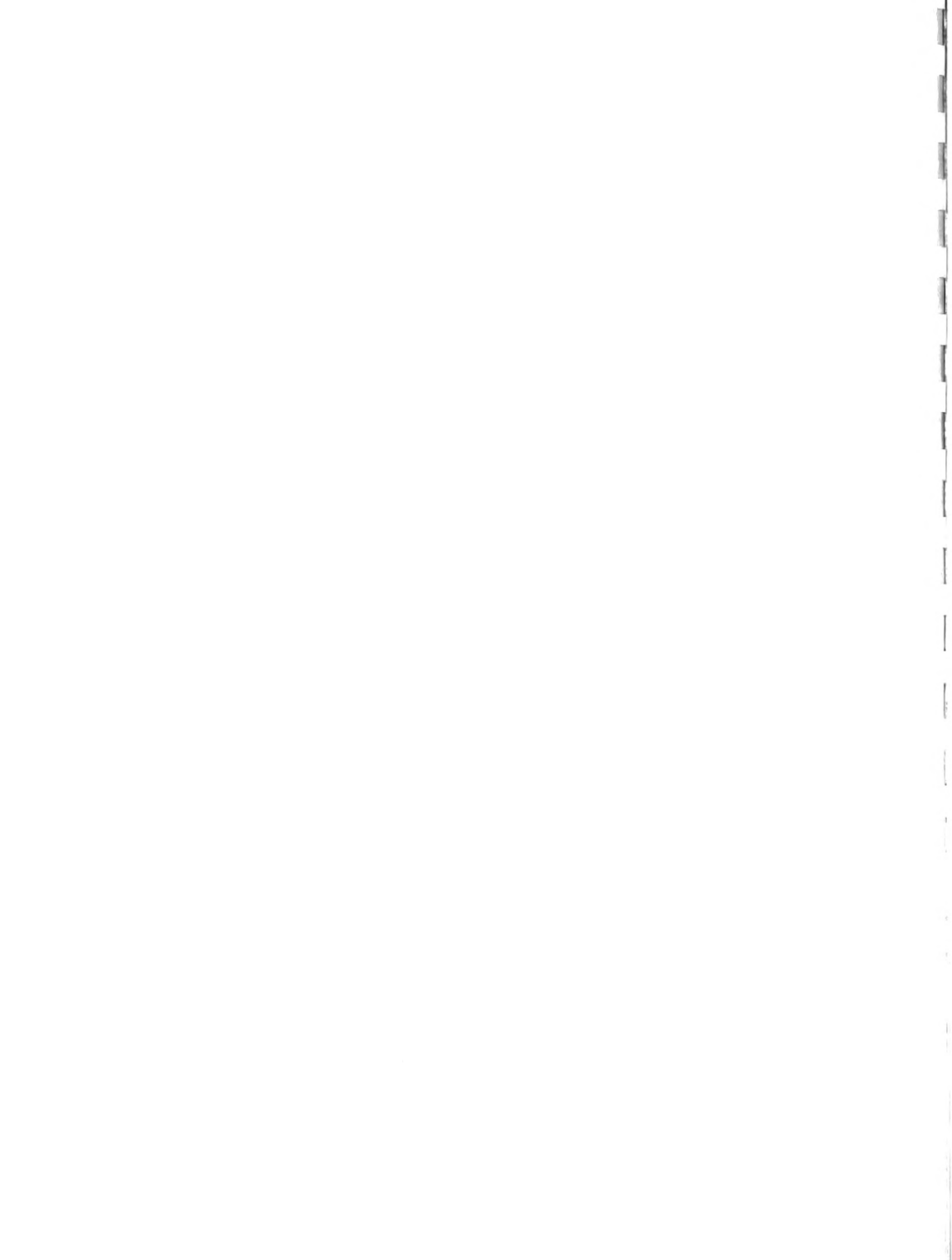


RIVER STREET



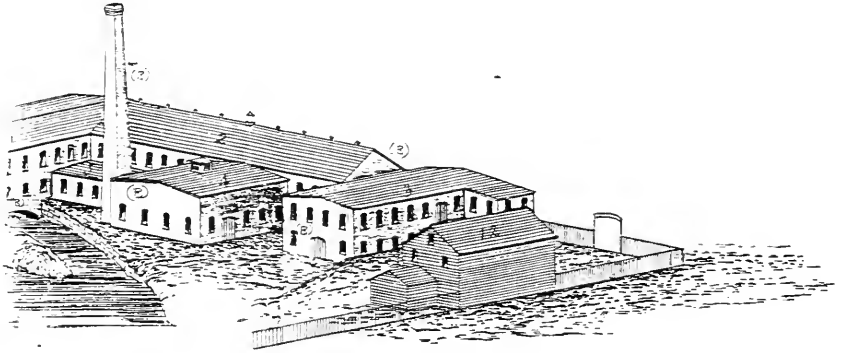
OLDENS INS SURVYS 102 BROADWAY, N Y

(B) = BRICK



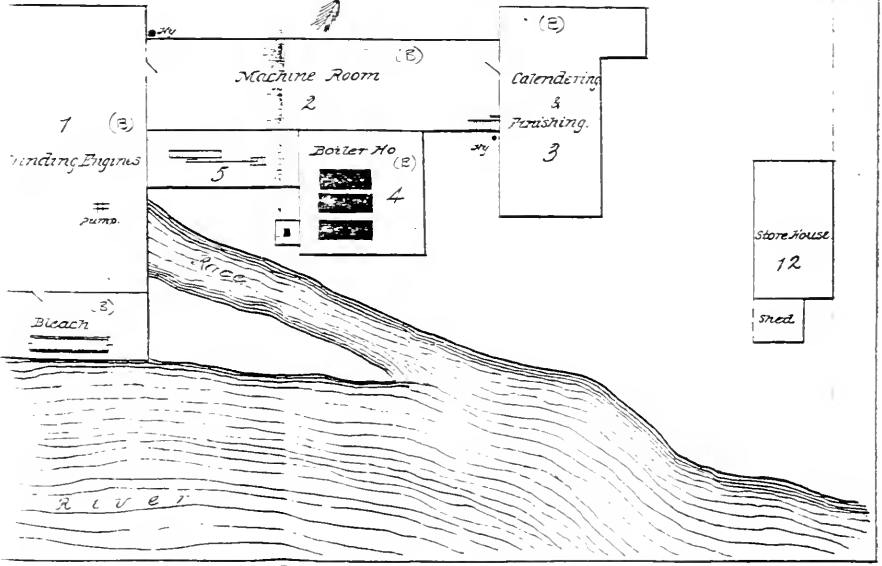
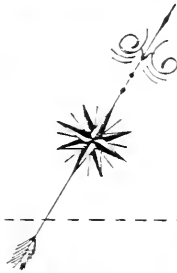
864. Deer St

MATTAPAN MILLS, HYDE PARK, MASS.

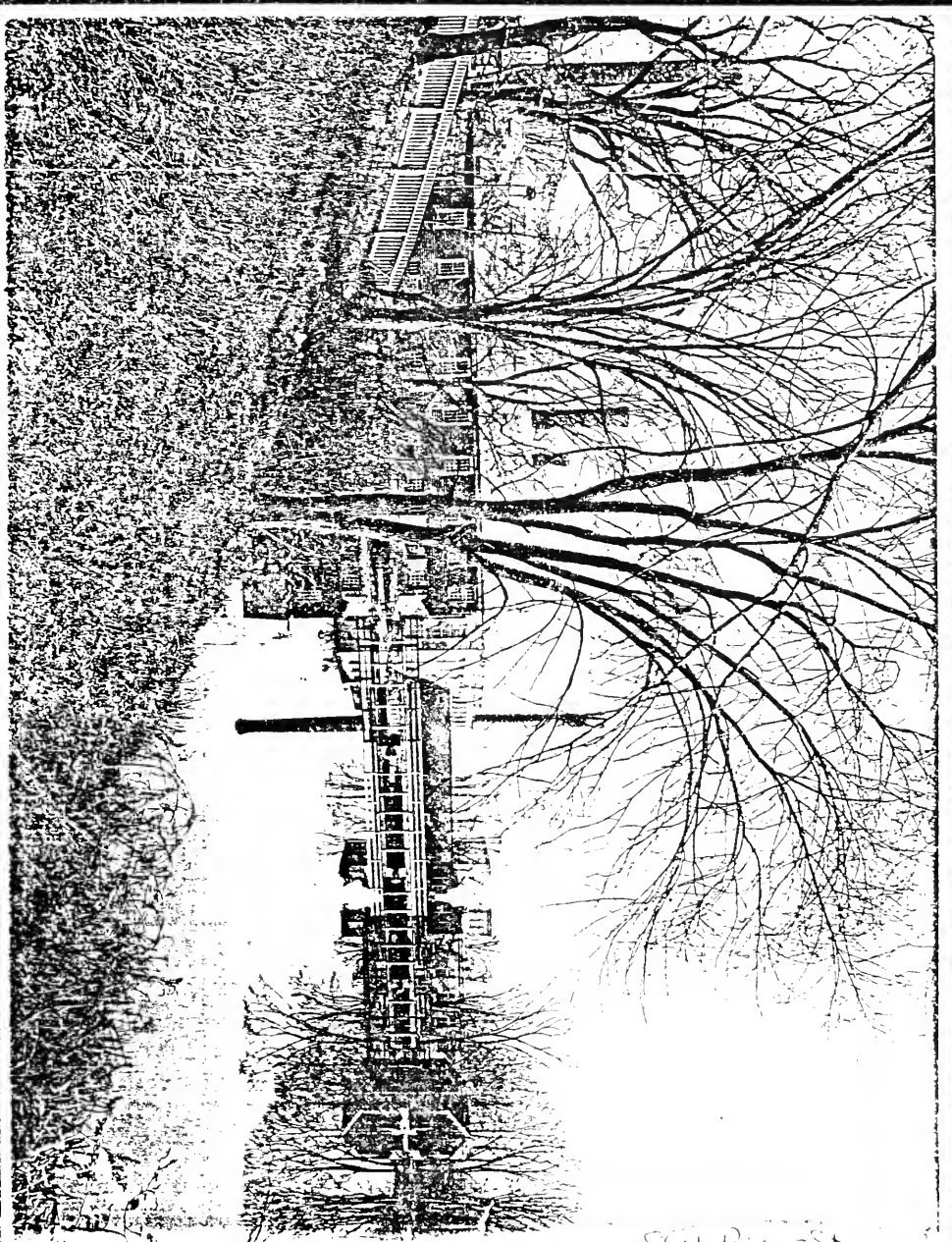


ET

100
=

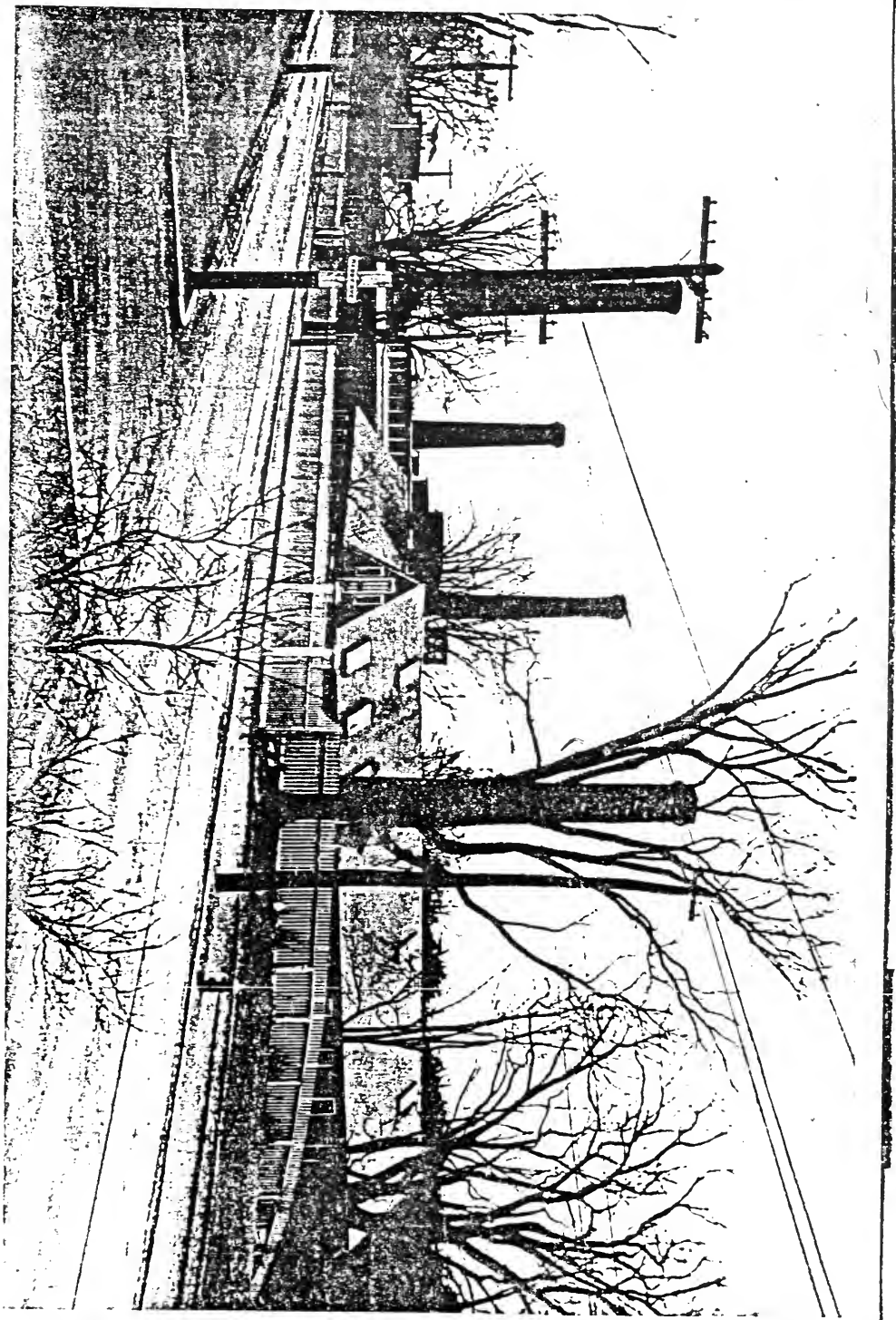






564 River St

864 Cover St.









ADDRESS 1044 RIVER STREET COR. BETWEEN WEST AND ARLINGTON

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE BETWEEN MAY, 1901 AND MAY, 1902. ASSESSED POLLS FOR HYDE PARK source

ARCHITECT _____
 source

BUILDER _____
 IN 1902: JOSEPHINE HEUSTIS AND MARY A. THOMPSON. source
 IN 1912 - JOSEPHINE E. HEUSTIS ET AL.

OWNER IN 1927 - Mrs. ROBERT GRAY
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17 .3/3, 3/4, 3/5* - 80

TYPE (residential) single (non-residential) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (CONVERTED IN 1927 TO 2-FAM.)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE: FRONT cupola — dormers AT SIDES: GENERALLY MULTI-WINDOWED, HIPPED ROOFED, WITH PEDIMENTED CENTRAL BAY AND

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stone PAINTED PALE YELLOW stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION LARGE, THREE-BAY, CENTRAL HALL, RATHER SYMMETRICAL, COLONIAL REVIVAL
RESIDENCE WITH 2-STORY ROUNDED, BOWED, AND OCTAGONAL BAYS AT SIDES AND DISTINGUISHED BY ITS FRONT
PORCH WITH FREELY TREATED SWAN'S NECK PEDIMENTED ENTRY AND RAILINGS WITH OPEN-WORK *WEB-LIKE
PANELS. OTHER COLONIAL REVIVAL FEATURES INCLUDE DOORWAY WITH SIDE-LIGHTS AND TRANSOME, STAINED
GLASS IN THREE-PART CENTRAL WINDOW ON 2ND-FLOOR, AND CLASSICAL BRACKETED CORNICE.
CIRCULAR WINDOW NEAR PEAK OF PEDIMENTED STREET FACING ROOF GABLE.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6780 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS REAR OF LOT SLOPES AWAY FROM STREET, MODERATE
SET-BACK. SMALL LOT FOR SINGLE-FAMILY OF THIS SCALE.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) HANDSOME COLONIAL
REVIVAL HOUSE IN GOOD STATE OF PRESERVATION AND
WITH UNUSUAL PORCH DETAIL. ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR
THE HEUSTIS AND THOMPSON FAMILIES - PROBABLY
A SINGLE EXTENDED FAMILY - SINCE BOTH LIVED AT

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Aboriginal | _____ | Conservation | _____ | Recreation | _____ |
| Agricultural | _____ | Education | _____ | Religion | _____ |
| Architectural | X _____ | Exploration/
settlement | _____ | Science/
invention | _____ |
| The Arts | _____ | Industry | _____ | Social/
humanitarian | _____ |
| Commerce | _____ | Military | _____ | Transportation | _____ |
| Communication | _____ | Political | _____ | | |
| Community/
development | _____ | | | | |

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

201 METROPOLITAN AVENUE JUST PRIOR TO THE MOVE TO RIVER STREET. SEVERAL MEN IN THE HEUSTIS-THOMPSON FAMILY WERE EMPLOYED IN BOSTON AS CLERKS AND BOOK-KEEPERS.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ASSESSED POLLS OF HYDE PARK (IN HYDE PARK TOWN RECORDS)
HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
BROMLEY, ATLAS. 1912.



ADDRESS 1106 RIVER STREET COR. BETWEEN WALTER AND LINCOLN

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE 1912 BUILDING PERMIT JULY 6, 1912
 source

ARCHITECT W. E. HARDING BUILDING PERMIT
 source

BUILDER (NONE LISTED IN BUILDING PERMIT)
 source

OWNER ^{IN 1912:} FRANK H. WHEELER
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17. 2/3* 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF 3 cupola _____ dormers SINGLE HIPPED DORMER ON STREET FACADE

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION HANDSOME AND WELL MAINTAINED CENTRAL ENTRY BUNGALOW STYLE TRIPLE DECKER WITH OVERHANGING RAFTERED ROOF, OCTAGONAL FRONT BAY, AND 2-STORY PORCH WITH HEAVY DOUBLE-STORY TAPERED POSTS AND CHANGING BALUSTRADE PATTERN AT EACH OF THREE FLOORS. FIRST FLOOR WITH BROAD POINTED ARCHED SPAN.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5173 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS SHALLOW SET BACK. BUILDING OCCUPIES MOST OF LOT. ONE OF TWO (OTHER AT #1086) TRIPLE DECKERS ALONG THIS STRETCH OF RIVER STREET WHICH IS PREDOMINANTLY DEVELOPED WITH ITALIANATE, MANSARD, AND QUEEN ANNE HOUSING.
 SINGLE-FAMILY

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) _____

WELL MAINTAINED TRIPLE DECKER OF HIGH QUALITY AND BUILT AFTER DESIGNS BY ARCHITECT WILLIAM EWING HARDING WHO MAINTAINED AN OFFICE AT EVERETT SQUARE, HYDE PARK DURING THE 1910'S.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

HARDING'S PRACTICE INVOLVED A FAIR AMOUNT OF ALTERATION WORK BUT HE CAN BE CREDITED WITH THE FALLON BUILDING AT CLEARLY SQUARE, (SEE FORM FOR 1271 RIVER ST/1257-63 HYDE PARK AVE, CLEARLY SQ.) AND PROBABLY WITH THE TRIPLE DECKER AT 710 METROPOLITAN AVE (SEE STREET FORM FOR METROPOLITAN AVE.). THE OWNER OF 1106 RIVER STREET, FRANK H. WHEELER, WAS A BOSTON SALESMAN WHO LIVED IN ONE OF THE APARTMENTS IN THE BUILDING -
^{ORIGINAL}

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BUILDING PERMIT. JULY 6, 1912.
HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.



ADDRESSES # 1017 - 1065 RIVER AND # 1016 - 1060 RIVER
(BETWEEN WEST AND ARLINGTON)

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES PREDOMINANTLY 1860'S THROUGH 1902
source

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17. 3/1*, 3/2*, 3/3, 4/5*, 4/6 - 80.
HP 19. 4/1* 80; HP 11. 3/2*, 3/3 - 81.
HP 11. 2/6 - 81.

STREET PATTERN CURVING SECTION, ABOUT 1/2 MILE EAST OF EVERETT SQUARE, OF EARLY STREET -
LAI D OUT ALONG NEPONSET RIVER FROM THE NEPONSET MILL (NOW PIERCE SQ.) TO THE DEDHAM LINE BY
THE TOWN OF DORCHESTER IN 1661 - 2.

TOPOGRAPHY ON FLAT GROUND WITH SLIGHT SLOPE TO REAR OF EVEN SIDE DOWN TO
NEPONSET RIVER.

VISTAS —

USE RESIDENTIAL (RETAIL BLOCK AT SE CORNER OF RIVER AND WEST) #1062-1070) TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 1F; MODERN APARTMENTS AT #1045 + 1037

MATERIALS FRAME (YELLOW BRICK FOR MODERN APARTMENTS) STORIES PREDOMINANTLY 1 + MANSARD AND
2 + ATTIC

ROOFS PREDOMINANTLY MANSARD AND FRONT-FACING GABLE

BUILDING PLACEMENT SOME HOUSES SET BROAD TO STREET (E.G. #1057). GENERALLY MODEST
LOTS, WITH LARGER SITES OF 10,000 SQ. FT. TO 12,000 SQ. FT. APPROX. AT #1060 AND #1025 (CORNER
OF ARLINGTON). SIDE-FACING HOUSE AT #1061.

SET BACK SHALLOW TO MODERATE AND VARIED

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE, MANSARD, AND QUEEN ANNE AND COLONIAL REVIVAL

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS DEMOLITION AT #1053 (VACANT LOT); 4 STORY MODERN BRICK
APTS AT #1037 AND 1045 WITH STREET FRONTAGE PARCELING LOT AT ARLINGTON STREET.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) STRONG GROUPING

OF MANSARD DEVELOPMENT PREDOMINANTLY DATING

(Map)

BETWEEN 1860 AND 1872 MIXED WITH ITALIANATE

BRACKETED HOUSES AND SOME NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE

AND COLONIAL REVIVAL RESIDENCES (SEE SEPARATE

FORMS FOR #1044 AND 1057 RIVER STREET). MANSARD

HOUSING OF SQUAT, ONE-STORY PLUS MANSARD PROPORTIONS

OR WITH THREE BAY CENTRAL ENTRY PLAN AT #1025

#1020, #1024, #1040. HOUSE AT #1024, ON CORNER

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) LOT AT ARLINGTON STREET
IS FURTHER CHARACTERIZED BY COLONIAL REVIVAL

RENOVATIONS INCLUDING ENTRY PORCH, PROJECTING
PEDIMENTED CENTRAL BAY ON STREET FACADE, SIDE
PORCH. LOT ALSO INCLUDES FINE (QUEEN ANNE BARN)
WHICH FACES ONTO ARLINGTON STREET. TWO-STORY PLUS
ATTIC BRACKETED ITALIANATE HOUSING WITH FRONT-
FACING GABLE ROOFS ARE CLUSTERED NEAR WEST STREET
WITH MOST INTACT EXAMPLE AT #1047 (CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN
1866 AND 1872).

THE 1850 AND 1858 MAPS OF DORCHESTER AND
NORFOLK COUNTY INDICATE BUILDINGS ON ODD SIDE OF
RIVER STREET NEAR WEST. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH WILL
BE REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF ITALIANATE HOUSES AT
1065 (CORNER OF WEST) AND 1081 DATE BACK TO MID-
CENTURY.

TREES AND PLANTINGS SOME STREET TREES (LINDENS) GOOD YARD TREES NEAR
ARLINGTON STREET, ESPECIALLY AT 1025 (MAPLES)

FENCING PREDOMINANTLY OPEN LAWN AND PRIVET HEDGE. BRICK RETAINING WALL ALONG
MODERN BRICK APARTMENTS. 2' GRANITE BLOCK WALL ALONG RIVER STREET AT #1025.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MITCHELL, MAP. 1850.
WALLING, MAP. 1858.
WALLING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, OCT. 8, 1867. "PRIMITIVE HYDE
PARK" (IN H.A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK #3 p. 69).





ADDRESS 1057 RIVER STREET COR. BETWEEN WEST AND ARUNSTON

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARK

DATE 1879 - EITHER EXTENSIVE
REMODELLING OR NEW CONSTRUCTION MAPS, ATLASES, VIEWS
SOURCE (SEE BIBLIO. AND SIGNIFICANCE)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER CHARLES M. TILLEY ATtributed
(OR JAMES F. TILLEY) SOURCE (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)

OWNER IN 1879 - CHARLES M. TILLEY
IN 1888 - CHARLES M. TILLEY
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4P17.2/1, 2/2, 3/6-20

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE, FRONT AND SIDE cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles ^{AT ATTIC} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION VERTICALLY PROPORTIONED 1 PLAN, STICK STYLE / QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
CHARACTERIZED BY ITS KING POSTED AND BRACED ROOF GABLES ORNAMENTED WITH BANDS OF
OCTAGONS, RESTRAINED BANDING OF WALL SURFACES, MODESTLY DETAILED PORCH WITH
SHINGLED GABLED ENTRY AND TURNED POSTS, AND DOUBLE DOORS SET PERPENDICULAR TO STREET
IN ENCLOSED ENTRY VESTIBULE WITH LEADED GLASS WINDOWS. PATTERNED SHINGLING AT ATTIC.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9440 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SETBACK ADJACENT TO VACANT LOT (DEMOLITION
AFTER 1945). HOUSE SET BROAD SIDE PARALLEL TO RIVER STREET.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY

NOTABLE STICK STYLE / QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH

(Map)

RESTRAINED USE OF ORNAMENT AND IN EXCELLENT STATE

OF PRESERVATION. SITE OF 1057 RIVER APPEARS TO HAVE

BEEN OCCUPIED SINCE THE 1850'S BY A HOUSE OWNED

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	Possibly	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

IN 1858, 1860, AND 1876 BY THE GREENWOOD FAMILY, ONE OF HYDE PARK'S EARLIER SETTLERS. GREENWOOD FARM WAS LOCATED ALONG RIVER STREET AND EXTENDED BACK TO TODAY'S GREENWOOD SQUARE IN THE VICINITY OF METROPOLITAN AVE. (SEE STREET FARM FOR 706 - 730 METROPOLITAN AVENUE). A SINGLE STORY PLUS ATTIC GABLE ROOFED HOUSE SET BROADSIDE PARALLEL TO STREET IS INDICATED FOR THE LOCATION OF 1057 RIVER ON THE 1879 BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HYDE PARK. AT THIS SAMETIME 1057 RIVER WAS THE RESIDENCE OF CARPENTER CHARLES M. TILLEY AND JAMES F. TILLEY, CARPENTER/BUILDER LIVED ACROSS THE STREET. CHARLES M. TILLEY REMAINED AT 1057 UNTIL 1890, AND THE STYLISTIC AS WELL AS DIRECTORY EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT HE (PERHAPS WITH JAMES F.) EITHER REMODED OR DEMOLISHED THE MID-CENTURY GREENWOOD HOUSE OR SUBSTANTIALLY REMODELLED AND ENLARGED IT FOR HIS OWN HOME JUST AFTER THE 1879 VIEW WAS PREPARED. ALTHOUGH TILLEY CONTINUED TO OWN THE HOUSE, (1057 RIVER WAS IN THE 1890'S, THE RESIDENCE OF DANIEL S. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL OF HYDE PARK'S GREENWOOD SCHOOL.

Preservation Consideration (acc for public use and enjoyment, p

city



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) WHITING AND DEATON, MAP. 1850.

WALLING, MAP. 1858.
STONE, MAP. 1860.
WALLING, MAP. 1860.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
STADY, ATLAS. 1899.
HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.
ASSESSED POLLS OF HYDE PARK.



ADDRESSES #11-25 RIVERSIDE SQUARE

MAP NO. 7N|8E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES 1870's through 1890's. MAPS, ALIASES
source (SEE B. 2110)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 17-3/1, 3/2, 3/3-80

STREET PATTERN SHORT L SHAPED STREET RUNNING BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AVENUE AND RIVER STREET. LAID OUT BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872. RIVER STREET LEG WHICH RUNS OFF OF #176 RIVER IS UNPAVED AND ORIGINALLY SERVED AS ACCESS ROAD TO ESTATE. NOW # MAIDA TERRACE (SEE SEPARATE FORM)

TOPOGRAPHY ON HIGH ROCKY SLOPE OVERLOOKING NEPONSET RIVER. STREET CRESTS AT #25 WHICH IS ADJACENT TO MAIDA TERRACE. ROCKY OUTCROPPINGS VISIBLE AT METROPOLITAN AVENUE CORNER. WOODED AREA BEHIND HOUSES.

VISTAS FROM HOUSE - VIEWS OF NEPONSET AND FAIRMOUNT.

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE 1F

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES PREDOMINANTLY 2+ MANSARD OR 2 PLUS ATTIC

ROOFS VARIED - GABLE, FRONT; GAMBREL, MANSARD

BUILDING PLACEMENT HOUSES ON HIGH SITES WITH STEEP SLOPE AT REAR TO NEPONSET RIVER. #11 SET ON LOT WELL ABOVE STREET GRADE. LOTS ARE LARGE AND DEEP, #21 - 34,900 SQ FT OR MORE 15,000 TO 20,000 APPROX. #25 AT TOP OF STREET REACHED BY UNPAVED DRIVE. #17 IS SIDE-FACING.

SET BACK MODERATE AND #11 - 21 - REGULAR.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) MIX OF SHALVANE, MANSARD, STICK/QUEENANNE, SHINGLE

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS MODERN BRICK APARTMENTS AT #12 (CORNER OF METROPOLITAN)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ENCLAVE OF SUBSTANTIAL

HOUSING, ON QUIET STREET OVERLOOKING THE NEPONSET

RIVER, IN VARIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES. RIVERSIDE SQUARE INCLUDES AT #17 (BUILT BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876),

A + PLAN, SIDE-FACING, 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC ITALIANATE

HOUSE - WITH STREET FACING GABLE ROOF,

SINGLE AND PAIRED ARCHED ATTIC WINDOWS, STURDY

CHAMFERED POSTED PORCHES AT SIDES AND BRACKETED

DENTIL CORNICE. ALSO OF NOTE IS #11, A + PLAN

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) STICK/QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC WITH ORNAMENTED OVERHANGING
CABLES, RAFTERED SHED ROOFED 2-STORY SQUARE
BAY AND RAFTERED ENTRY PORCH ON STREET FACADE
AND PATTERNED SHINGLING AT ATTIC. SITED ON A VERY
LARGE LOT IS THE GOSS HOUSE, # 21 RIVERSIDE, AN L PLAN
TWO STORY PLUS MANSARD BUILDING (BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876) WITH BRACKETED
STREET GRADE LEVEL PORCH - NOW WITH REPLACEMENT
POSTS AND ORIGINAL DOUBLE DOOR WITH RECTANGULAR GLASS PANELS. THE LARGE
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE AT # 25, OWNED BY ARTHUR OSBORNE,
AND BUILT BETWEEN 1876 AND 1888 WAS LOCALLY WELL
KNOWN FOR ITS GREENHOUSES WHICH NO LONGER EXIST.
THE 1890 VIEW INCLUDES A DETAIL OF THE OSBORNE
HOUSE WHICH ORIGINALLY WAS SITED AT THE CREST
OF A VERY NARROW, VERY DEEP LOT EXTENDING FROM
RIVER STREET TO THE NEPONSET. THE "RIVERSIDE
GREENHOUSES" WERE ATTACHED TO THE REAR OF
976 RIVER, A STRAIGHTFORWARD ITALIANATE HOUSE,
WHICH WAS PART OF THE OSBORNE COMPLEX BY 1888 -
ALTHOUGH APPARENTLY PART OF THE ESTATE NOW REMAINING
19 MAIDA TERRACE IN THE 170'S.

TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. GENERALLY OPEN LAWN. SCATTERED MATURE
YARD TREES.

FENCING STONE RETAINING WALLS AT # 11.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WALLING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) PIERCE IS DESCRIBED IN
A SEPARATE FORM. ADJACENT TO #12
WALTER, IS A CHARMING L PLAN QUEEN ANNE
HOUSE WITH STICK STYLE FEATURES INCLUDING FRONT-
FACING OVERHANGING AND RAFTER ROOF GABLE AND
PATTERNED SWAINSON COMBINED WITH VERTICAL
AND HORIZONTAL BANDING. A SHED ROOFED PORCH
EXTENDS ACROSS FRONT AND SIDE. #8 WALTER WAS EITHER MOVED OR WAS
BUILT BETWEEN 1888 AND 1899 ON THE LOT OF
#1114 RIVER STREET. IT NOW OCCUPIES A TINY PARCEL
OF 2767 SQ. FT. MOVED TO #32 WALTER AFTER 1899,
IS A TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC, FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFED
HOUSE WHICH STYLISTICALLY APPEARS TO BE GREEK
REVIVAL (NOW WITH BUNGALOW PORCH) ON THE OPPOSITE
CORNER AT #3 PIERCE IS A HOUSE OF SIMILAR FORM WHICH MAY
ALSO DATE FROM MID-CENTURY.



TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. SCATTERED MATURE YARD TREES. MANY
FLOWERING SHRUBS.

FENCING OPEN LAWN, PRIVET HEDGE, OR CHAIN LINK. GRANITE RETAINING WALL AT #28
WALTER AND 4' PUDDINGSTONE RETAINING WALL AT #2 PIERCE.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY WALLING MAP. 1858.
STONE, MAP. 1860. STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
WALLING MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATAS. 1888.



#32 WALTER ST





ADDRESSES WEBSTER SQUARE: #5-45 AND 24-30 WEBSTER ST.,
119 RIVER, 5-9 EVERET, AND 44, 21, 25, 29 CENTRAL.

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES PREDOMINANTLY LATE 1860'S TO 1890'S

SOURCE - MAPS, ATLAS (SEE BIBLIO.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP9-4/4, 4/5, 4/6, 4/7, 4/2-81
(119 RIVER)

STREET PATTERN CURVING STREET RUNNING BETWEEN RIVER STREET AND HYDE PARK AVE.
LAYOUT BETWEEN 1858 AND 1860 BY REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY.

TOPOGRAPHY HILLY WITH STREET SLOPING UP FROM RIVER STREET AND CRESTING NEAR
CENTRAL AVENUE.

VISTAS VIEWS OUT TO FAIRMOUNT

USE RESIDENTIAL WITH INSTITUTIONAL AND CHURCH. TYPE PREDOMINANTLY SINGLE-FAMILY WITH SCHOOL AND CHURCH
(SEE FORM FOR 1ST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH).

MATERIALS FRAME (CHURCH: STONE) SCHOOL: BRICK STORIES GENERALLY 2 STORY PLUS
ATTIC AND 2 STORY PLUS MANSARD.
(SOME 2 STORY PLUS ATTIC)

ROOFS USUALLY GABLE, FRONT AND SIDE; SOME MANSARD.

BUILDING PLACEMENT MIX OF BROAD AND NARROW PARALLEL TO STREET. MANY HIGH TERRACED
 SITES NEAR CENTRAL AVENUE.

SET BACK SHALLOW TO MODERATE. MODERATE AND UNIFORM BETWEEN 5 AND 23; SHALLOU AT
28 AND 30 AND 35-45 WEBSTER. DEEP AT 44 CENTRAL AND 15 WEBSTER.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE AND QUEEN ANNE

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS —

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) GOOD REPRESENTATIVE
MIX OF ITALIANATE AND QUEEN ANNE DEVELOPMENT IN
MODEST AND MORE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSING. STREET
INCLUDES GROUP OF CONVENTIONAL 1-STORY PLUS ATTIC
AND 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC (SOME WITH L PLAN) ITALIANATE/
QUEEN ANNE HOUSES AT 35-45 WEBSTER AS WELL AS
LARGER SCALE AND MORE ELABORATE QUEEN ANNE
RESIDENCES VIZ. AT #30 WEBSTER, A TWO-STORY
PLUS ATTIC, FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFED HOUSE PUT UP
IN THE 1890'S ON A HIGH TERRACED SITE AND NOTABLE
FOR ITS 3-STORY CORNER RECTANGULAR TOWER-LIKE
BAY AND ITS HIGHLY TEXTURED PORCH WITH SPINDLEWORK
DETAIL, BRACKETED TURNED POSTS, AND CHIPPENDALE
RAILINGS. ALSO OF NOTE ARE THE QUEEN ANNE L PLAN
HOUSES WITH FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFS AND
STICL STYLE DETAIL BUILT BY 1888 AND OWNED AND
PROBABLY PUT UP BY HYDE PARK CONTRACTOR CHARLES

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) HALEY (SEE FORM FOR 1161 HYDE PARK AVENUE) AT 21 AND 25 CENTRAL AVENUE. #25 EXHIBITS ORNAMENT CHARACTERISTIC OF HALEY'S HOUSES - THE GABLED PORCH ENTRY WITH FAN MOTIF ON GROUND OF STORED SQUARES AND TRIM OF RAIL-LIKE ELEMENTS ARE THE MOST OBVIOUS. SEVERAL HOUSES ON THE STREET DEMONSTRATE A PATTERN OF QUEEN ANNE, COLONIAL REVIVAL OR BUNGALOW STYLE.



ALTERATIONS OF ITALIANATE HOUSES - EG. 44 CENTRAL AND 1117 RIVER. BUILT BY 1872, 1117 RIVER ST. IS A TWO-STORY PLUS ATTIC, BRACKETED HOUSE WITH CENTRAL ENTRY AND SIDE-FACING GABLE ROOF AND MOST DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS LATER REMODELLINGS WHICH INCLUDE PROJECTING CENTRAL GABLED BAY WITH RECESSED ARCH ED BALCONY AND SECOND FLOOR LEADED GLASS WINDOW AND FRONT PORCH WITH CLASSICALLY DETAILED PEDIMENT AND CLUSTERED COLUMNS FOR SUPPORTS. ALSO SIGNIFICANT IS #17 WEBSTER THE RESIDENCE FOR DECADES OF AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST LANDSCAPE PAINTER JOHN J. ENNEKING (SEE SEPARATE FORM FOR) HARVARD END OF WEBSTER STREET IS DOMINATED BY THE THREE STORY PLUS HIGH BASEMENT 1933 ADDITION TO THE WILLIAM BARTON ROBERTS JUNIOR HIGH. THIS ADDITION IS LARGER IN SCALE THAN ITS A BUTTING PARENT BUILDING WHICH



TREES AND PLANTINGS WERE CONSTRUCTED, ALSO IN YELLOW BRICK IN 1901-8 AND DESIGNED IN CLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE BY BOSTON ARCHITECTS LORING AND PHIPPS AS HYDE PARK'S HIGH SCHOOL.

FENCING SMALL LANDSCAPED TRIANGLE AT WEBSTER SQ. PLANTED WITH CHERRY TREES. NO STREET TREES. SOME MATURE YARD TREES NEAR WEBSTER SQUARE.

STONE RETAINING WALLS AT 24, 28 - 30 WEBSTER; 17 - 33 WEBSTER; 44 CENTRAL AND 15 EVERETT.

ART

OTHER

WALLING, MAP. 1853.	ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888
STONE, MAP. 1860.	BAILEY, VIEW. 1890
WALLING, MAP. 1860.	STADLY, ATLAS. 1899
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872	HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD, VIII, APR. 1903 #
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876	p. 10-12 (ARTICLE ON FORMER HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL)
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879	

ADDRESS 6 WEBSTER STREET COR. CENTRAL AVENUE AND WEBSTER SQUARENAME FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK
present originalMAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE CORNERSTONE: APR. 30, 1910
DEDICATION: JUNE 18-25, 1911 HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD
source VOL. IX - 1913 p. 26.ARCHITECT KILHAM AND HOPKINS HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD
source VOL. IX - 1913 p. 26, 30.BUILDER A. VARNERIN AND CO. HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD
(Boston) source VOL. IX - 1913 p. 30.OWNER FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK
original present (REV. C. D. ROOPE)PHOTOGRAPHS 499.4/5*-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) CHURCHNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 AND 2 STORY plus TOWER AND BASEMENT
(SUNDAY SCHOOL SECTION - 1 1/2 STORY PLUS FULL BASEMENT)ROOF GABLE - FRONT cupola — dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION RECTANGULAR PLAN SMOOTH FACED RANDOM CUT GRANITE MODERN GOTHIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WITH BROADLY MASSED FACADE WITH THICK SQUARE THREE LEVEL BARELY CRENELATED BUTTRESSED TOWER SET INTO NORTHSIDE OF GABLED AUDITORIUM WHICH IS EXTENDED ON SOUTH BY SQUARISH BAY. FIGURED STAINED GLASS WINDOW WITH RESTRAINED TRACERY IS SET OVER LIMESTONE TRIMMED BROADLY ARCHED CENTRAL BAY. SUNDAY SCHOOL AND OFFICE SECTION OF BUILDING WITH SIDE FACING TWIN GABLED ROOF IS LOCATED AT THE REAR.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 27,334 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON HIGH SITE WITH SLEEP GRADE FROM RIVER ST. MAIN FACADE LOOKS OUT ONTO WEBSTER SQUARE, A TRIANGULAR PARK-LIKE ISLAND PLANTED WITH CHERRY TREES. MODERATE SET-BACK OF CHURCH AT WEBSTER SQ. FRONTAGE LAWN AT RIVER STREET. GRANITE RETAINING WALL ALONG RIVER AND WEBSTER STREETS ON LOT ADJACENT TO VMCA.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK ENJOYS A LONG HISTORY DATING BACK TO 1860 WHEN THE EARLIEST CONGREGATIONAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN RENTED COMMERCIAL SPACE. THE CHURCH WAS FORMALLY ORGANIZED IN 1863 AND BY 1868, THE CORNERSTONE OF A CHURCH BUILDING WAS LAID. THIS GOTHIC REVIVAL FRAME CHURCH WAS LOCATED ON A SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE RETAIL BLOCK AT 1-21 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE AT EVERETT SQUARE. IN 1880, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH FORMED THE NUCLEUS FOR

RP/1-81

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

THE CLARENDON (HILLS) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NOW DEMOLISHED. BECAUSE OF THE GROWTH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, THE EVERETT SQUARE CHURCH WAS CONSIDERABLY REMODELLED AND ENLARGED IN 1803-4

THE LOT FOR THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS PURCHASED IN THE 1890'S. THE EXISTING WEBSTER SQ. CHURCH INCLUDES TWO SECTIONS — AN AUDITORIUM WHICH SEATS 520 ON THE FLOOR AND 170 IN THE BALCONY, AND AN ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL MUCH OF WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO CLASSROOM SPACE. SOCIAL ROOMS, KITCHEN, ETC. ARE LOCATED UNDER THE AUDITORIUM. THE CHURCH'S ORGAN WAS BUILT BY H. HALL AND CO. NEW HAVEN WITH ORGAN CASE DESIGNED BY CHURCH ARCHITECTS KILHAM AND HOPKINS. THE LAND, BUILDING, FURNISHINGS AND ORGAN COST THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY \$34,000.

WALTER H. KILHAM (1868-1948) AND JAMES C. HOPKINS (1873-1938), THE ARCHITECTS OF THE 1911 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WERE A PROMINENT BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL FIRM, KNOWN BY THE 1920'S AS KILHAM, HOPKINS, AND GREELEY. KILHAM AND HOPKINS DESIGNED MANY SCHOOL BUILDINGS INCLUDING THE WILLIAMS AND DRISCOLL SCHOOLS IN BROOKLINE, SHURTLEFF SCHOOL, CHELSEA, HAVERHILL HIGH, SALEM HIGH, AND DEDHAM HIGH. THE FIRM WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALTHAM CITY HALL (1915), THE DOVER TOWN HALL (1920) AND AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, WHITMAN AND EDWARD HALLS (1911-12). THEIR RESIDENTIAL WORK INCLUDED MANY HANDSOME COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES IN BROOKLINE AND NEWTON AND NORTH SHORE RESIDENTIAL ESTATES. BY 1912, KILHAM AND HOPKINS HAD DESIGNED TWO CHURCHES IN ADDITION TO HYDE PARK CONGREGATIONAL — ONE IN CHELSEA IN A STYLE REMINISCENT OF THEIR HYDE PARK CHURCH AND THE COLONIAL REVIVAL UNITARIAN CHURCH IN MARBLEHEAD. AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, KILHAM — THE AUTHOR OF THE 1946 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY "BOSTON AFTER BULFINCH," WAS CITED AS THE ARCHITECT OF 200 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IS ALSO NOTABLE FOR ITS STAINED GLASS DESIGNED BY CHARLES CONNICK!

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Knight, Joseph King, FIFTY YEARS OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, MASS. IN HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD VOL 1 X, 1913 p. 5-63. (PHOTO OF EXTERIOR FACING P. 34)
- MEMORIAL SKETCH OF HYDE PARK. 1888. P. 35-7 AND P. 64-5.
- THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK. PAMPHLET. 1910(?) (AT HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY FILE DRAWER 3.)
- DEDICATION TO THE WORSHIP OF GOD OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. JUNE 18 - 25, 1911 (AT HYDE PARK HIST. SOC. FILE DRAWER 3)
- Tucci, Douglas S. CHURCH BUILDING IN BOSTON.
- ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE/ART DEPT - BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
- "THE WORK OF KILHAM AND HOPKINS" ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, FEB. 1912.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

THE CLARENDON (HILLS) CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NOW DEMOLISHED. BECAUSE OF THE GROWTH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, THE EVERETT SQUARE CHURCH WAS CONSIDERABLY REMODELLED AND ENLARGED IN 1803-4.

THE LOT FOR THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS PURCHASED IN THE 1890'S. THE EXISTING WEBSTER SQ. CHURCH INCLUDES TWO SECTIONS — AN AUDITORIUM WHICH SEATS 520 ON THE FLOOR AND 170 IN THE BALCONY, AND AN ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL MUCH OF WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO CLASSROOM SPACE. SOCIAL ROOMS, KITCHEN, ETC. ARE LOCATED UNDER THE AUDITORIUM. THE CHURCH'S ORGAN WAS BUILT BY H. HALL AND CO. NEW HAVEN WITH ORGAN CASE DESIGNED BY CHURCH'S ARCHITECTS KILHAM AND HOPKINS. THE LAND, BUILDING, FURNISHINGS AND ORGAN COST THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY \$84,000.

WALTER H. KILHAM (1868-1948) AND JAMES C. HOPKINS (1873-1938), THE ARCHITECTS OF THE 1911 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WERE A PROMINENT BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL FIRM, KNOWN BY THE 1920'S AS KILHAM, HOPKINS, AND GREELEY. KILHAM AND HOPKINS DESIGNED MANY SCHOOL BUILDINGS INCLUDING THE WILLIAMS AND DISCOLL SCHOOLS IN BROOKLINE, SHURTLEFF SCHOOL, CHELSEA, HAVERHILL HIGH, SALEM HIGH, AND DEDHAM HIGH. THE FIRM WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WALTHAM CITY HALL (1915), THE DOVER TOWN HALL (1920) AND AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, WHITMAN AND ZEPHARD HALLS (1911-12). THEIR RESIDENTIAL WORK INCLUDED MANY HANDSOME COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES IN BROOKLINE AND NEWTON AND NORTH SHORE RESIDENTIAL ESTATES. BY 1912, KILHAM AND HOPKINS HAD DESIGNED TWO CHURCHES IN ADDITION TO HYDE PARK CONGREGATIONAL — ONE IN CHELSEA IN A STYLE REMINISCENT OF THEIR HYDE PARK CHURCH AND THE COLONIAL REVIVAL UNITARIAN CHURCH IN MARBLEHEAD. AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, KILHAM — THE AUTHOR OF THE 1940 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY — "BOSTON AFTER BULFINCH" WAS CITED AS THE ARCHITECT OF 200 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IS ALSO NOTABLE FOR ITS STAINED GLASS DESIGNED BY CHARLES CONNICK (1. 15 1945)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

KNIGHT, JOSEPH KING, FIFTY YEARS OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK, MASS. IN HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD VOL IX, 1913 P. 5-63. (PHOTO OF EXTERIOR FACING P. 34)

MEMORIAL SKETCH OF HYDE PARK. 1888. P. 35-7 AND P. 64-5.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HYDE PARK. PAMPHLET. 1910(?) (AT HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY FILE DRAWER 3)

DEDICATION TO THE WORSHIP OF GOD OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. JUNE 18-25, 1911 (AT HYDE PARK HIST. SOC. FILE DRAWER 3)

TOCCI, DOUGLAS S. CHURCH BUILDING IN BOSTON.

ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE/ART DEPT-BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

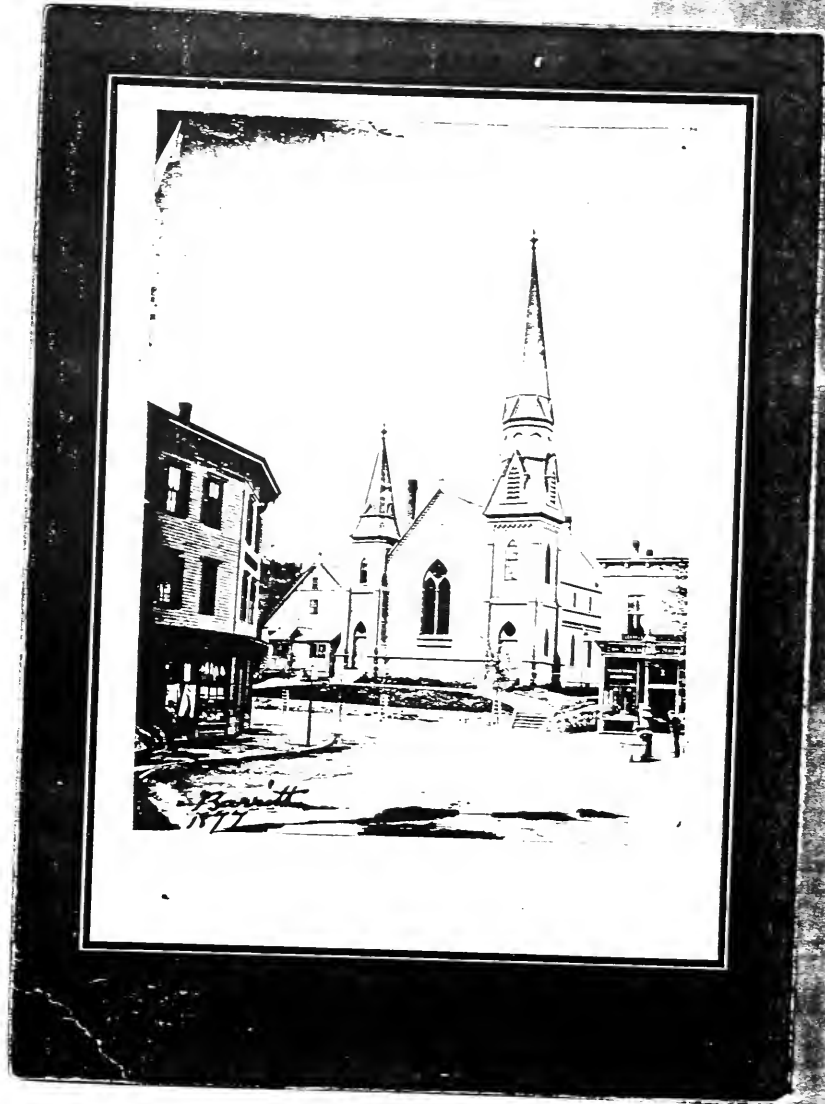
"THE WORK OF KILHAM AND HOPKINS" ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, FEB. 1912.

WITHEV AND WITHEV. AMERICAN ARCHITECTS RECEIVED

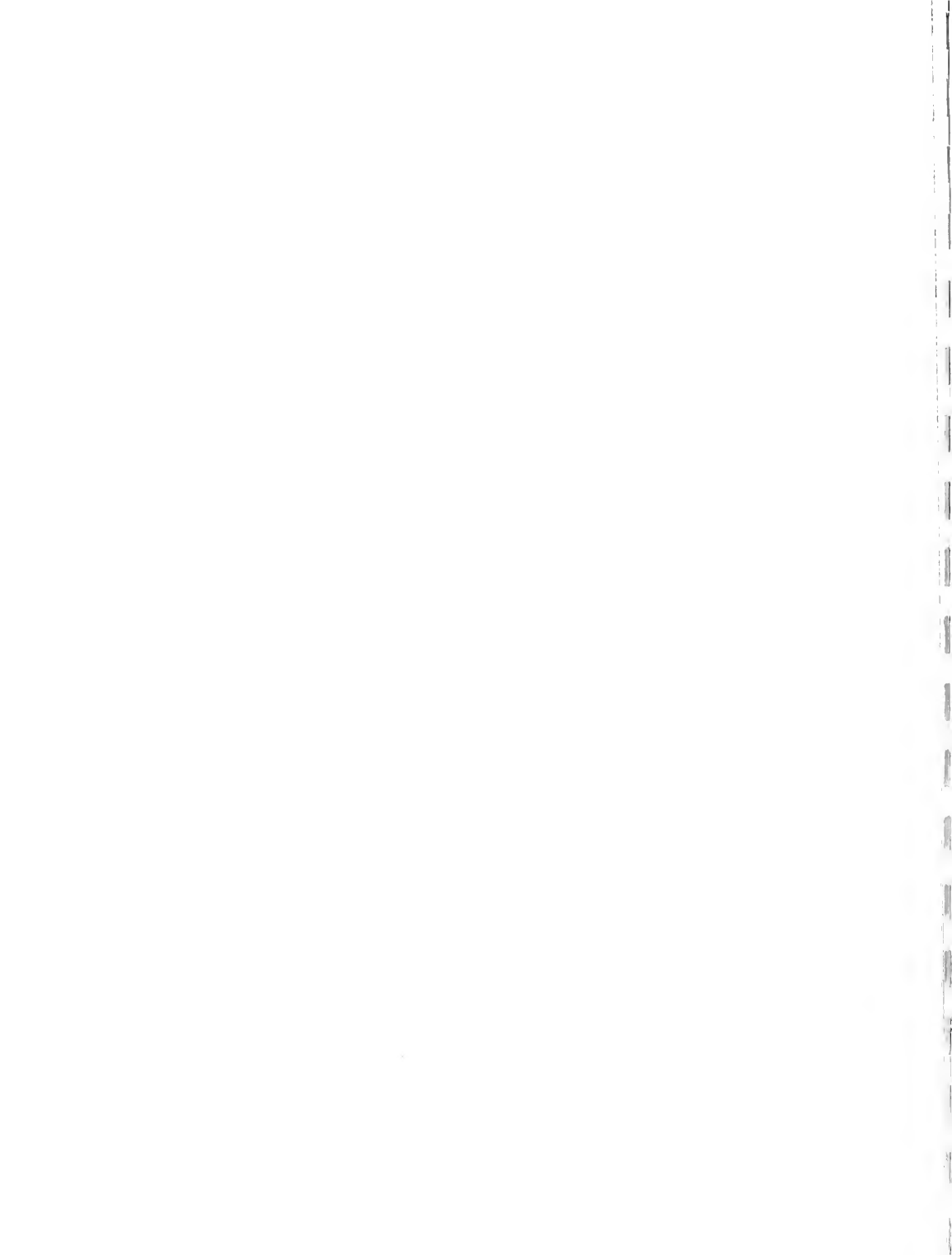


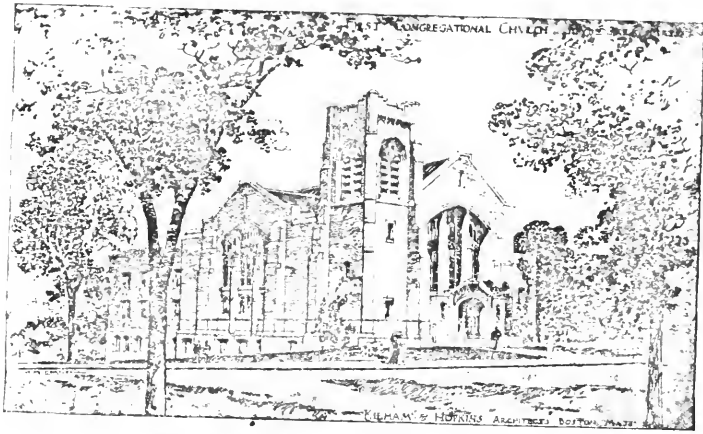
Congregational Church, 1877

Old Way Bldg on left.

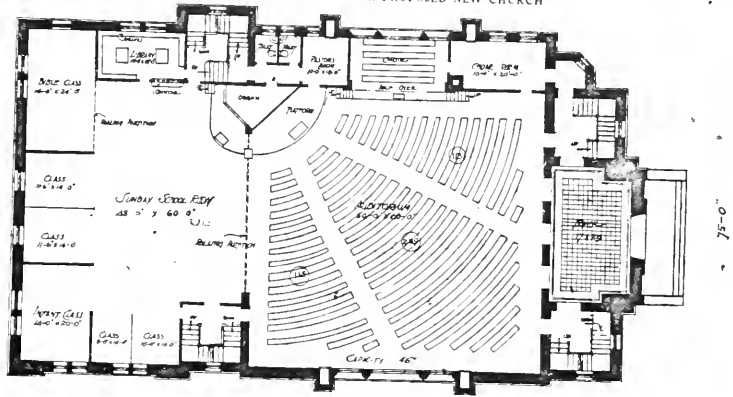


Barnett
1877

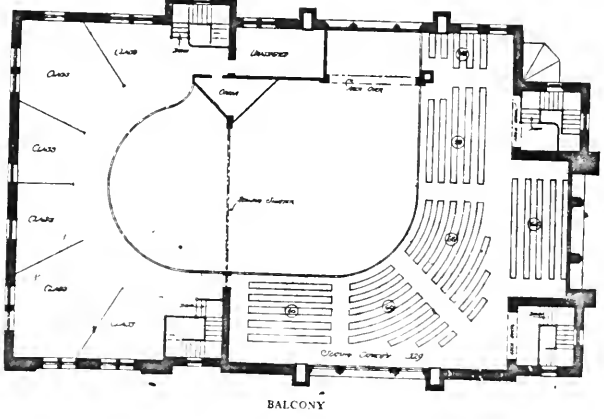




FIRST STUDY PLANS FOR PROPOSED NEW CHURCH



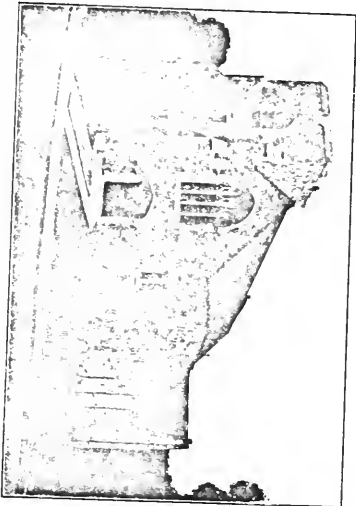
AUDITORIUM AND SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOM



FROM: 1st CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 OF HYDE PARK (PROBABLE, 1910?)
 (QUESTION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY)
 (EARLY VERSION) OF CHURCH



Dedication to the Worship of God of the



First Congregational Church

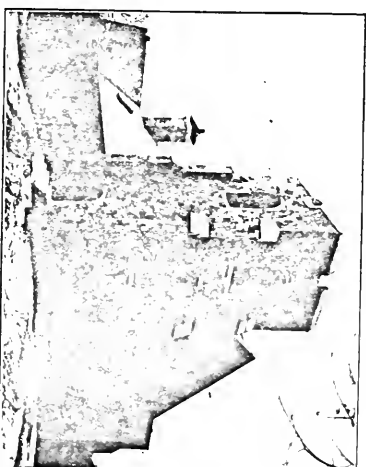
of Hyde Park, Massachusetts

June 18-25, 1911

SEPTEMBER 10—16, 1911

The First Congregational Church

HYDE PARK, MASSACHUSETTS



Rev. GEORGE W. OWEN, Pastor

Residence, 40 Oak Street. Telephone, Hyde Park 7-L.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ALL THE SERVICES AND PRIVILEGES OF
OUR CHURCH. SEATS FREE AT EVENING SERVICES

Sittings may be secured of the Collector, Mr. C. W. George at the Church
after morning service. Sealed envelopes containing money for pew rent may
be left at the store of Mr. W. D. Ward.



ADDRESS 17 WEBSTER STREET COR. NEAR CENTRAL AVENUENAME _____
present _____ original _____MAP No. 7N|7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1877 AND 1890 MAPS, VIEWS, ALIASES _____(POSSIBLY A REMODELING OF
AN EARLIER BUILDING ON
SITE AFTER 1880, BY 1892) source (SEE B'BLIO.)ARCHITECT _____
source _____BUILDER _____
source _____OWNER (IN 1876 - J. EUSTON - SAME BUILDING)
JOHN J. ENNEKING ^{PROBABLY NOT}
original _____ present _____PHOTOGRAPHS HP9-5/5*-81TYPE (residential) single _____ double _____ row _____ 2-fam. _____ 3-deck _____ ten _____ apt. _____
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus HIGH ATTICROOF GABLE, SIDE cupola ← dormers —MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION QUEEN ANNE HOUSE SET BRAD SIDE PARALLEL TO STREET WITH ALMOST
CENTRALLY PLACED 2-STORY DOMED SQUARE BAY BREAKING THROUGH TO OPLINE AND SET OVER
ENTRY AND FRONT PORCH WITH SPANDEWORK FRIEZE. SINGLE-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY AT SIDES.
LATER ADDITION OF 2ND FLOOR SUN PORCH. WINDOWS ON FAÇADE WITH SMALL LIGHTS ON UPPER SASH.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9347 sq. feet _____NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ON HIGH GROUND; TERRACED SITE GRANITE RETAINING WALL
ALONG FRONTAGE. TWO-STORY SHINGLED HIPPED ROOF BUILDING AT REAR. 1ST FLOOR NOW USED FOR GARAGE.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

PRINCIPALLY OF INTEREST AS THE LONG-TIME RESIDENCE

(Map)

OF AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST LANDSCAPE PAINTER JOHN

JOSEPH ENNEKING WHO LIVED AT 17 WEBSTER STREET

FROM THE LATE 1870'S UNTIL HIS DEATH - NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	X	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	X	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

SON IN 1841 IN MINSTER, OHIO ON A FARM JUST 40 MILES NORTH OF CINCINNATI, ENNEKINGS BECAME TO STUDY ART AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CINCINNATI BUT DISCONTINUED HIS EDUCATION IN 1861 TO JOIN THE UNION ARMY. THREE YEARS LATER, ENNEKINGS WAS IN BOSTON PURSUING HIS ART STUDIES. HE MARRIED SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AND SETTLED IN HYDE PARK AROUND 1866. BY THE LATE 60'S AND EARLY '70'S, ENNEKINGS WAS ABLE TO SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY WITH HIS ARTWORK. THE YEARS 1872-6 WERE SPENT IN EUROPE WHERE HE STUDIED PAINTING IN MUNICH AND PARIS. WHILE IN PARIS, HE WAS ENROLLED IN JOSEPH BONNAT'S LIFE SCHOOL AND STUDIED WITH DAUBIGNY AND BOUDIN. HE BECAME FRIENDS WITH THE BARBIZON SCHOOL PAINTERS MILLET AND COROT AND WAS ACQUAINTED WITH THE IMPRESSIONISTS PISSARRO, MANET, MONET, AND RENAI R. AFTER FOUR YEARS OF INTENSIVE STUDY HE RETURNED TO HYDE PARK COMMITTED TO WORKING DIRECTLY FROM NATURE ALTHOUGH HIS WORKING PATTERN OFTEN INVOLVED SKETCHING OUTDOORS IN PENCIL OR OIL AND COMPLETING LANDSCAPES IN HIS STUDIO FROM THESE STUDIES. BY THE EARLY 1880'S, HIS PAINTINGS REVEALED A DEVELOPED IMPRESSIONIST STYLE, AND THE SUBJECTS PREDOMINANT IN HIS WORK WERE LANDSCAPES OF THE AREA NEAR HIS HOME (FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE, NEPONSET RIVER, STONY BROOK, GREW'S WOODS, BLUE HILLS) AS WELL AS SCENES AROUND NORTH HENRY, MAINE, WHERE HE HAD A SUMMER HOME. ENNEKINGS MAINTAINED A STUDIO AT HIS HYDE PARK HOME AS WELL AS IN BOSTON, AND DURING THE 1880'S WORKED IN THE STUDIO BUILDING ON TREMONT STREET WHERE OTHER AMERICAN IMPRESSIONISTS INCLUDING JOHN TRACTMAN (1852-1902) AND CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) ALSO RENTED SPACE. CONSIDERED A MAJOR PAINTER DURING HIS LIFETIME, ENNEKINGS HELD NUMEROUS SHOWS OF HIS WORK IN BOSTON AND WAS REPRESENTED IN ART EXHIBITIONS AT WORLDS FAIRS AND IN EXHIBITIONS IN OTHER LARGE CITIES. ENNEKINGS IS ALSO HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT AS A LOCAL CONSERVATIONIST WHO SERVED ON THE HYDE PARK PARKS COMMISSION FROM THE 1890'S - 1910'S AND WAS INFLUENTIAL IN ASSURING THE ACQUISITION OF STONY BROOK BY THE METROPOLITAN PARKS COMMISSION AS A PUBLIC RESERVE.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- WALLING, MAP. 1866.
- RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
- SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
- BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
- ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
- BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
- BOSTON DIRECTORIES.
- HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.
- BOSTON GLOBE, OBITUARY JOHN J. ENNEKINGS, NOV. 17, 1916.
- BROOKLYN ART CENTER - FULLER MEMORIAL. JOHN J. ENNEKINGS: AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST. 1974-5.
- KRISTANSEN, ROLF, JOHN J. ENNEKINGS. AN ARTIST REMEMBERED (REPRINT FROM AMERICAN ARTIST, OCTR 62)
- KRISTANSEN, ROLF AND P.J. PIERCE, JOHN JOSEPH ENNEKINGS AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST PAINTER. 1972.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	X	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	X	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

BORN IN 1841 IN MINSTER, OHIO ON A FARM JUST 40 MILES NORTH OF CINCINNATI, ENNEKING BEGAN TO STUDY ART AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CINCINNATI BUT DISCONTINUED HIS EDUCATION IN 1861 TO JOIN THE UNION ARMY. THREE YEARS LATER, ENNEKING WAS IN BOSTON PURSUING HIS ART STUDIES. HE MARRIED SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AND SETTLED IN HYDE PARK AROUND 1866. BY THE LATE 60'S AND EARLY '70'S, ENNEKING WAS ABLE TO SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY WITH HIS ART WORK. THE YEARS 1872-6 WERE SPENT IN EUROPE, WHERE HE STUDIED PAINTING IN MUNICH AND PARIS. WHILE IN PARIS, HE WAS ENROLLED IN JOSEPH BONNAT'S LIFE SCHOOL AND STUDIED WITH DAUBIGNY AND BOUDIN. HE BECAME FRIENDS WITH THE BARBIZON SCHOOL PAINTERS MILLET AND COROT AND WAS ACQUAINTED WITH THE IMPRESSIONISTS PISSARRO, MANET, MONET, AND RENOUAULT. AFTER FOUR YEARS OF INTENSIVE STUDY HE RETURNED TO HYDE PARK COMMITTED TO WORKING DIRECTLY FROM NATURE. ALTHOUGH HIS WORKING PATTERN OFTEN INVOLVED SKETCHING OUTDOORS IN PENCIL OR OIL AND COMPLETING LANDSCAPES IN HIS STUDIO FROM THESE STUDIES. BY THE EARLY 1880'S, HIS PAINTINGS REVEALED A DEVELOPED IMPRESSIONIST STYLE, AND THE SUBJECTS PREDOMINANT IN HIS WORK WERE LANDSCAPES OF THE AREA NEAR HIS HOME (FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE, NEPONSET RIVER, STONY BROOK, GREW'S WOODS, BLUE HILLS) AS WELL AS SCENES AROUND NORTH NEWRY, MAINE, WHERE HE HAD A SUMMER HOME. ENNEKING MAINTAINED A STUDIO AT HIS HYDE PARK HOME AS WELL AS IN BOSTON, AND DURING THE 1880'S WORKED IN THE STUDIO BUILDING ON TREMONT STREET WHERE OTHER AMERICAN IMPRESSIONISTS INCLUDING JOHN TWACHTMAN (1852-1902) AND CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) ALSO RENTED SPACE. CONSIDERED A MAJOR PAINTER DURING HIS LIFETIME, ENNEKING HELD NUMEROUS SHOWS OF HIS WORK IN BOSTON AND WAS REPRESENTED IN ART EXHIBITIONS AT WORLD'S FAIRS AND IN EXHIBITIONS IN OTHER LARGE CITIES. ENNEKING IS ALSO HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT AS A LOCAL CONSERVATIONIST WHO SERVED ON THE HYDE PARK PARKS COMMISSION FROM THE 1890'S - 1910'S AND WAS INFLUENTIAL IN SECURING THE ACQUISITION OF STONY BROOK BY THE METROPOLITAN PARKS COMMISSION AS A PUBLIC RESERVATION.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1866.
 RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
 SHELMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
 BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
 ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
 BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
 BOSTON DIRECTORIES.
 HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.
 BOSTON GLOBE, OBITUARY JOHN J. ENNEKING, NOV. 17, 1916.
 BOSTON ART CENTER - FULLER MEMORIAL, JOHN J. ENNEKING: AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST, 1974-5.
 KRISTIANSEN, ROLF, JOHN J. ENNEKING. AN ARTIST REMEMBERED (REPRINT FROM AMERICAN ARTIST, OCT 1902)
 KRISTIANSEN, ROLF AND P.J. PERCE, JOHN JOSEPH ENNEKING AMERICAN IMPRESSIONIST PAINTER. 1972.



ADDRESSES #58-78 AND 61-87 WEST STREET (AND #79 CENTRAL AND 1065 AND 1073 RIVER STREET)

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA HYDE PARK

DATES PREDOMINANTLY ca. 1870 - ca. 1890 MAPS, ATLASES (SEE BIBLIO)
source

PHOTOGRAPHS HP10. 2/2*, 2/3*, 2/4, 2/5 - 80
HP11. 2/3-314 (87 WEST)

STREET PATTERN SOUTHERLY EXTENSION OF EARLY STREET (ORIGINALLY 18TH CENTURY PRIVATE WAY) WHICH BY 1850 STRETCHED FROM THE NORTHERLY SIDE OF RIVER STREET TO WEST ROXBURY. WEST STREET, SOUTH OF RIVER, WAS CUT THROUGH IN 1860'S.

TOPOGRAPHY ON RISING GROUND SLOPING UP FROM NEPONSET RIVER.

VISTAS ACROSS TO HIGHER GROUND OF FAIRMOUNT

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY 1 F

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES 1 PLUS MANSARD THROUGH 2 PLUS ATTIC

ROOFS MANSARD AND GABLE, FRONT

BUILDING PLACEMENT SIDE FACING HOUSES AT 63, 65, 67, 68 WEST. ANGLED ORIENTATION AT 62, 64, 66, 68 HIGH TERRACED SITES AT 83, 87 (NEAR CENTRAL AVE) LOTS RANGE FROM 4,000 TO 9,000 SQ. FT. APPROX.

SET BACK SHALLOW AND MODERATE; DEEP, ON IRREGULARLY FORMED LOT AT #60 SOME UNIFORMITY ALONG ODD SIDE.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE, MANSARD, QUEEN ANNE

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO DRASIC EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR AND GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS ---

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Mix of ITALIANATE, MANSARD, AND QUEEN ANNE HOUSES CHARACTERISTIC OF MANY STREETS LOCATED NEAR EVERETT SQUARE. THE GROUP OF FOUR, SINGLE-STORY PLUS MANSARD, SIDE-FACING HOUSES WITH L PLANS AT #63, 65, 67, 68 IS UNUSUAL FOR HYDE PARK. ORIGINALLY IDENTICAL, #65 AND 67 HAVE BEEN ALTERED, BUT #63 DOES RETAIN MUCH OF ITS EARLY FORM AND DETAIL INCLUDING BALUSTRADED SIDE PORCH. THE THREE-BAY CENTRAL ENTRY, 1-

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) STORY PLUS MANSARD HOUSE

AT #76 IS SIMILAR IN FORM TO NEARBY HOUSES ALONG RIVER STREET (SEE STREET FURTHER). ALSO OF NOTE, IS THE T PLAN ITALIANATE HOUSE AT #87 (CORNER OF CENTRAL) WITH ITS HANDSOMELY TREATED DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS, DENTIL CORNICE AT ROOFLINE, AND COLONIAL REVIVAL FRONT PORCH. AT #81 AND #83 ON STEEP TERRACED LOTS IS A PAIR OF SIMILAR 2-STORY PLUS ATTIC, GABLE ROOFED HOUSES WITH NICELY DETAILED PORCHES OF SPINDLEWORK ORNAMENT AND CHIPPENDALE TRAILS AND WITH SUNBURST MOTIVES AT PORCH AND ROOF GABLES. #83 IS DIFFERENTIATED FROM ITS NEIGHBOR, PRIMARILY THROUGH ITS ANGLED PLACEMENT OF PORCH ENTRY AND ITS FINE QUEEN ANNE BARN. HOUSES WERE BUILT BETWEEN 1886 AND 1888.

TREES AND PLANTINGS NO STREET TREES. OCCASIONAL NATURE YARD TREES - MAPLES, EVERGREENS. LARGER LANDSCAPED LOTS BETWEEN ELM STREET AND CENTRAL AVE (ESPECIALLY AT #77). SPARCE LANDSCAPING NEAR RIVER STREET.

FENCING

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY EATON/WHITING, MAP. 1850.
STONE, MAP. 1860.
WALLING, MAP. 1860.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, SAT. OCT 9, 1887.
"PRIMITIVE HYDE PARK" (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK
VOL. 3, P. 109)

ADDRESS 151 WEST STREET COR. NEAR PROVIDENCE ST.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. EN/7E SUB AREA HYDE PARKDATE BETWEEN 1881-2 ATLASES, VIEWS, DIRECTORIES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1899: ANNAH HODSKINS
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 499.4/2-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic (AND HIGH BASEMENT AT REAR AND WEST SIDE)ROOF GABLE (CLIPPED), FRONT cupola _____ dormers PENT DORMERS AT SIDE AND REAR
→ AT ATTIC AND ON BAYSMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH GOTHIC OVERTONES. FACADE CHARACTERIZED BY PENT ROOF AWNING-LIKE HOOD SUPPORTED BY CURVED BRACING SPRINGS FROM COLUMNS SET ON SLOPING SCROLL BRACKETS AND SHELTERING DOORWAY AND SINGLE-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY. CONTINUOUS DRIP MOULDINGS DECORATIVELY USED TO JOIN WINDOW FRAMES SEPARATE CLAPBOARDING FROM SHINGLES, AND TRIANGULAR SHINGLES SET IN VERTICAL PILASTER-LIKE BANDS MARK THE CORNERS OF THE HOUSE.
2-STORY SQUARE BAY WITH CLIPPED GABLE ROOF AT EAST SIDEEXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9010 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS SHALLOW SET BACK WITH SLIGHTLY ANGLED SITING. DOORWAY OF HOUSE AT STREET GRADE (ONLY 1 STEP UP). HOUSE ON FOUNDATIONS OF VARYING HEIGHT TO ACCOMMODATE RAISED GRADE OF WEST STREET. SECOND BUILDING ON LOT NEAR PROVIDENCE STREET LINE DEMOLISHED AFTER 1965.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) INDIVIDUALISTICHOUSE EXHIBITING UNUSUAL DESIGN FEATURES.

(Map)

ORIGINALLY HOUSE WAS LOCATED ON PROVIDENCESTREET AT THE CORNER OF WEST AND FACED THERAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. BUILDING WAS MOVED IN

Moved; date if known IN 1890'S (BETWEEN 1890 AND 1899)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

BETWEEN 1890 AND 1899 POSSIBLY IN RELATION TO A REGRADING OF WEST STREET. DURING THE 1800'S, 151 WEST WAS THE RESIDENCE OF FRITZ HODSKINS WHO WORKED IN BOSTON AS A PIANO MAKER. ADJACENT AT #145 WEST, - A MORE CONVENTIONAL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE (BUILT BETWEEN 1876 AND 1888) WAS THE HOME OF LUTHER D. HODSKINS, A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.



ADDRESSES 5-25 Austin Street

MAP NO. 7N/6E & 7/N/7E SUB-AREA Sunnyside

DATES late 1860's through 1870's-see biblio.)
(Maps, Atlases: source)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 2/5-80*

STREET PATTERN Curved Gordon Avenue end of north-south Street which runs between Gordon Avenue and West Street. Laid out between 1852 and 1858 (Maps) and named after Charles Austin White who owned large stone house at west corner of Austin and Gordon, now demolished,-built in 1855 (see biblio).

TOPOGRAPHY Gently hilly ground. Higher rising ground on west (even side).

VISTAS -

USE Residential TYPE Predominantly 1F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1 1/2 stories 2plus 2 attic

ROOFS Predominantly gable, front; also gable, side and mansard

BUILDING PLACEMENT Houses on lots varying in size from approx. 6,000 sq. ft. to approx. 11,000 sq. ft. Siting of buildings reflects curve of street.

SET BACK Moderate and fairly uniform

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Gothic Revival, Italianate, Mansard and Stick style.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION moderate; drastic at #15 EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair and Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS -

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Mix of architectural styles in pleasing gable-roofed streetscape of often modestly scaled housing. Of interest is the L plan 1 1/2 story front-facing gable roofed gothic revival house at #13 with its pointed arched attic windows and handsome bungalow porch across front and side, the 3 bay, 2 story plus mansard house at #11 with Mansard barn, and the stick style house at #5 with its steeply pitched side-facing gable roof with pair

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) of projecting roof gable on

street facade and simple braced porch supports.

TREES AND PLANTINGS No street trees; shrubs in front yards.

FENCING Much privet hedging. On evenside on street, stone walls and granite stairs of #8-10 and granite posts at side of #2 indicate location of Lyman/White Estate-Built in 1855-6 now the site of bungalow and contemporary suburban housing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Eaton/Whiting Map	1850
Sidney Map	1852
Walling Map	1858
Stone Map	1860
Walling Map	1866
Richardson Map	1872
Sherman Atlas	1876

Norfolk County Gazette. "Primitive Hyde Park II" May 1886 (in H.A. Rich Scrapbook#3 p.34)

ADDRESS 17 Barry Street COR. Business StreetNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE Possibly by 1850 "Hyde Park 30 years ago" and "Primitive Hyde Park"

(on site between 1872 and 1874) source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____

Possibly N. Carey 1850 source

Hyde Park Co. in 1866

OWNER in 1876: Richard Wallace Conley
original present

(in 1912 R.T. & E.A. Wallace)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 11 6/3-81* and HP 13 5/1-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Low Attic - no windowsROOF Gable, side cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Vernacular rural form house, one room (2 bay) deep with 6-bay facade with southerly bay perhaps a later extension) and off-center entry with plain braced floor hood. House also with plain window enframements with projecting sills, window sash apparently 2/2, but 6/6 window remains on south side. Only single window at rear. 1st and 2nd floor fenestration duplicated but not strictly aligned. Many windows are obscured by closed louvered shutters.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 10,417 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS House sited with broad side parallel to and deeply set back from business street. Gable roofed shed/barn at side of lot. Shallow set back from Barry St. Line of Maples along Barry St. frontage. Rear of lot wooded.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The rural character of 17 Barry suggests that the house, which appears on its present site between 1872 and 1874, may have been moved from another location. Historical accounts of the early development of Hyde Park refer to a house which stood on the site of Tucker's Block, (adjacent to the railroad right of way at the foot of Gordon Ave.) and which was "formerly occupied by Mr. Kenny which gave to the railroad bridge the name of Kenny's

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

bridge. The old building was afterwards moved to Barry Place where it still stands having been remodelled into a tenement house. In the late 19th century, Barry street was called Barry place and 17 2as used as a multiple dwelling for families and individuals including mill operatives Richard Wallace, Richard Wallace Jr., James Conley, Michael King and Thomas Garrity. The present resident of the house, Mr. Conley, is the grandson of Richard Wallace who worked in the Bleakie Woolen Mill and owned the house by 1874. 17 Barry remains without electricity and has been in the Wallace/Conley Family for over 100 years.

A House was located on the site of Tucker's Block by 1850 and was owned, at that time by N. Carey. Should further research prove that 17 Barry is the "Old Kenny House," The building would be documented as one of Hyde Park's earliest extant resides and one of only a few houses pre-dating mid-century.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Whiting/Eaton, Map, 1850
- Walling Map, 1858
- Walling, Map.1866
- Richardson Map 1872
- Sherman, Atlas 1876
- Robinson, Atlas 1888
- Bromley, Atlas 1912

Assessed polls for Hyde Park, 1892
Norfolk Country Gazette, "Hyde Park Thirty Years Ago," Sept. 12, 1885. (in H.A. Rich**

** Scrapbook 7, inside cover)
Norfolk County Gazette, "Primitive Hyde Park" (in 4 parts) May (15)-Oct. 8
1886. (in H.A. Rich Scrapbook 3, p.34 and 39).

ADDRESS 12 Brainerd St. COR. Near Reservation RoadNAME present Superintendent's House at
Stony Brook Reservation
originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE 1897-8 Jan. 1898 Annual Report of M.P.C.
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT Arthur F. Gray Jan. 1898 Annual Report of M.P.C.
source (see biblio.)BUILDER J.H. Burt & Co. Jan. 1898 Annual Report of M.P.C.
source (see biblio.)OWNER Metropolitan Parks Commission
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP. 13 4/2* and 4/3-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus 2 story atticROOF Gambrel - side cupola - dormers Shed dormers on FacadeMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards unpainted shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Five-bay, central entry, shingle style house, with broad side set parallel to street, and with gambrel roof sheltering first floor octagonal oriels and recessed porch supported by pair of sturdy tuscan columns.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor Replacement roofing
moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA on Stony Brook sq. feet
ReservationNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Generous set-back from street. On Stony Brook Reservation on adjacent to tennis courts. Only building on odd numbered side of street. Opposite at 19-23 Brainerd, run of modest front-facing gable roofed Queen Anne Houses with uniform set back similar lot size/approx. 7500 sq.ft) built in late 80's and 90's.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of the few examples of shingle style architecture in Hyde Park, the house at 12 Brainerd being somewhat unusual as a residence designed for use by the superintendent of the Stony Brook Reservation who was responsible for the maintenance and policing of the park. Stony Brook, along with the Blue Hills, Middlesex Fells, and Beaver Brook, was one of the first reservations to be acquired by the Metropolitan Parks Commission soon after its establishment in 1893. Olmsted, Olmsted, and

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	<u> x </u>	Recreation	<u> x </u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Eliot, landscape architects to the commission were responsible for the overall site planning for these reservations and their plan for Stony Brook was ready by 1894.

The architect of the superintendents house, Arthur F. Gray was active in Boston from 1891-1934. Gray, a "mill Engineer" and architect specialized in industrial buildings and advertised as a designer of "Textile and other industrial plants...Machinery and power arranged, and construction superintendent in a thorough manner." Gray also undertook landscape projects and worked in 1904 on the design of part of the Cambridge Cemetery. In 1909, Gray designed the office building at 363 Boylston Street in Boston's Back Bay.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Bromly, Atlas. 1911

Annual Report. Metropolitan Parks Commission. Jan.1895-1899. (State Library 711M3M59RB)

Eliot Charles. Vegetation, scenery...of Stony Brook Reservation. (State library annex

Boston Directories

974.M 31:2

Architects File. Cambridge Historical Commission.

8741: 68

Bunting, Bainbridge, Houses of Boston's Back Bay, 1967.

MZ 6ZÉL)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u> x </u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Eliot, landscape architects to the commission were responsible for the overall site planning for these reservations and their plan for Stony Brook was ready by 1894.

The architect of the superintendents house, Arthur F. Gray was active in Boston from 1891-1934. Gray, a "mill Engineer" and architect specialized in industrial buildings and advertised as a designer of "Textile and other industrial plants...Machinery and power arranged, and construction superintendent in a thorough manner." Gray also undertook landscape projects and worked in 1904 on the design of part of the Cambridge Cemetery. In 1909, Gray designed the office building at 363 Boylston Street in Boston's Back Bay.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Bromly, Atlas. 1911

Annual Report. Metropolitan Parks Commission. Jan.1895-1899. (State Library 711M3M59RB)

Eliot Charles. Vegetation, scenery...of Stony Brook Reservation. (State library annex 974.M 31:2)

Boston Directories

8741: 68

Architects File. Cambridge Historical Commission.

MZ 6ZEL)

Bunting, Bainbridge, Houses of Boston's Back Bay, 1967.

ADDRESS 62 Child Street COR. Near LinwoodNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE After 1872, by 1874 Maps, Directories, Atlases
source (See biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
source
(In 1899: GH and Anna Snow)OWNER in 1874- Albert Snow Harry Rehm
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 4/6-80*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Gable-front cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Straightforward three-bay, side hall plan, Italianate House distinguished by its fine bracketed front porch with e-lliptically arched bays, chambered posts and railing of classical balusters. Dentil cornice at roof setover moulding of rounded closely spaced bead-like blocks. Windows with plain projecting cornices; blind window at second floor on facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 7500 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Terraced site, moderate set-back. set at angle to street

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Modestly scaled Italianate house in good state of preservation and retaining much period detail. Contributes to the architectural quality of the Sunnyside District and is one of several notable houses dating from the 1870's on Child Street.

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866

Richardson, Map. 1872

Sherman, Atlas, 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

Stadly, Atlas . 1899

Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.

Boston Directories.

ADDRESS 76 Child Street COR. Near PerkinsNAME _____
present originalMAP No. (7N/6E) SUB AREA SunnysideDATE 1886 Maps, Directories, Atlases
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER In 1888: Wm. W. Wild John B. Sullivan
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 4/4* and 4/5*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Hipped w/intersecting cupola dormers with bracketed hipped hoods
side gable.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards patterned shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne House with asymmetrical T plan, south facing entry set into side of projecting central block, and modest curved entry porch with turned posts. Street facade characterized by irregularly spaced and varied fenestration including rectangular and square stained glass windows and arched recessed opening at bow fronted balcony and trio of narrow windows with small colored glass panes on over-hanging bay supported by curved bracing. Patterned shingling in broad band between 1st and 2nd floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor drastic
minor moderate drastic
minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 10,562 sq. feet

(In 1888: on very deep lot of 36.175 sq. ft.)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground near crest of Hill. Lot slopes off to rear.Generous set back with open lawn. Trees and shrubs at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally distin-

guished Queen Anne House with unusual design features -

(Map)

in good state of preservation. Contributes to the archi-

tectural quality of the sunnyside district and is one of

several notable residences on this end of Child Street.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866

Richardson, Map. 1872

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Resident and business directories of Hyde Park

Boston Directories



ADDRESSES 55-97 & 58-82 Child Street

MAP NO. 6N/63-7N/7F SUB-AREA Sunnyside

DATES Predominantly 1870's -1890's Maps, Atlases
 source (see biblio.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 12 5/1* & 5/2*-80

STREET PATTERN Northerly section of curving street running west of and parallel to River street between Reservation Road and Gordon Avenue. Laid out between 1866 and 1872.

TOPOGRAPHY On hilly ground cresting in vicinity of Perkins Street

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE Predominantly 1F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES Predominantly 2 plus attic and 2 plus mansard

ROOFS Varied: Front and side gable, mansard, hip. nice repeated uniformity of bracketed cornices between #75 and 93.

BUILDING PLACEMENT Houses set broad and narrow side parallel to street. Terraced sites at #55, 59, 63 and 75, 81, 85. Lots vary in size from 7500 to 12,500 sq. ft. approx. lots on odd side laid out parallel to street and on even side, at angle to street. Side-facing entry at #76, 97.

SET BACK Along odd side: - Moderate and fairly uniform. Along even side: varied with angled placement not reflecting present axis of street.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Predominantly Italianate, mansard, and Queen Anne.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Generally minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Generally good.

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Street includes Group of houses that are amongst the finest examples of Italianate, mansard, and Queen Anne residential architecture in Hyde Park. - see separate forms for #62, 75, 76, 81 and 87. Good supporting building fabric on street is mix of modest, straightforward, two-story plus attic gable roofed Italianate and Queen Anne Houses as, for example, at #66 and #68 and larger scale Queen Anne Houses at #70 and 97. Built between

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) 1888 and 1899, #70 Child is characterized by its hipped roof, assymmetrically placed street facing roof gable ornamented with patterned shingles, gabled side oriel and bay, and its enclosed wrap-around porch. #97 is a large and boxy, 1-story plus attic house with 1 1/2 and 2 story side bays, hipped roof, side-facing entry and recessed porch with frieze of turned and squared balusters and chippendale like railing. On a butting rear lot of 11,00 sq. ft is hipped roof stuccoed barn now in deteriorating condition. On the site now occupied by Bungalow and contemporary suburban development (vicinity of 24 Perkins) on southerly corner of Perkins and Child was the Perkins/Cotter House, a fine Mansard house built by 1870 and distinguished by its three-story plus mansard tower and siting on large lot with deep set back and carriage way. Perkins/Cotter House was one of a few residences in Hyde Park shown in separate detail view on 1890 Birdseye of area.



TREES AND PLANTINGS Occasional street trees including some young lindens. Many well tended. heavily planted yards. Mature yard trees throughout. Many maples and evergreens sometimes in dense clusters in side and back yards.

FENCING Generally open lawn. Granite retaining walls at #63,55,85,91,97,92,101.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Stone, Map. 1860
- Walling, Map. 1866
- Richardson, Map 1872
- Sherman, Atlas. 1876
- Robinson, Atlas. 1888
- Stadly, Atlas 1899
- Bailey, View. 1890
- Hyde Park Townrecords. Selectmen's report Jan. 1872 p. 7 (Reference to Perkins/Cotter House)

ADDRESS 75 Child Street COR. Near Perkins

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 7N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

DATE Between 1873 and 1874 Maps, Atlases; Directories
source (see biblio.)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source
(In 1888: John T. Robinson)

OWNER in 1874: Jonas Stone
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 4/2 and 4/3*-80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF Gable - side cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three bay Italianate house set broad side parallel to street with central entry, and with central street facing roof gable over arched attic window and paired second floor window with foliate ornamented pediment. Paired pendant brackets at roofline and delicate Queen Anne Porch with gabled entry, turner posts, flattened & curved balusters, and turned and knobbed work at frieze.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,500 sq. feet
(plus barn on rear lot of 7298 ft)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On spacious terraced lot on high hilly ground. Good landscaping. Copper Beech in side yard. Period side facing gable roofed barn with central roof gable (repeats form of house) on abutting rear lot. Moderate set-back in alignment with other buildings on odd side of street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable house in good state of preservation and remaining as a fine example of Hyde Park's 1870's Italianate Housing. Contributes to architectural quality of sunnyside district and is one of several important houses along this end of Child

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Street. In late 1870's through 1896, #25 Child was the residence of John T. Robinson, owner and manager of a successful local manufactory of paper box machinery. The industrial buildings housing John T. Robinson & Co. remain today at 1476 River Street, corner business street and reservation road. (see separate form: 1476 River St., Sunnyside).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866
Richarson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Stadly, Atlas. 1899
Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park.
Boston Directories.

ADDRESS 81 Child Street COR. Near Perkins

NAME _____

present original

MAP No. 6N/6E

6N/6E

SUB AREA SunnysideDATE Between 1872 and 1876 Maps, Atlases
source (see biblio.)

ARCHITECT _____

source

BUILDER _____

source

(1888: Webster)

OWNER 1876: Spring

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 3/6* and 4/1-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Gable, front with gable cupola - dormers -
side.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modified L plan Italianate house set broad side parallel to street with front facing side lighted entry in rectangular gabled bay which breaks through roofline and marks the intersection of the legs of the building. On 1st and 2nd floors, single and paired windows usually pedimented; arched attic windows. Blocky bracketing at roofline and on single story octagonal bays on facade and at side. Front porch of later date with tuscan columns.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,500 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Near crest of hill on terraced site. Moderate set-backin alignment with abutters. Dense grouping of mature evergreens at sides and rear lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Good example of Hyde Park's 1870's Italianate housing. Contributes to the architectural quality of the sunnyside district and to the distinctive residential development of this northerly end of Child Street.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	<u> x </u>	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866

Richardson, Map. 1872

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park.

ADDRESS 87 Child St. COR. Facing Perkins StreetNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE Between 1872 and 1876 Maps, Atlases
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER 1876: Hobart M. Cable Enrico Pindari
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 3/4 and 3/5*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus MansardROOF Mansard(w/fish scale slate) cupola - dormers on front and sides with
bracketed cornices and scroll
ornament.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial asymmetrical T plan mansard house with street-facing entry in projecting 2-bay central block and with front and side balustraded porches supported by slender fluted posts. Bracketed cornices at roof, on porches, and on single-story facade and side octagonal bays. Entry with double doors with rectangular glass panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor re-siding
moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At crest of hill on high terraced site. Moderate set-back on line with abutters. Good mansard barn with central mansard gable at rear/side of lot. 1 1/2 granite retaining wall with granite piers at driveway and at entry. Carefully landscaped lot with many flowering shrubs. Lot falls off steeply at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable building, - one of the most intact of Hyde Park's larger scale mansard residences. 87 Child retains much of its original design quality as well as its early setting including period barn and granite retaining walls and posts along

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u> x </u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	<u> x </u>		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

frontage of lot. From Mid 1870's to 1890, 87 Child was the residence of Hobart M. Child, New England agent for A.S. Barnes and Co., N.Y. and in 1880's, Boston bookseller. Child was prominent in Hyde Park for his political activity and community involvement which included serving as state legislator, as a town selectman, as a member of the school committee, and as a trustee of the public library. In 1890, Child moved to Chicago and sold his house to C.L. Farnsworth. *7 Child remained in the Farnsworth family until the 1970's. Alice B. Farnsworth, the last Farnsworth family member to reside in the house, was a teacher at and then Vice Principal of Hyde Park's William P. Rogers School.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas, 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Stadly, Atlas. 1899
Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.
Boston Directories
Knight, J.K. et. al., Memorial sketch of Hyde Park 1888.

ADDRESS 44 Cleveland St. COR. Beaver StreetNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE 1926 Building Permit May 22, 1926 and Final
source Report-Jan. 29, 1927.ARCHITECT A. Kaczor Building Permit May 22, 1926
sourceBUILDER None listed on Building Permit
sourceOWNER Peter Gustowski
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP. 13 4/4* and 4/5-80* HP 16 3/5-80
(83 Harvard Avenue)TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Hipped cupola - dormers Hipped dormers at side and rearMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone unpainted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy bungalow style two family house with paired central entrances flanked by shallow octagonal bays sheltered by overhanging flared hipped roof. Building enlivened by its elaborate 2 story gable roofed porch with modillion cornice and with arcaded bays and porch supports including narrow arched openings and classically panelled pedestals. Lattice panels used as insets above arcading and as railings.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6514 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On corner lot with side yard. Shallow set-back. In area developed with many 2-family bungalow style houses.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) High design quality on house type, which by 1920's is not usually characterized by the architectural individuality displayed here. Although with less elaborate porch, the two-family house at 83 Harvard Avenue (Map 7N/7E), built in 1925, Miller and Levi architects, for Dora ~~R~~ ^B ~~A~~ ^S, is of similar design. Peter Gutowski, The original owner/occupant of 44 Cleveland worked in the construction and building trades as a mason.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)



74 CLEVELAND



83 HARVARD AVE.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Building Dept. City of Boston, Building permit, May 22, 1926
and final report, Jan 29, 1927

Building permit, Sept. 4, 1925
(for 83 Harvard Ave.)

Sanborn Map Co. Atlas. 1917 (corrected 1924) at Hyde Park Historical Society.

ADDRESS 114 Gordon Avenue COR. Near Horton Street

NAME _____
present original

P No. 7N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

TE Between 1866 and 1872 Maps, Atlases
source (see biblio.)

CHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Gordon H. Nott attributed-see significance
source

NER (in 1874: Gordon H. Nott
in 1888: Pratt)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 14 1/1-81* and HP 14 1/2, HP 14 2/6-81*



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF Hipped cupola - dormers on front and sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large scale Italianate style central entry house with central pedimented square bay on facade, pair of 2 story plus attic gabled bays on west side, second empire trim with incised detail on windows and at dormers and round arched attic windows. Colonial Revival doorway with leaded glass sidelights and transome, and elliptically arched bays on colonial revival porch with pedimented entry; external chimney with decorative colored brick work on east side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor porch deteriorated LOT AREA 107,158 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On large tract of land at edge of stonybrook reservation. Hillside site with views across wooded slopes into reservation and out to Great Blue Hill House reached through private drive marked with granite posts on Gordon Avenue.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Only house in Hyde Park retaining its early character as a residential estate on extensive tract of land. Nott House remains architecturally distinguished despite some deterioration and has kept much of its original design and detailing with some later alterations of good quality. Gordon H. Nott, civil engineer, builder, and original owner of the house, was one of the prominent early residents of the town. Nott was active in the 1850's and 1860's development of Hyde Park and was an

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	<u>x</u>	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

officer of the Hyde Park land company which was organized in 1853. Through the activity of this company, a settlement of scattered houses was begun, predating by 1-2 years, the Twenty Associates' development of fairmount. Prior to his residing at 114 Gordon Avenue, Nott lived in a house built in 1855-6 on a site on Gordon near River St.-now occupied by the Henry Gren school. Nott's land holdings totalled about 100 acres, much of it located in the Sunnyside district and some in area in vicinity of Davison and Walter Streets. Indicative of his large land holdings are the street names of Nott Street, running off of Fairmount Ave. between the Boston & NY central railroad and Everett Square and Gordon Ave., running from River Street near Cleary Square into Stony Brook Reservation. In 1869, Nott put up Gordon Hall, a large building containing stores and meeting rooms and located near Boston and Providence Station (west corner of Gordon and River). This building was later in public use as the Hyde Park Town Hall. At this same time, Nott was president of the union vise company, which was located on business street near reservation road, later the site of brainard milling machine. Union vise had a Boston office on Water Street and, at its Hyde Park Factory, employed 70 workers and manufactured vises for Blacksmiths, farmers, and carpenters. The company was sold after the plant was destroyed by fire in 1871.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1858
Stone, Map. 1860
Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
1868-9 Hyde Park Business directory. (In dorchester-

Norfolk County Gazette, April 3, 1869
(Article mentioning Gordon Nott) (In H.A. Rich Scrapbooks, vol. I, p.72)

Norfolk County Gazette, May, 1886. Primitive Hyde Park No. II (In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol 3. p.29)

Norfolk County Gazette, May 7, 1898. "Our Public Streets for Whom They Were Named."
(In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol.6 p.52)
Hyde Park, Massachusetts, 1892

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

officer of the Hyde Park land company which was organized in 1853. Through the activities of this company, a settlement of scattered houses was begun, predating by 1-2 years, the Twenty Associates' development of fairmount. Prior to his residing at 114 Gordon Avenue, Nott lived in a house built in 1855-6 on a site on Gordon near River St.--now occupied by the Henry Gren school. Nott's land holdings totalled about 100 acres, much of it located in the Sunnyside district and some in area in vicinity of Davison and Walter Streets. Indicative of his large land holdings are the street names of Nott Street, running off of Fairmount Ave. between the Boston & NY central railroad and Everett Square and Gordon Ave., running from River Street near Cleary Square into Stony Brook Reservation. In 1869, Nott put up Gordon Hall, a large building containing stores and meeting rooms and located near Boston and Providence Station (west corner of Gordon and River). This building was later in public use as the Hyde Park Town Hall. At this same time, Nott was president of the union vise company, which was located on business street near reservation road, later the site of brainard milling machine. Union vise had a Boston office on Water Street and, at its Hyde Park Factory, employed 70 workers and manufactured vises for Blacksmiths, farmers, and carpenters. The company was sold after the plant was destroyed by fire in 1871.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1858
 Stone, Map. 1860
 Walling, Map. 1866
 Richardson, Map. 1872
 Sherman, Atlas. 1876
 Robinson, Atlas. 1888
 1868-9 Hyde Park Business directory. (In dorchester-
 Norfolk County Gazette, April 3, 1869
 (Article mentioning Gordon Nott) (In H.A. Rich Scrapbooks, vol. I, p.72)
 Norfolk County Gazette. May, 1886. Primitive Hyde Park No. II (In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol 3. p.29).
 Norfolk County Gazette. May 7, 1898. "Our Public Streets for Whom They Were Named."
 (In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol.6 p.52)
 Hyde Park Industries. 1893



ADDRESS 31 Gordon Avenue COR. Between Austin and SummerNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/6E 7N/7E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE 1898 Atlases, Directories
source (See biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
source

In 1898: John B. Bullard

OWNER (1912 - Minnie B. Stone) As of May 1981: Daniel Hugh
original present (W.-327-3345)

4191 Washington St., Ros

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 2/3* and 2/4-80TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Hipped cupola _____ dormers on facade hipped dormers
flanking dormer with swan's
neck pediment.MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan, three-bay, colonial revival house with central entry with stained glass sidelights framed by engaged fluted colonettes. Leaded glass palladian window on second floor above entry. Entry porch, supported by clusters of slender columns and flanked by unroofed sections with railings of plain squared balusters. Single story round bay on east side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 10, 782 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep set back on high sloping lot. Adjacent to Queen AnneHouse with similar setback and siting.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable house in good state of preservation. One of few substantial single - family colonial revival houses in Hyde Park. John D. Bullard, the original owner of 31 Gordon, was a Boston salesman who lived in Jamiaca Plain before coming to Hyde Park.

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____ x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Stadly, Atlas. 1899
Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.
Boston Directories

ADDRESS 1415 Hyde Park Ave. COR. Facing B Street

ACME Industrial Equipment Co.

NAME and Laval Separator Corp. American Tool and Machine
present original CompanyMAP No. 5N/7E and 5N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

Fairmount Bulletin, 1906 1879 view.

DATE Between 1880 and 1882 Barlow Insurance Survey-1882

East Wing: - 1899 source (see biblio.)

West Wing: - Between 1899 and 1906-Hyde Park Gazette Oct. 29,

ARCHITECT -HP Gaz. and Fairmount Bulletin 1899
source 1906BUILDER _____
sourceOWNER American Tool and Machine Co.
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP. 13 5/2-80* and HP 13 5/3-80* HP 13 5/4-80
HP 13 2/4-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial Building - FactoryNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus Clerestory
MonitorROOF Slightly pitched with
Clerestory monitor cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick ~~stone~~ stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Romanesque Revival manufactory with long block set parallel to street and
pair of six bay wings extending out to street line. Vertical binding arches articulate entire
facade and include clerestory which continues building wall through roofline. Round arch windows
at 3rd floor and at clerestory; granite window lintels and sills. Brickwork cornice. Slight
weather of walls at base.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor conspicuous repointing and removal of original windows
moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 246,895 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Extensive parking area to side and rear. Large modern
concrete block and metal building attached to rear of brick structure.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Handsome Romanesque
Revival industrial building with later wings similar in de-
sign to main block. Originally the home of American Tool
and Machine Company, incorporated in 1864 and initially
operating out of plant on Kingston Street in Boston. American
Tool came to Hyde Park in 1872 at first only erecting a

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	x	settlement	_____	invention	x
Commerce	_____	Industry	x	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The foundry. By 1879, a machinery department was added and by early 1880's, American Tool included an extensive complex of brick and frame industrial buildings of these, only t "New Machine Shop" of 1880-2 remains. American Tool and Machine Company, by the 1890' was the largest manufacturing plant in Hyde Park, and occupied 7 1/2 acres, including 19 buildings, and employed 300 workers in its foundry and machine shops.

American Tool manufactured sugar refining equipment and was prominent in the production of centrifugal extractors, originated by David M. Weston, president of the Company in 1880's. Centrifugal extractors, a vital part of sugar refining, are also important in the processing of chemicals, paints, foods, drugs, cosmetics. By the turn-of-the-century, American Tool was a major producer of sugar refining machinery for use in the United States, Cuba, and West Indies. Other products of the company included wood pulp digestors, lathes, shafting, pulleys, and tools.

Associated with the successful growth of the company was Benjamin F. Radford, a machin who became supt. of the Boston Plant in the 1860s and who was president of American Tool in 1890 (see separate forms for 192 Fairmount Ave and Franklin Terrace, Fairmount)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utility)

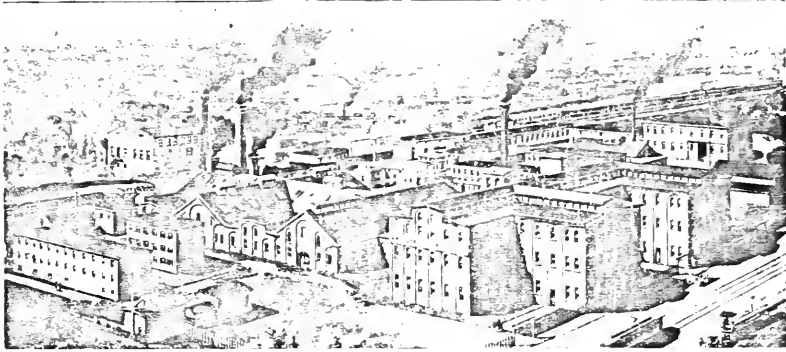


Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bailey, View 1879
 Sherman, Atlas. 1876
 Robinson, Atlas. 1888
 Stadly, Atlas. 1899
 Fromley, Atlas. 1912
 Barlow, Insurance Survey #7319, American Tool and Machine Co. Oct. 1882
 Johnson, Edw. A., Hyde Park Industries Hyde Park Times, 1893, p.4 & 5 (with photo)
 Fairmount Bulletin, Souvenir Historical No. April, 1906. p.4 (with photo)
 Hyde park Tribune, Hyde Park and Historic Industiral Review, Sept. 1948, p. 9

Hyde Park Gazette, Oct. 21, 1899
 (Rich Scrapbook 8, P.91)
 (At Archives, Baker Library, Harvard Business School)

Hyde Park Works of the AMERICAN TOOL AND MACHINE CO.



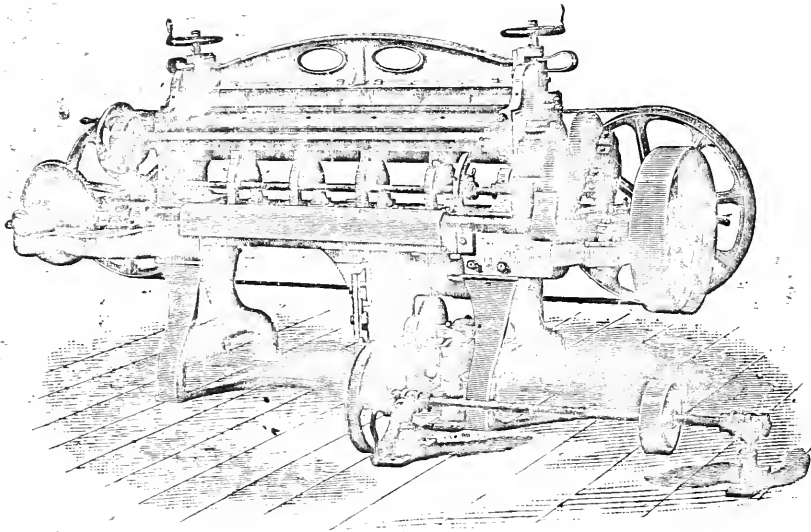
THE PATENT OF HILLBURN, MANUFACTURERS OF HYDE PARK 1906

This Company was incorporated in 1864. Their location then was on Kingston St., Boston, and the late Benjamin F. Radford was superintendent. They came to Hyde Park in 1872, at first only erecting a foundry. In 1879 they added a machinery department and nearly each year has seen a visible enlargement of the plant and widening of the market for the special lines of machinery which they produce. Everything connected with the transmission of power is made here, and their fame is world wide on their special machines for the use of sugar refiners, rubber and leather manufacturers and other industries. The Company has a Boston shop employing about 75 hands. Their Hyde Park plant employs about 350 hands. The property consists of seven and one-half acres of land with immense brick buildings and floor space of about 154,000 square feet. The present officers are: W. N. Bacon, Pres.; W. O. Lincoln, Treas.; M. H. Barker, Gen. Mgr., and Henry F. Arnold, Supt.

Enlargement of the American Tool Company's Building.

Another evidence of prosperity among Hyde Park's manufacturing industries is the projected enlargement of the American Tool and Machine Co's plant. The wooden building close to the street where the office formerly was and another wooden building east of the main building are being moved to the other side of the yard out of the way to make room for the new brick addition. The new building will have a frontage of 66 feet on Hyde Park Avenue, and will be 106 feet deep on the ground floor. There will be a passageway or arch 20 feet wide between the new and old buildings on the ground floor, but on the second and third floors the two buildings will be continuous, so that it will really add 86 feet in length to the building. The monitor roof will be the same as on the old building, so that the structure will have the appearance of having been erected all at the same time. This will give an additional floor space of about 23,000 square feet on the three floors, and it will relieve the present crowded condition. It is probable that the new ground floor will be used principally for screw machines, gear cutters and other heavy machines; the second floor for fine tool work and additional office room, and the top floor for the pattern shop and carpenter work. It will, in the end, mean an increase in the number of employes, if business continues good. We understand that Representative Walter S. Weston has the contract for erecting the new building.

FROM: HENRY A. RICH
SCRAPBOOK 8, p. 91 (1899) →



THE AMERICAN TOOL & MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1848

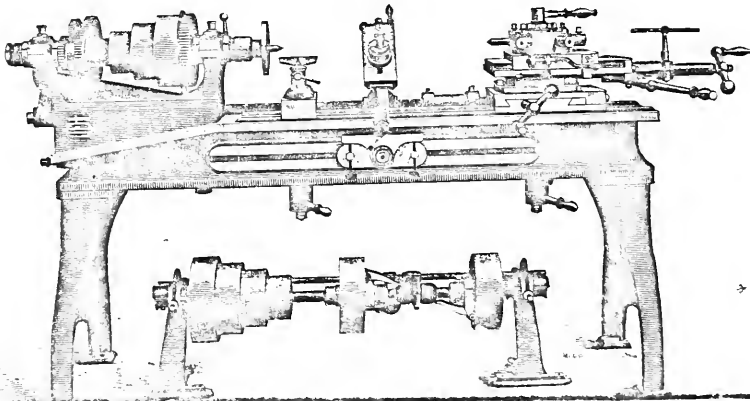
Engineers, Founders and Machinists.

INCORPORATED 1864

B. F. RADFORD, PRES. AND MGR. - W. O. LINCOLN, TREAS.

Manufacturers of Turret and Brass Lathes, Belt Knife Leather Splitting Machines, Belt Knives, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Centrifugal Sugar Machines and Extractors, Wood Pulp Digesters, Millwright Work and General Machinery.

Principal Works at Hyde Park, Mass. Office and Jobbing Shpg. 84 Kingston St., Boston.



FROM: HYDE PARK INDUSTRIES, 1893.



8-30 & 5-17 Linwood St. (& #1325,1335, and 1328

ADDRESSES River Street

MAP NO. 6N/6E; 6N/7E; SUB-AREA Sunnyside
7N/6E

DATES Late 1860's to 1870's Maps & Atlases
source (See Biblio.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 12 3/1-80, HP 12 2/6-80*, HP 14 2/4
5* (1328 River) & HP 14 2/5-81* (1323 River St.)

STREET PATTERN Short slightly curved street connecting River and Child and running

west of and parallel to Gordon Avenue. Laid out between 1866 and 1872. Near Hyde Park

station on Boston and Providence Railroad.

TOPOGRAPHY Gently Hilly. Sloping down to Child Street

VISTAS _____

USE Residential (and Institutional) TYPE 1F (and Grew School)

MATERIALS Frame (School Brick) STORIES 1 plus attic and 1 plus
through 2 plus attic and 2 plus mansard

ROOFS Cable-front, and mansard

BUILDING PLACEMENT Predominantly narrow side parallel to street on lots 5,000 to 6,000
sq. ft. approxi. Side-facing buildings at #7 and #30. Slight

terracing of sites along even side.

SET BACK Even side: - Shallow and moderate
Odd side: - Moderate

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Mansard, and Queen Anne

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor and moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair to good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Scale of Henry Grew School and its mid-block location breaks up
early development pattern.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Pleasant streetscape
of modestly scaled houses on small lots in Italianate,
mansard, and Queen Anne styles. Mansard development on
street represented by some single-story plus mansard example
at #7 (sidefacing house) and #11 (central entry) and
#22,24, and 28. More substantial two-story plus mansard
houses remain at #14 with chamfered posted porch and at
#1323 River (corner of Linwood) with its added single and
Queen Anne Porch. Also of note is the substantial 2
story plus mansard S. A. Bradbury House which was built in
1868 and which is distinguished by its sitting on a high
terraced lot of 10,900 sq.ft. and by its deep set back from
River Street at #1328. At the time of the construction
of this house, S.A. Bradbury was Vice President of the Real
Estate and Building Company. Just west of Linwood Street
at #1335 River is a well maintained two-story plus attic
front-facing gable roofed Queen Anne House built by 1876 and

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) notable for its intact condition

and three-story pyramidally roofed tower-like bay set
into the east corner of its facade and colonial revival
wrap-around porch. Front-facing gable roofed houses on
Linwood Street include the late Italiante House at #17
with apparently later pedimented porch and #10, a
shingled Queen Anne residence with porch with delicate turned
Posts and Brace-like bracketing.

TREES AND PLANTINGS No street trees. Shrubs in front yard. Copper beech in front
yard of Bradbury House (1328 River)

FENCING Mostly open lawn and privet hedge. 3' concrete wall along raised schoolyard.

Granite curbing and lawn stairs at #1335 River. Puddingstone and granite retaining
walls at #1328 River-Bradbury House.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Stone Map. 1860 Walling Map 1866. Richardson Map 1872.

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888





ADDRESSES 13-20 & 37-40 Margin St. & 21-34 Fulton St.

MAP NO. 5N/7E 6N/7E SUB-AREA Sunnyside

DATES Between 1866 & 1872 (Possibly some housing by 1866)
source Atlases, Maps

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 13 5/5-80*, HP 13 5/6-80*

short unpaved streets. Margin runs off of Hyde Park Ave. just west of Mother Brook. Fulton runs off of foot of Margin St. and is parallel to Hyde Park Ave.

TOPOGRAPHY Bounded on east and south by Mother Brook and Neponset River respectively.

VISTAS Views of Mother Brook; Neponset River.

USE Residential TYPE 2F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1 1/2

ROOFS Gable-side

BUILDING PLACEMENT Houses set broad to street on very small lots - generally 2925 on Fulton and deeper 4000-5000 sq. ft. on Margin at #13-20.

SET BACK Very shallow and uniform; moderate and uniform at #39-40 and 37-8 Margin.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Queen Anne

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Demolition at 25-6 Fulton. Demolition of two houses adjacent to 39-40 Margin-site now of metalshed for Morrell Building supply.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Intact complex of two-family workers' housing owned by Hyde Park Woolen Company, a large brick mill complex, located on the opposite side of Mother Brook. Houses on Margin and Fulton St. are all similar with paired doors at center of facade and pair of small square windows set above entries many of these small-scale double houses have later enclosed entries. Turned post porch remains at #13-14 Margin. Site of Hyde Park Woolen Company non

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) occupied by Blake Estates,

MHEA Elderly Development. Mill buildings (Allis
Chalmers Co.) destroyed by fire about 8 years ago.



TREES AND PLANTINGS Scattered large trees - Willow, Spruce, Ailanthus, Oak.

Shrubs and annuals in shallow front yards.

FENCING Much use of picket fencing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Stone, Map. 1860
Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876

ADDRESS 8 Perkins Street Near COR. River StreetNAME present originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE Between 1872 and 1876 Maps, Atlases
source (See Biblio.)ARCHITECT sourceBUILDER sourceOWNER in 1888: O'Brien
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 3/3-80* HP 12 5/3-80* (17 CLEVELAND)TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic (no windows)ROOF Gable front; with gable cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T Plan Italianate house with side-facing (River St. facing) entry in central block of building near intersecting arm. Roof cornice with dentil mouldings and paired knobbed scroll brackets under returns. Similar bracketing on chambered post entry porch displaying curved bracing between bays and railing of slender turned balusters. Double floor at entry with arched glass panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 7133 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Generous set back. Adjacent to houses on sizeable lots with side yards (at 1377 River and 20 Perkins)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of several 1870's bracketed houses of similar scale and style in immediate vicinity - some also with T plans: e.g. 12 and 17 Perkins, 9 and 17 Cleveland, 1437 River (Residence of builder Nathaniel Shepard - see also

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

separate form for Winslow Street, Sunnyside), 20 Winslow and 1377 River Street. 8

Perkins is a special value for its well maintained condition and retention of its original form and detail.



17 CLEVELAND STREET

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866

Richardson, Map. 1872

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

ADDRESS 210 Reservation Rd. COR. Sunnyside St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

DATE After 1866 and by 1872 Maps, Atlases
source (See biblio.)

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER B. F. Thompson Norfolk County Gazette May 7, 1898
source (see biblio.)
(in 1880's: -John S. Bleakie)

OWNER B. F. Thompson
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 12 6/4-80* and HP 14 1/3-81*



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF gable, front (Parallel to cupola - dormers -
sunnyside) w/side gables

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T plan Italianate house with main entry in central block facing Reservation Road and with modest chamfered post side porch, arched attic windows in all gable ends, paired bracketed roof cornice with acorn-like drops, and blind windows on West side. Two-story porch Colonial Revival in style, added to Reservation Road facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor 2-story porch added to Reservation Road facade
moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LCT AREA 51,190 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On very large, over an acre lot, on corner site. House deeply set back from Sunnyside St. and Reservation Road on high rise of ground. Gable-roofed barn to rear. Granite block retaining wall along both street frontages with granite stairs off of Reservation. Rows of mature maples along Reservation Road, Sunnyside St. and driveway to barn. Site is becoming wooded-and is littered with bottles and cans.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally notable house with much of its early character and form remaining intact and one of few Hyde Park residences to retain original large lot landscaped setting. House put-up by builder B. F. Thompson as his own residence. Thompson, for whom Thompson St. (one block North of Sunnyside St.) was named, died in 1874. During 1880's, 210 Reservation Rd. was the home of John S.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	<u>x</u>	humanitarian	_____
Community/ development	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Bleakie, co-owner with his brother Robert and Charles F. Allen of the Hyde Park Woolen Mills, later called Robert Bleakie and Co. Occupying land near the junction of Mother Brook and the Neponset on Hyde Park Avenue (Now the site of the MHFA Blake Estates-Elderly Housing Development), the Hyde Park Woolen Co. manufactured a varied line of woolen fabrics and by 1890's was largest employer in town with 350 workers. Bleakie a scotsman who came to this country as a boy in 1847 worked in the Woolen Mill soon after its organization in 1862 with his father John who was Boss Weaver.

In 1899, John S. Bleakie sold his Hyde Park Residence which was located just down the road from his brother Robert's home (see separate form for 57 Sunnyside) and round corner from his business associate Charles F. Allen (see form for 18 Roxana St.) and moved to 397 Marlborough St., Boston.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-
for public use and enjoyment, protection, util

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Norfolk County Gazette, "Our Public Streets for Whom They Were Named." May y, 1898 (In Henry A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol. 6, p. 119)
Henry A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol.3, p.119 (Note on Sale of J.S. Bleakie Homestead)-1889
Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.
Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888 p. 51,54
Hyde Park Industries, 1893. p.11,12
Hyde Park Historical Record, vol.3,p.32
Obituary, John S. Bleakie.
Norfolk County Gazette, and Industrial Annivers Aug. 4, 1888

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	x _____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	x _____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Bleakie, co-owner with his brother Robert and Charles F. Allen of the Hyde Park Woolen Mills, later called Robert Bleakie and Co. Occupying land near the junction of Mother Brook and the Neponset on Hyde Park Avenue (Now the site of the MHFA Blake Estates-Elderly Housing Development), the Hyde Park Woolen Co. manufactured a varied line of woolen fabrics and by 1890's was largest employer in town with 350 workers. Bleakie a scotsman who came to this country as a boy in 1847 worked in the Woolen Mill soon after its organization in 1862 with his father John who was Boss Weaver.

In 1899, John S. Bleakie sold his Hyde Park Residence which was located just down the road from his brother Robert's home (see separate form for 57 Sunnyside) and round corner from his business associate Charles F. Allen (see form for 18 Roxana St.) and moved to 397 Marlborough St., Boston.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-
for public use and enjoyment, protection, util

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888 p. 51,54
Hyde Park Industries, 1893. p.11,12
Hyde Park Historical Record, vol.3,p.32
Obituary, John S. Bleakie.
Norfolk County Gazette, and Industrial Anniversary
Aug. 4, 1888
Norfolk County Gazette, "Our Public
Streets for Whom They Were Named." May y, 1898 (In Henry A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol. 6, p. 2)
Henry A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol.3, p.119 (Note on Sale of J.S. Bleakie Homestead)-1889
Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.
Boston Directories





Street Information Form No. 1012 Area Hyde Park
#201-253 & 210, 270 Reservation Road & #170
ADDRESSES and 171 Beaver St. and 445 River)
MAP NO. 6N/6E SUB-AREA Sunnyside
DATES Predominantly after 1866 Atlases and Maps
through 1880's source (see biblio.)
PHOTOGRAPHS HP 13 3/5-80, HP 13 3/6*-80, HP 13 1/4-80*

STREET PATTERN Curving section of st. running from Hyde Park Ave. near the Neponset River to Smithfield Road in the Stony Brook Reservation. Originally part of Glenwood Ave. which was laid out between 1858 and 1860 as a continuous st. stretching across Mother Brook and Neponset Ave. From Fairmount Hill to Sunnyside.

TOPOGRAPHY On Hilly ground sloping up from River St. and cresting near Beaver. High sites along evenside between sunnyside and Thompson.

VISTAS into Reservation

USE Residential TYPE Predominantly 1F; some 2F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES Predominantly 2 plus attic
Some 1 plus attic; some 2.

ROOFS Predominantly gable-front; some gable-side, mansard and hipped. Nice repetitive front-facing gable roofscape along odd side.

BUILDING PLACEMENT Generally narrow side parallel to st. Houses occasionally set at angle to street, or with angle placement on lot to reflect curving axis of street.

SET BACK Often Shallow very deep at #210 (see separate form) and deep at adjacent #234.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Italianate/Queen-Anne, Mansard, Queen Anne, and Bungalow

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Moderate some Minor EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair and Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Vacant lot at Dedham Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Village scale of smallish generally gable roofed houses reflecting in their siting turns in street and varied topography and indicative of scale, form, and quality more modest development in sunnyside area. Street includes several well designed and well maintained houses in good state of preservation viz. at #249-a late Queen Anne, traditional 2-story plus

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) Attic gable roofed houses
enriched by colonial revival porch with multi-sided
bay across entry suggesting more elaborate wrap-
arounds on substantial houses of area, at #247
a front-facing gable roofed, 1 1/2 story Queen
Anne house with entry and side porches with turned
posts and knobbed bracing, and at #5 Thompson, a
shingled Queen Anne house with deeply overhanging
roofline at rear supported by slender bracing. In
1866, Reservation Road (Glenwood Ave.) was the only
street in sunnyside districts south of Gordon Ave.
and above (west of) River Street.



TREES AND PLANTINGS No street trees. Mature yard trees - especially at #210, with
its row of maples along lot frontage.

FENCING Stone or concrete retaining walls between 210-244 Privet hedges along reservation
Road between River Street and Child.

ART _____

OTHER _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY Stone, Map. 1860 Stadly, Atlas. 1899
Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888

ADDRESS 1446 River St. COR. Reservation RoadNAME St. Adalbert's Church
present originalMAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside
(1913-4 Basement Church) (building permit)DATE 1929-1931 Building permit and Lord P. 742
sourceARCHITECT H.H. Atwood Building Permits, 1913, 1929.
sourceBUILDER John M. Roach Building Permits, 1913, 1929
sourceOWNER Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 6/1 and 6/2*-80 HP 13 3/2-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ChurchNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus Tower and High BasementROOF Gable-Front cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick ~~red~~ stone Granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
and cast stone trim.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern Gothic rectangular plan church with shallow side projections at alter end. Symmetrical facade with central projecting modestly crenelated tower incorporating pointed arch entry with bold relief crucifix in Tympanum surmounted by small rose window set under relief figure of virgin in pointed arch niche. Church built on high basement and reached by paired run of stairs shielded by brick parapet wall and set perpendicular to street.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 53,993 sq. feet
plus 18,760 parking areaNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Very large lot-well landscaped at side and rear. Extensive parking area at north side hidden from view by brick wall which includes 1963 Our Lady of Victor Shrine. -A free standing sculpture of the Madonna and Child.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Notable as a Catholic church built specifically for a polish community, St. Adalbert's is also important as a building designed by architect Harrison H. Atwood.

(Map)

In order to accomodate Hyde Park's large Polish population,



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A separate Parish was created under Father Alexander Syski in 1913, and by the following year, a basement church was constructed on a spacious corner she formerly occupied by the Amos H. Brainard residence. In 1929, the cornerstone was laid and work was begun on the superstructure. On September 7, 1931, the building was dedicated as the Church of St. Adalbert.

Harrison H. Atwood, the architect for both the basement and upper churches, was born in Vermont in 1863 and took his architectural training with S.J.F. Thayer and George Clou and studied at the Boston Architectural School. Atwood was Boston City Architect in 1889-91 and in that connection and through later commissions was responsible for numerous public buildings through out the city. Atwood is credited with the designs for fire department buildings in East Boston, South Boston, Brighton, and Jamaica Plain, the Boston Technical High School, Roxbury, Bowditch Grammar School in Jamaica Plain, Perkins School on St. Botolph's Street, Fifield School in Dorchester, Joyce Kilmer School in West Roxbury and the municipal building in Roslindale. A Dorchester resident, Atwood designed his own house at 61 Alban Street, Ashmont as well as neighboring houses at 60, 87, and 91.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Lord, R.H. History of the archdiocese of Boston. 1944 (Volume 3, p1742)
Building Permits: July 23, 1913 and May 23, 1929.
Architectural Archives, Art Department, Boston Public Library.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A separate Parish was created under Father Alexander Syski in 1913, and by the following year, a basement church was constructed on a spacious corner she formerly occupied by the Amos H. Brainard residence. In 1929, the cornerstone was laid and work was begun on the superstructure. On September 7, 1931, the building was dedicated as the Church of St. Adalbert.

Harrison H. Atwood, the architect for both the basement and upper churches, was born in Vermont in 1863 and took his architectural training with S.J.F. Thayer and George Clough and studied at the Boston Architectural School. Atwood was Boston City Architect in 1889-91 and in that connection and through later commissions was responsible for numerous public buildings through out the city. Atwood is credited with the designs for fire department buildings in East Boston, South Boston, Brighton, and Jamaica Plain, the Boston Technical High School, Roxbury, Bowditch Grammar School in Jamaica Plain, Perkins School on St. Botolph's Street, Fifield School in Dorchester, Joyce Kilmer School in West Roxbury and the municipal building in Roslindale. A dorchester resident, Atwood designed his own house at 61 Alban Street, Ashmont as well as neighboring houses at 60, 67, 87, and 91.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Lord, R.H. History of the archdiocese of Boston. 1944 (Volume 3, p1742)

Building Permits: July 23, 1913 and May 23, 1929.

Architectural Archives, Art Department, Boston Public Library.

ADDRESS 1476 River St. COR. Business St. & Reservation Rd.

NAME John T. Robinson and Co.
 present original

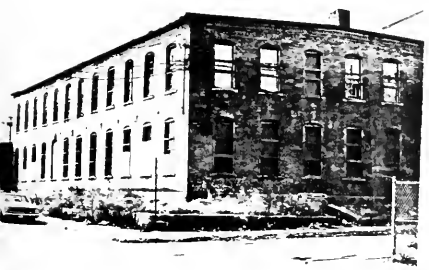
MAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

DATE Business St. Section: 1887 Hyde Park Industries P.5,6
Reservation Rd. Section: source (See Biblio.)
Between 1899 and 1912

ARCHITECT
(J.T. Robinson designed shopspace (H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, and interior work space) vol.3, A74- Newspaper Article)
 BUILDER source

OWNER John T. Robinson and Co.
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 13 1/5*, 1/5, 2/1*, 2/2*, 2/3, 2/5-80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial Building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Single Story Clerestory-like addition on Reservation Rd. Bldg.

ROOF Slightly pitched cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone w/granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L shaped industrial building constructed in two sections one with 12-bay facade along business st., the other with 11-bay facade along Reservation Road. Both buildings are of similar design with regularly spaced segmentally arched windows with rough-faced granite sills. Brickwork cornice and broad segmentally arched 2nd floor loft window (River St. side)- non blocked up, on business street bldg. Single-story brick building with square smoke stack attached to rear of and of similar design. Detail to business street section. Later brick and frame buildings added along River St.
 EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 35,368 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On triangular parcel formed by meeting of Reservation Road and business and River streets. Robinson's borders on business street industrial area and sunnyside neighborhood. Across from side of St. Adalbert's church (see separate form). Granite block retaining wall along Business St. Narrow sidewalks along Reservation Road. Building is boarded up but appears to be partially utilized.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Straightforwardly designed industrial building originally used for the manufacture of paper box machinery and representative of one of several Hyde Park companies which by the 1880's and '90's were involved in the production of specialized machines (for example- Brainard Milling-machine Co., Boston Blower Co., and American Tool and Machine Co. - see separate form for 1415 Hyde Park Avenue. Known earlier as Spring and Robinson Company., the Paper Box Machine Company moved in Jan. 1888 from old

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

AT quarters near the Boston and Providence depot. (Just west of today's Cleary Sq.) to its just completed modern building at Business and River Streets. This efficient newship was built after suggestions and designs by co-owner and manager John T. Robinson who had undertaken a study of U.S. and foreign machine-shop plants. Robinson's manufactured cutting, scoring, stripping, and shearing machines, the foundry work for which was done at American Tool on Hyde Park Avenue. Paper box machinery produced by Robinson's enjoyed international market and was shipped to the West Coast, British Isles, Europe, Cuba, and Australia. From the late 1879's to 1896, John T. Robinson lived nearby in Sunnyside at 75 Child Street (See separate form).



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Robinson, Atlas. 1888.

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Bromley, Atlas. 1912

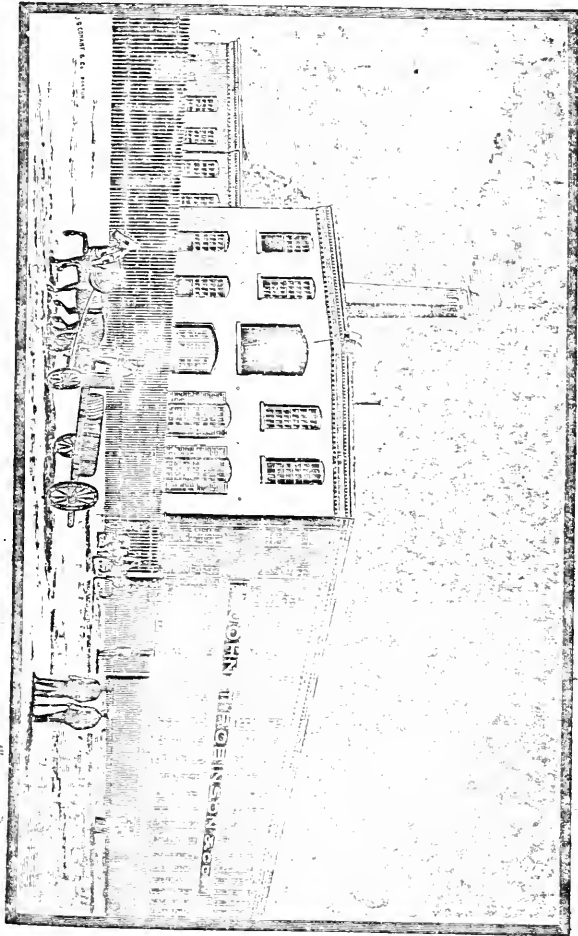
Hyde Park Industries, 1893. p. 5,6,(Illustrated)

Henry A. Rich, Scrapbooks, Vol. 3, p.74-5(Newspaper

Article - "An old firm on a new foundation") 1887.

Ireland. A short time previous, machines were sent to Melbourne, Australia, and others have been shipped to Havana, Cuba, and many of the cities of Europe, while still others may be seen doing duty in London and other parts of England.

John T. Robinson has charge of all the mechanical work, while John H. Fairbanks looks after the financial interests of the company and John A. Robinson oversees the work in the shop.



JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO'S. FACTORY.

JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Box and Card Cutting Machinery.

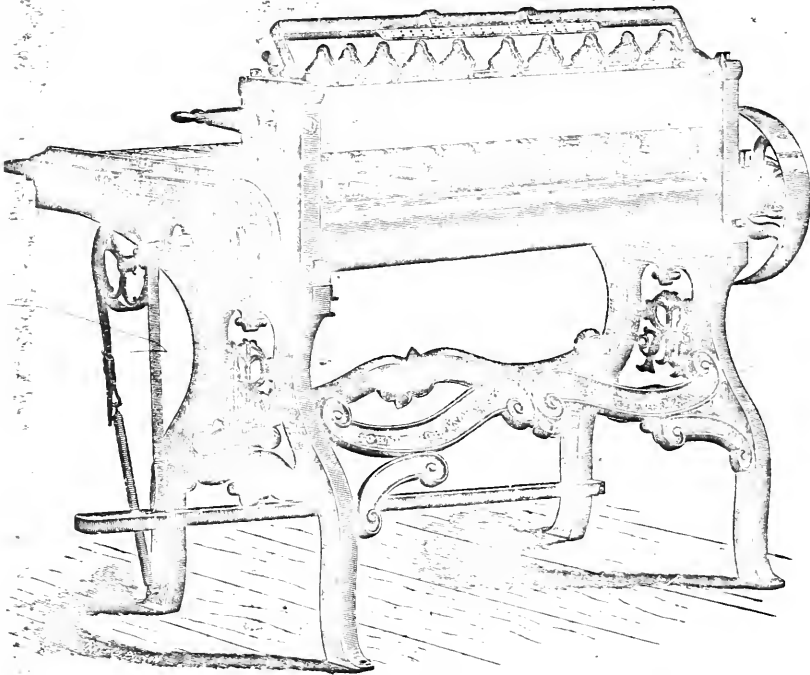
SPECIALTIES.

POWER AND FOOT CORNER CUTTERS.
ROUND AND OVAL CUTTERS.
ROTARY CARD CUTTERS.
TRIMMERS, ETC.

ROBINSON'S PATENT SCORER.
ROTARY STRIPPING MACHINES.
PATENT IRON FRAME SHEARS.

SPECIAL MACHINES MADE TO ORDER.

Shears refaced. Scoring Rolls Ground by Special Machinery.



ROBINSON SCORING AND CUTTING MACHINE.

WE manufacture a line of PAPER BOX MACHINERY for general paper box shops and manufacturing purposes, which is guaranteed to be first-class in all respects.

We aim to have on hand, and in process of construction, a large line of our STANDARD MACHINERY; also, complete equipments of card cutting machines.

Machinery and fixtures adapted to the requirements of the purchaser will be made upon order.

Our facilities have recently been largely increased, so that we are prepared to execute orders promptly.





Street Information Form No. 1018a Area Hyde Park
 ADDRESSES #1515-1527 River St. (Corner Hillis Road)
 MAP NO. 5N/6E SUB-AREA Sunnyside
 DATES 1890's 1890 View, Atlases.
source
 PHOTOGRAPHS HP 13 3/1-80

STREET PATTERN Short section along curving stretch of major thoroughfare stretching from Lower Mills in Dorchester to Dedham line. Laid out in 1661-2 by town of Dorchester.

TOPOGRAPHY Near Neponset River on gently rising ground sloping up towards sunnyside street.

VISTAS Looking south and west - views of great Blue Hill and Westinghouse Water Tank.

USE Residential TYPE 1F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 2 plus attic

ROOFS Gable, Front. Nice repetitive pattern to street on moderst lots 5,000 to 6,000 sq. ft. approximately.

BUILDING PLACEMENT _____

SET BACK Moderate and uniform

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Queen Anne slight-#1527 and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Heavy traffic along street

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Group of four rather straightforward Queen Anne Houses with gabled side bays (#1527 with T plan) enlivened by nicely detailed porches with turned posts, sawn bracketing, and chippendale railings. Houses were built near River Street Industrial areas and now face bleak modern single-story garage of New England Telephone Company's construction Department and the Empire (bowling) lanes. Much of housing on nearby River St. is Bungalow style triple decker development.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) _____

TREES AND PLANTINGS _____ Mostly shrubs

FENCING _____ Open lawn

ART _____

OTHER _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY _____ Sherman, Atlas. 1876

_____ Robinson, Atlas. 1888

_____ Stadly, Atlas. 1899

_____ Bailey, View. 1890



ADDRESS 18 Roxana St. COR. Charles Street

NAME present original

MAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

DATE between 1879 and 1881 Maps, Atlases, Views, Directori source (see biblio.)

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER source

OWNER Charles F. Allen
(in 1899: original Charles F. Allen present)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 14 1/4-81*, HP. 12 5/5*-80

TYPE (residential) single double row (now 2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF Hip: with front and side cupola - dormers Gabled dormer on main facade
gables patterned at attic Shed dormer at side.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial Queen Anne House with irregular plan, gabled bays on front and side, round single-story bay on main facade, and robust wrap-around porch, of later date, with pedimented entry and sturdy columns and squared posts, often paired. Elegant 3-part leaded glass window on second floor of projecting bay of main facade. Paired and 3-part windows at attic. Porte-cochere on west side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor 1890's alterations; porch. - altered entry
moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 27,007 sq. feet
(in 1899: 78,727 sq. ft.)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep set-back on large corner lot. House reached by circular
drive. Street on high ground offering good views of great Blue Hill. Two-family and triple
becker bungalow style housing on opposite side of Roxana St. House w/carefully maintained front
yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Substantial, architecturally notable Queen Anne House with fine colonial revival alterations including porch, facade bow, and second floor leaded glass window dating from 1890's. Built as the residence for Charles F. Allen, who with Robert and John S. Bleakie owned the Hyde Park Woolen mill, later called Robert Bleakie and Company.
(See separate forms for 57 Sunnyside and 210 Reservation Rd.)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Allen, the son of the treasurer of the corporation which organized the mill in 1862, was in the 1880's, clerk and treasurer of the Hyde Park Water Company, a business headed by his woolen mill partner, Robert Bleakie.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Walling, Map. 1866 | Business and Resident directories of Hyde Park |
| Richardson, Map. 1872 | Hyde Park Industries. 1893 p. 11 & 12 |
| Bailey, View. 1879 | Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, P. 51,54 |
| Robinson, Atlas. 1888 | Norfolk County Gazette-August 4, 1888 |
| Stadly, Atlas. 1899 | An Industrial Anniversary (In Henry A. Rich, |
| Bailey, View. 1890 | Scrapbooks, Vol. 3, p. 100) |
| (detail view of 18 Roxana) | |



ADDRESSES 26-50 and 35-49 Summer Street

MAP NO. 7N/7E SUB-AREA Sunnyside

DATES Predominantly late 1860's to 1870's / Maps. (see
source Atlases & Biblio.

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 12 1/1*, 1/2-80

STREET PATTERN Curved southerly end of N/S street running off of Gordon Avenue and
connecting Gordon Ave. with West. St. Adjacent and generally parallel to Boston and
Providence railroad. Near Hyde Park station. Summer Street cut through between 1866 & 1870.

TOPOGRAPHY Gently hilly. Sloping upwards from Gordon Ave. and cresting at #95.

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1F (3B at #49)

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1 1/2, 2 story plus attic &
2 story plus mansard.

ROOFS predominantly front-facing gable; some mansard

BUILDING PLACEMENT Narrow side parallel to street. Some reflection of curve of st.
in angled and staggered building placement. Modest lots on evenside - 5,000 and 6,000
sq. ft. approx. on odd side (abutting railroad) deeper larger lots of 9,000-10,000 sq. ft. approx

SET BACK Shallow and moderate

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) predominantly Italianate with some mansard and Queen Anne.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor and moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair and Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Demolition at #43. Significant change in density through constructio
of new housing at #3-29 and #51-81 (Approx.) & change in development pattern through new housin
design of attached rows set perpendicular to street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Intact pocket of
earlier development now. Flanked by modern housing (under
construction fall, 1980) on street which becomes at its
northern end predominantly contemporary suburban. Appealing
gable roof streetscape of Italiante housing, some modestly
L plan, and often with chamfered post front porches. Queen
Anne T plan houses at #48 and #50, and also of note is
Mansard house at #41 with bracketed entry hood and paired
bracketed cornice. At #19 Summer was the residence from

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) the mid-1890's to his death
on October 26, 1912, of Civil War General, Boston
Bookseller, and historian Henry B. Carrington. The
site of general Carrington's house has just been
redeveloped for Boston Housing Authority Senior
Citizen's apartments.



TREES AND PLANTINGS No street trees. Few mature yard trees.

FENCING Mixed- Open lawn. Hedges. Chainlink.

ART _____

OTHER _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stone, Map. 1860
Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas 1888
Hyde Park directories

ADDRESS 57 Sunnyside St. COR. ScribnerNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/6E SUB AREA SunnysideDATE Between 1866 and 1872 Maps, Atlases
source (see biblio.)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER Robert Bleakie
original present
(in 1917: Robert Bleakie)PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 14 1/5*, 1/6-81; HP 13 1/2, 1/3, 1/4*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF Hipped w/elevated deck cupola Rectangular w/paired On front, rear, and sides w/curved
arched openings and dormers overhanging hoods. 3 part
bracketed cornice dormer on front with arched
openings and scroll ornamentMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large and boxy, 3-bay, central entry Italianate House with panelled frieze at bracketed roofline and colonial revival alterations including wrap-around porch with slender fluted columns (often clustered) and pedimented entry with recessed elliptical arch, - 3 part side lighted doorway with leaded glass fanlight, - and central 3 part second floor window with stained glass transome and side panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9703 sq. feet
(in 1899: 162,800 sq. ft.)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On terraced site near crest of hill affording fine views of Great Blue Hill. Granite block retaining wall along sunnyside st. w/granite stairs displaying polished detail. House with moderate set-back, on corner lot. Much of neighboring development is bungalow style single and two-family housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of the larger scale and handsomely designed ca.1870 houses of the sunnyside district, now unfortunately in deteriorating condition but retaining much of original form and detailing as well as good colonial revival alterations/additions. For over 40 years, 57 Sunnyside was the residence of Robert Bleakie, Co-owner and manager of the Hyde Park Woolen Co., later called Robert Bleakie Co. Woolen Mill was formerly located on Hyde Park Ave. near the joining of the Neponset

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	X		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

river and Mother Brook, now the site of Blake Estates, MHFA Elderly Housing. Bleakie a Scotsman, came to Amesbury, Mass. as a boy in 1847 with his father John and his brother Johns. (see form for 210 Reservation Road) John Bleakie, a weaver who had trained both of his sons in the trade, by 1862 - is working as Boss Weaver. At the Hyde Park Woolen Mill. After various apprenticeships and jobs and 3 years as the manager of the Rivers Mills in Providence, Robert Bleakie moves to Hyde Park and is employed as manager at the Hyde Park Woolen Mill which ten years later after the 1873 panic and burning and rebuilding of the plant becomes jointly owned by Robert, his brother John, and Charles F. Allen (See form for 18 Roxanna Street). By the 1890's, the Hyde Park Woolen Mill with its 350 workers is the largest employer in Hyde Park and manufacturer of a full line of Woolen fabrics including worsteds and twills. Much of the credit for building the company into "one of the largest and most prosperous mills in the state," Historically has been attributed to the superintendency of Robert Bleakie. In addition to his management of the Woolen Mill, Bleakie was locally prominent and influential as president of the Hyde Park savings bank, president of the Hyde Park Water Company, and as Chairman of the Board of Selectment between 1888 and 1892. Bleakie died at his home at 57 Sunnyside Street in 1917 at the age of 84.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866
Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas. 1876
Robinson, Atlas. 1888
Bailey, View. 1890
Stadly, Atlas. 1899
Bromley, Atlas. 1912
Sanborn, Atlas. 1917/24

Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park
Boston Directories
Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888 p.51 &54
Hyde Park Industries, 1893 p. 11,12
Norfolk County Gazette-An industrial anniversary
Aug. 4, 1888 (In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, vol.3
Obituary Robert Bleakie, Hyde Park Gazette-
times

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	x	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	x		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

river and Mother Brook, now the site of Blake Estates, MHFA Elderly Housing. Bleakie a Scotsman, came to Amesbury, Mass. as a boy in 1847 with his father John and his brother Johns. (see form for 210 Reservation Road) John Bleakie, a weaver who had trained both of his sons in the trade, by 1862 - is working as Boss Weaver. At the Hyde Park Woole Mill. After various apprenticeships and jobs and 3 years as the manager of the Rivers de Mills in Providence, Robert Bleakie moves to Hyde Park and is employed as manager at the Hyde Park Woolen Mill which ten years later after the 1873 panic and burning and rebuilding of the plant becomes jointly owned by Robert, his brother John, and Charles F. All n. (See form for 18 Roxanna Street). By the 1890's, the Hyde Park Woolen Mill with its 350 workers is the largest employer in Hyde Park and manufacturer of a full line of Woolen fabrics including worsteds and twills. Much of the credit for building the company into "one of the largest and most prosperous mills in the state," Historically has been attributed to the superintendency of Robert Bleakie. In addition to his management of the Woolen Mill, Bleakie was locally prominent and influential as president of the Hyde Park savings bank, president of the Hyde Park Water Company, and as Chairman of the Board of Selectment between 1888 and 1892. Bleakie died at his home at 57 Sunnyside Street in 1917 at the age of 84.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866	Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park
Richardson, Map. 1872	Boston Directories
Sherman, Atlas. 1876	Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888 p.51 &54
Robinson, Atlas. 1888	Hyde Park Industries, 1893 p. 11,12
Bailey, View. 1890	Norfolk County Gazette-An industrial anniversary
Stadly, Atlas. 1899	Aug. 4, 1888 (In H.A. Rich, Scrapbooks, vol.3
Bromley, Atlas. 1912	Obituary Robert Bleakie, Hyde Park Gazette-
Sanborn, Atlas. 1917/24	times

Robert Bleakie

Robert Bleakie who was one of Hyde Park's leading citizens and widely known as a manufacturer of men's wear woollens, died at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at his home, 57 Sannyside street. He had not been enjoying the best of health for some time, but was able to be out and about until recently. Last Friday he was taken seriously ill and underwent an operation on Monday.

Mr. Bleakie was in his 84th year. He settled in Hyde Park in 1878 and became a large property owner here and elsewhere. From 1888 to 1892 he was chairman of the board of selectmen, where his services resulted in a considerable reduction of the tax rate and better administration of town affairs.

In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the Hyde Park Water Co. and was president of the company until the plant was bought by the town of Hyde Park. Since 1880 he had been president of the Hyde Park Savings Bank, with which his business capacity was well shown.

He was a member of the Hyde Park Business Men's Association, Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Hyde Park Council B. & S. M.; Norfolk Royal Arch Chapter, Cyprus Commandery, K. T., and Forest Lodge, I. O. O. F.

He married twice, his first wife being Isabella Hemerson. His second wife was Mary A. Wetherell, who survives him. He also leaves two sons, William J., manager of the Webster Woolen Company's mills at Sabattus, Me., Eugene W. Bleakie of Providence, R. I., and a daughter, Mrs. George H. Whiting.

Mr. Bleakie was born in Rutherglen, near Glasgow, Scotland, August 1, 1833, the son of John and Mary Maxwell Bleakie. His father was a woolen weaver and in 1836 moved his family to Hawick, where he found employment at his trade.

From 5 to 7 years of age Robert Bleakie attended the parish school, conducted by the Presbyterian church. At the age of 7 he was set to work in the mill winding bobbins, occasionally attending school for a few weeks at a time until he was 10 years of age, when he entered the mill as a permanent employe, weaving blankets on a power loom. At the age of 12 he was made apprentice to hand loom weaving, and from that time until his death had been continuously engaged in the manufacture of textiles.

In the fall of 1847 Mr. Bleakie's father moved his family to Amesbury, where the elder Bleakie had accepted a position with the Amesbury Manufacturing Co. to take charge of their weaving. Robert Bleakie was set to work on a power loom, the daily working time beginning at 5 a. m. and ending at 7 p. m. Weavers' wages were \$1 per week and pay day came but four times a year.

Mr. Bleakie found employment in various New England mills and in the year 1852, at the age of 19, had worked himself up to the position of overseer of weaving in the Elm Street Mill, Providence, R. I. In improving his education he attended night school, working during the day from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m.

In 1857 J. W. Stitt & Co. of Franklin, N. J., offered Mr. Bleakie the position of superintendent of their mill, a position which he filled for two years. In 1860 he hired a mill in Tolland, Conn., and operated it for two years, when he was engaged as manager of the new Riverside Mills, Providence, R. I. He went abroad to purchase the machinery for these mills, visiting England, Scotland and the Continent.

Mr. Bleakie resigned his position in 1863, going to the Hyde Park Woolen Co., which he managed until 1873, when the mill was destroyed by fire. For the next two years, as an expert in manufacturing, he travelled extensively through New England, visiting the mills controlled by a Boston commission firm. In 1876, Mr. Bleakie, in company

with his brother, the late John S. Bleakie and the late Charles F. Allen, formed a partnership under the name of Robert Bleakie & Co. They purchased the Webster Mills, Sabattus, Me., and ran them on men's-wear woollens. The Amesbury Mills and Hyde Park Woolen Co.'s plant were later purchased and operated by them.

Owing to the death of John S. Bleakie and Mr. Allen, the Hyde Park mills were closed in 1905 and the property sold. The Sabattus mill, however, is still operated under the name of the Webster Woolen Co. The goods made by Robert Bleakie attained a high rank in the market and were favorably known for their uniformity and excellence of manufacture.

FROM: HYDE PARK GAZETTE TIMES
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917 p. 1, COLUMN 3 + 4.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZET

HYDE PARK, MASS.

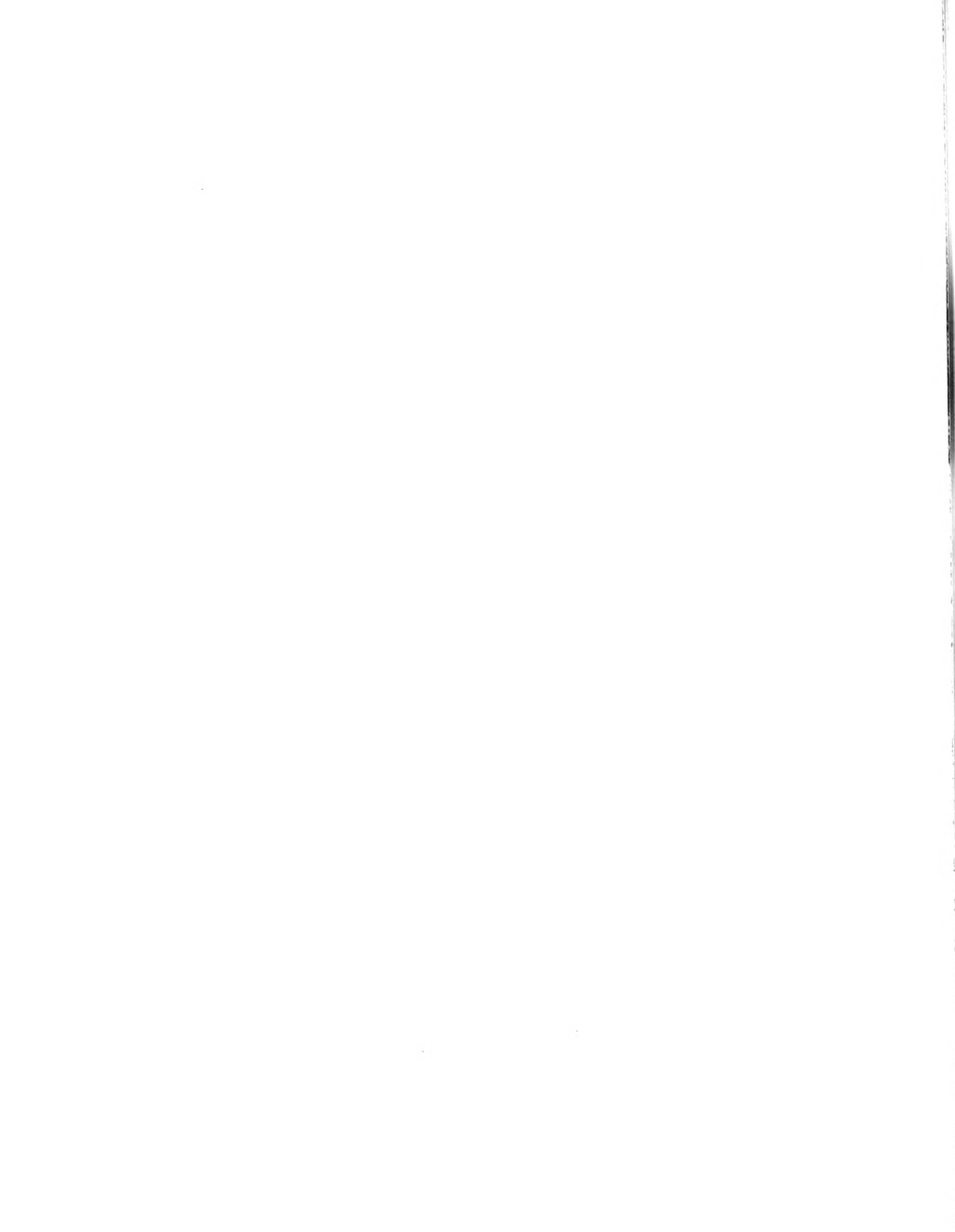
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

An Industrial Anniversary.

Among the varied industrial interests of our town none take higher rank in character of production, or financial standing than the Hyde Park Woolen Mill. It is one of the institutions of the town, and its presence and prosperity has always been a source of pride to all our citizens. It is an industrial interest with a history, and Tuesday of this week marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the manufacturing of the first piece of cloth within its walls. It was a blanket, and it was presented a few weeks later to Mrs. Warren of the Fairmount district. In whose possession it still remains. The mill was built by a corporation, all the members of which are now dead, except Mr. Chas. H. Allen, father of Mr. C. F. Allen, who was the original treasurer of the company. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Blazo and Parrott. The latter died in this town a number of years ago, and Mr. Blazo is now a successful contractor and builder in connection with his son, in Brooklyn, New York. The foundation was laid by Messrs. Murray and Patrick Rooney, the latter still living in our town, and successfully engaged in business. When the wheels of industry were started, on Tuesday, July 31, 1863, Mr. Robert McElroy was the local superintendent. He retired from the business long ago, and is now living a quiet farmer's life somewhere within the limits of the state. The engineer of the new industry was our townsman, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, who came to the new town of Hyde Park, with a first-class endorsement, having served for several years of practical workmanship in the famous Corliss Steam Engine Works of Providence, R. I. When the mill started up, the venerable Mr. John Bleakie was the boss-weaver, and his son, Mr. John S. Bleakie, was an employe in the card-room, qualifying himself in the practical details of the business, the thorough knowledge of which came useful to him in after years when he assumed the management of the enterprise. When the mill was put in operation, its capacity was 18-sets of cards, which was increased to 21 sets and the mill was kept in active operation until June, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, only the bare walls remaining. About a month after the mill started, Mr. McElroy withdrew as local superintendent and he was succeeded by Mr. Robt. Bleakie, to whose industry and skill is due much of the great prosperity the mill enjoyed. The mill was not rebuilt until 1878—five years after its destruction. During the interval a large number of the employes found employment elsewhere, but when again put in operation, many of the old hands returned to their first love, and are to-day among our most respected and valued citizens and wage workers.

The destruction of the mill and the death of several of the company caused the firm to wind up its affairs. The property, which included the mill site and a large section of adjoining territory, much of which was unimproved, passed into the hands of Messrs. Robert and John S. Bleakie, and C. F. Allen, who are now the joint owners, and, as the successors of the original corporation, have continued to put upon the market those fancy casimeres which are so highly noted in the trade. When the new firm took control, improvements began to be made on the property, which soon showed the result of ample capital and good taste and judgment. All the territory was enclosed with a handsome fence, and the mill yard was beautified with a lawn and pretty flower beds, which, with the stately oaks, makes an attractive picture for the employes to look upon. The old corporation boarding house soon disappeared, and in its place were erected tasteful and convenient little cottages for the help.

The capacity of the mill is now 17 sets, against 21 when it was destroyed, but the increase in finished goods is much greater now owing to the fact that there has been great improvements made in the manufacture of woolen machinery in the past ten years. Of those who were in the company's employ when the mill first started, 25 years ago, only Mr. John Bleakie and his son Mr. John S. Bleakie, are connected with the concern, the former only in the capacity of a respectful looker-on in Denmark, proud of his early interest in the enterprise, and happy in being surrounded by his sons who have risen from the ranks to the successful owners of a large and prosperous plant.



ADDRESS 58 Thompson St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 6N/6E SUB AREA Sunnyside

DATE Between 1872 and 1876 Maps, Atlases
source (See biblio.)

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER in 1876 - Edward Jenney Guzowski (owner for 56 years)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 13 3/3*-80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 1/2 plus _____ -

ROOF Gable front w/gable side cupola _____ -
dormers _____ -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L plan Italianate house with bracketed hood over entry and with 4 bay leg set parallel to street and towards rear of west side. Leg of building with chamfered post porch and railing of classical balusters, projecting window cornices, and gable over street facing attic window extending through roofline. Plain window trim on main block of house; double door with arched glass panels at main entry.

Re-siding

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 17,187 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep set-back on terraced site near crest of Hill.

All development west of #58 built after 1965.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of several modestly scaled, well maintained, and architecturally intact houses in Sunnyside district with 58 Thompson particularly notable for its rural form and siting. In 1870's, 58 Thompson was owned and occupied by local carpenter Edward Jenney. The house appears, in the 1890's, to be part of the Robert Bleakie estate which extended between Sunnyside and Thompson Streets (See separate form for 57 Sunnyside).

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling, Map. 1866

Richardson, Map. 1872

Sherman, Atlas. 1876

Robinson, Atlas. 1888

Stadly, Atlas. 1899

Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park.



ADDRESSES 11-19 & 12-24 Winslow Street, 7 & 9 Shepard Court, Cottage Place, 144 Child, and 1421 River
 MAP NO. 6N/6E SUB-AREA Sunnyside

DATES 1870's & 1880's Maps, Atlases
 source (see biblio.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 12 5/4*, 5/5*-80 HP 12 5/6-80*
(Shepard Ct.) HP 13 4/6-80* (1437 River)

STREET PATTERN Section of short street running between Child and River and dead-ending

behind 162 Beaver. Cut through between 1866 and 1872. Narrow Courts, Cottage Place and Shepard Court run off of even side. Shepard court named for local builder Nathaniel Shepard.

TOPOGRAPHY Slightly rising ground sloping up from River St.

VISTAS

USE Residential TYPE Predominantly 1F (2F at #13-15)

MATERIALS Frame STORIES Some 1 1/2 story -

ROOFS Predominantly gable-front (side gable-side; and mansard) Predominantly 2plus attic

BUILDING PLACEMENT Generally narrow side facing street with angled placement at #12 Winslow and #1425 River. Modest lots, often 4,000 - 5,000 sq. ft. approx. Inner block development on narrow courts.

SET BACK Shallow and moderate with some uniformity - viz at #14-20

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Predominantly Italiante, Italianate/Queen Anne, and Queen Anne.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Fair and Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS -

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Rather densely developed area of Italiante and Queen Anne housing demonstrating scale, style, and quality of Sunnyside's more modest residential construction. Of interest is #19, a two-story plus attic, front-facing gable roofed house with 2-story rectangular bay on facade with segmentally arched windows, elaborate bracketing under gable returns and at entry hood, dentil mouldings at roof gable, and original double doors with arched glass

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) panels. Several houses were put up by local builder Nathaniel Shepard. These include the 1 1/2 story gable-roofed Italianate/Queen Anne houses at #7 & 9 Shepard Court, and the houses at #11 & #12 Winslow. Shepard lived around the corner in the T plan Italianate Queen Anne residence at #1437 River St. which appears to date between 1872 and 1876.



TREES AND PLANTINGS

FENCING Mostly privet hedging

ART Polychrome plaster statue of S. Francis in side yard of #1421 River Street.

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY	Walling, Map. 1866	Norfolk County Gazette, "Our Public Streets for
	Richardson, Map. 1872	whom they were named." May 7, 1898.
	Sherman, Atlas. 1876	(In H.A. Rich Scrapbook vol. 6, p.52)
	Robinson, Atlas 1888	

ADDRESS 2-20 Fairmount Ave. COR. River Street
(Everett Square)NAME Way Building Way Building
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Cleary SquareDATE Between 1903 and 1905 Hyde Park Directories
sourceARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER In 1912 C. Granville Way
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP. 10 5/4*, HP. 10 5/6 - 1980TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Commercial Block (Office and Retail Block)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 Parapet - with Way building plaque
plus set over central bays.ROOF Flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
trimBRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian Revival commercial block which rounds the corner at River Street
and Fairmount Ave. Rusticated arched entry flanked by engaged columns executed in stone and
set under shallow balustraded balcony marks apex of curve. Limestone piers between shop fronts
stone belt course with Greek key pattern, and modillion cornice emphasize curved form of building.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5100 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On prominent site across from municipal building. Abuttingblock at #1174-8 River of similar scale, style. Streetscape marred by demolition at #24 -36
Fairmount for bank parking. (Hyde Park Cooperative Bank)SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of three substantial
brick Georgian Revival commercial blocks in Cleary Square
which contribute considerably to the architectural quality
of Hyde Park's "Downtown." Way Building retains some ori-

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u> x </u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

ginal shop front design e.g. at #18, Christian Science Reading room. Present Way Building constructed on site of earlier frame building also owned by C. Granville Way, a Boston based realtor who lived in Brookline.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hyde Park Directories
Bromley, Atlas. 1912

ADDRESS 41-49 Fairmount Ave. COR. Near Everett SquareNAME Masonic Temple French's Block
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Cleary Square
1899 H.A.R. Scrapbook (See biblio.)DATE (1915-Interior Remodelling) - Boston Building Dept:
source Permit for alteration
July 20, 1915ARCHITECT Geo. M. Harding H.A.R. Scrapbook (See Biblio.)
sourceBUILDER Walter S. Weston H.A.R. Scrapbook (See Biblio.)
sourceOWNER L. J. French
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP. 9 5/1-81* and HP. 9 5/2-81*TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Commercial Block (Non with apartments)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus -ROOF Flat cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick yellowstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
facing on redBRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay mixed use building in mix of styles: - Queen Anne and some classical
revival with medieval overtones. Building displays off center elliptically arched paired re-
cessed entries, paired windows (3rd floor windows are tall and segmentally arched), ornamental
brickwork courses between floors, and dentil cornice capped by halfmoon pediment filled with
foliate scrollwork.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
Ground floor shopsCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 8737 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Built up to property line in block of contiguous 1 and
2 story brick commercial buildings.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Interior blend of building
styles on brick block designed by local architect. Contri-
butes to the architectural quality of the Everett/Cleary
Square area. French's block was originally constructed in
1897 but was ruined by fire 15 months after its opening.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u> x </u>
Commerce	<u> x </u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Immediately rebuilt, the block was completed in 1899 and retained parts of the earlier facade. A more ambitious building than its predecessor, the 1899 block included an open House with a 700 seat auditorium and, on the third floor, and odd fellows Hall. In 191 as the plaque on the building suggests, the interior of the block was remodelled for us as a masonic hall. The contractors for the 1899 building were predominantly Hyde Park builders, plumbers, etc. and the architect, George M. Harding lived nearby on Mt. Neponset. Harding, who maintained a Boston office from 1873 to the late 1890's, worked in the mid 80's for the city architects office in Boston and is credited with several residences in Dorchester, Brighton, and Roxbury as well as his own house at 58 Oak Street (see separate form).

The original owner and developer of the block L. J. French, was a grocer who came to Hyde Park in 1875; his successful grocery was located in one of the stores on the ground floor of the building bearing his name. L. J. French also was a long-time president of the grocers and provision dealers' association.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use potential for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park. Volume 8, p. 84 (1899) Newspaper Account-illustrated.

See also: Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, Volumes 5, P.162 (photo, 1897)

Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, Volume 7, p. 59; Volume 8, p.8,56-58 and Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.

Boston Directories

Architectural Archive/Art Department-Boston Public Library.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u>x</u>
Commerce	<u>x</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Immediately rebuilt, the block was completed in 1899 and retained parts of the earlier facade. A more ambitious building than its predecessor, the 1899 block included an opera House with a 700 seat auditorium and, on the third floor, and odd fellows Hall. In 1915, as the plaque on the building suggests, the interior of the block was remodelled for use as a masonic hall. The contractors for the 1899 building were predominantly Hyde Park builders, plumbers, etc. and the architect, George M. Harding lived nearby on Mt. Neponset. Harding, who maintained a Boston office from 1873 to the late 1890's, worked in the mid 80's for the city architects office in Boston and is credited with several residences in Dorchester, Brighton, and Roxbury as well as his own house at 58 Oak Street (see separate form).

The original owner and developer of the block L. J. French, was a grocer who came to Hyde Park in 1875; his successful grocery was located in one of the stores on the ground floor of the building bearing his name. L. J. French also was a long-time president of the grocers and provision dealers' association.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use potential for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park. Volume 8, p. 84 (1899) Newspaper Account illustrated.

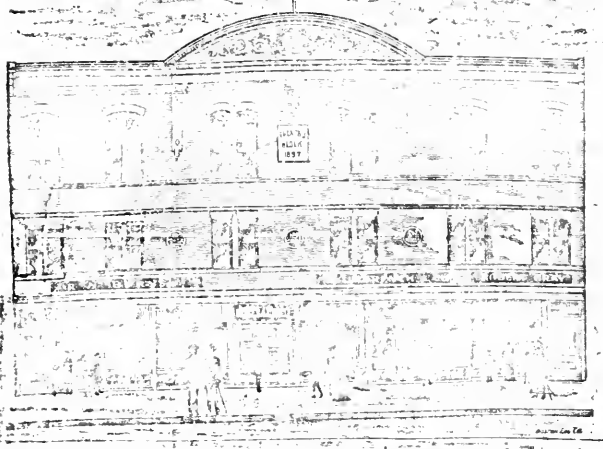
See also: Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, Volumes 5, P.162 (photo, 1897)

Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, Volume 7, p. 59; Volume 8, p.8,56-58 and of Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.

Boston Directories

Architectural Archive/Art Department-Boston Public Library.





French's New Opera House and Business Block.

In our last week's issue we printed a view of French's New Opera House block. This week we present the seating plans of the Opera House and a description of the interior. For many years Hyde Park had actually been at a standstill as regards the erection of buildings, public or private, which were in any way a credit to a town of its population. Happily the last year or two has given us several fine structures.

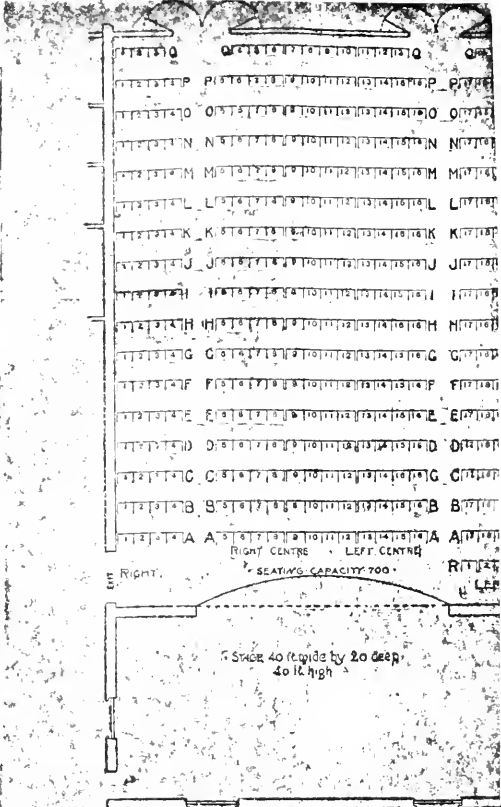
The new Public Library and the Savage Park building are both structures in which Hyde Parkers can justly take pride, and added to these, we believe the interior of French's New Opera House will be a revelation to our people. The exterior with its handsome stores, tells its own story, but the interior is as yet a sealed book.

The main entrance is 9 feet wide, the first floor being reached by an easy flight of stairs. The corridor 10 feet wide, opens up to five neatly arranged offices, each of which is fitted up with set benches and heated by steam. The main entrance to the opera house is opposite the front stairs and is nearly nine feet wide. To the left of this at the farthest end is another entrance and adjoining this is a short flight of steps to the balcony. To the right of the main entrance is a corridor running to the rear of the building, dividing the building practically in two. From this corridor fire escapes are reached which will land people directly on the hill in the rear of the building. Opening up from this corridor are a large sized banquet hall, kitchen, dressing rooms, coat rooms, etc. The box office is nearly opposite the front stairs and is connected with the stage by electric lifts and speaking tubes. To the right on the front corridor is a ladies reception room.

The ventilating and heating of the building is as near right as human skill can make it and is in accordance with the requirements of the state building inspector.

In the hall Mr. French is spending big money in the decorations. The work is being done by A. Egbert L. Foster of Manchester, N. H., who has received high praise recently in the Boston papers for his fine work in Berkeley Temple. Mr. Foster is assisted by G. B. N. Johnson and Otto Muller, both artists of skill. The Rococo style of decoration is used. The color treatment throughout is in soft harmonizing tints of greens, pinks and grays and all ornamentation is picked out in gold leaf. The walls are treated in water color down to within five feet from the floor, below which oil color is used. It is on the ceiling where the hand of the artist is most in evidence. It is laid out in beams and panels. In the circular panel in front, facing the proscenium arch, a beautiful group of cupids is being painted. In the circular panel over the rear balcony is to be painted a pastoral scene. The centre decorations, however are to be the most elaborate.

The centre panel is 23 feet square, inside of which is a large circular panel 21 feet in diameter, divided into a rose effect, the centre of which is a dome 8 feet in diameter, bordered by an elaborate Rococo band in which are 54 incandescent light, radiating from which is a rose proper composed of 16 half circles, supported by elaborate scrolls, and moulded with reverse leaf ornaments, the ornaments all being treated in gold leaf on a lake ground. In the centre of the dome is placed a ventilator disguised by a maze of fret work and from which is suspended a pendant of four lights.



Fellows. The lodge room proper is 40 feet square. Loading from the corridor is a ladies reception room with toilet room attached; a smoking room, a reading room and eight small closet rooms for the paraphernalia of the various societies who may engage the hall from Forest lodge. The lodge room is to be decorated by Artist Foster and his assistants; the style of ornamentation to be appropriate to the order.

No one can go through the building without commending Mr. French on the fine structure which he is giving Hyde Park. Since the fire of last January, he has been at it early and late, and the end is beginning to be in sight. The steam heating plant was finished yesterday and the contractor, C. A. Dewey of Lynn, (who is too modest to claim relationship to the great Admiral) has executed a difficult piece of work in a most creditable manner.

Following is a complete list of contractors on the building, who are all Hyde Parkers except the last four:

- Architect, Geo. L. Harding
- General Contractor, Walter S. Weston
- Foundations, Thos. Corrigan
- Carpenter, Warren W. Hilton
- Plumbing, Jas. G. Bolles
- Gas Fitting, E. W. Gleason & Co.
- Plastering, W. G. Robinson
- Painting, Geo. W. Morse & Sons
- Steam Heating, O. A. Deane of Lynn



seats are to be upholstered, covered in
maroon Moroccoline with arm pieces.
An idea of the arrangement of the seats
can best be obtained from the seating
plans herewith printed.

The stage is 40 feet wide, 40 feet high,
and 10 feet deep. The flies are connec-
ted with each other by electric bells.
The scenery is to be quite extensive and
is being painted by O. L. Story of
Somerville, a well known artist in that
line.

relief work on each side, surmounted on
top with massive stucco work ornamented
with gold leaf.

The entire opera house walls are topped
off with a deep frieze of elaborate
design, painted in oil colors.

The opera house throughout besides
having electric lights in profusion is
fitted with gas fixtures for use in em-
ergency.

The third story of the building is
being fitted up for Forest Lodge of Odd

A. E. L. Foster, Manchester, N. H.
Seatings,
Reedsboro Chair Co., Reedsboro, Vt.

DEATHS.

HOBBS—In Warren, Mass., Sept. 18, Herbert W.
Hobbs of Worcester, son of the late Theodor
S. and Clara A. Hobbs formerly of Hyde Park
aged 24 yrs. 4 mos. 24 days.
CROWE—Sept. 20, Mary L. wife of John P.
Crowe in her 85th year. Funeral from residence
of her son Sidney R. Crowe, 25 Loring st., Sat-
urday, Sept. 23, at 1 p. m.
KING—Sept. 23, at residence of his daughter
Mrs. Barlett Sears, Isaac B. King; aged 81 yrs
9 moa. 17 days.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was a Hyde Park Undertaker whose business was located down the street on Harvard (the called Hyde Park Avenue) near River. In the 1889's, Graham lived in the front-facing Gable roofed house that was built by 1876 and formerly occupied the Harvard-Everett corner, now the site of the present 42 Harvard.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Richardson, Map. 1872
Sherman, Atlas 1876
Robinson Atlas 1888
Bailey, View. 1878
Bailey, View. 1890
Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park



ADDRESS 35 Harvard Ave. COR. Between Everett and Winthrop
Hyde Park branch of streets
 NAME Boston Public Library Public Library of Hyde Park
present original
 MAP No. 7N/7E SUB AREA Cleary Square
Annual report of trustees of Hyde Park
 DATE 1898 - 1899 Public Library 1900
source
 ARCHITECT Clark and Russell Annual Report...1900
source
 BUILDER George Howard Annual Report ...1900
(Brockton) source
 OWNER Town of Hyde Park City of Boston
original present (present phone - 361-2524
branch librarian Barbara Wicker)
 PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 9 5/3-81 and HP. 11 6/4-81*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Public Library

0. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -

ROOF Hipped with cooper cresting upola - dormers -
at ridge.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick tan stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
w/terracotta trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classical Revival 3x3 bay building measuring 81' wide (Harvard Ave.) by 43'
deep with Central Entry sheltered by monumental projecting porch with pedimented entablature
supported by pair of double story fluted Ionic columns. Reached by a run of granite stairs,
the classical detailed entry is surmounted by a multi-paned large semi-circular window and is
flanked by paired windows set within double-story enframements ornamented with decorative plaques
of open books on a foliate and floral ground. Building displays fine classical ornament includ-
 EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic /ing palmette patterned roof cresting and egg
/dart and finial mouldings at cornice.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 20,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building set broad to street on rising ground and terraced
site. Sparse landscaping. Horse chestnut trees in sideyard at Everett St. Lot extends full
width of block. Library now faces parking lot at rear of River St. retail blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Architecturally distin-
guished public building on highly visible site near Cleary
and Everett squares. Of major historical and architectural
importance, the Hyde Park Public Library is the best example

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____ x	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____ x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____ x
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____ x		
Community/ development	_____ x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of the Classical Revival style in the study area and remains in an excellent state of preservation retaining much of its original interior design including oak panelling, furniture, and bookcases. Of particular interest is the double story (18' high) Georgian Revival reading room with siena marble and oak fireplace and wall surfaces articulated with fluted corinthian pilasters.

The movement to start a free public library in Hyde Park began in 1871 just three years after the incorporation of the town. Hyde Park's first public library opened in March 1874 in the Everett block on the Corner of River St. and Harvard Ave. with 3700 volumes ready for circulation. Nine years later, the library moved across the street into large quarters especially prepared for its use in the Masonic block. By the late 1890's the need for a larger more permanent home resulted in appropriations by the town of 34,000 for the purchase of land and the construction and furnishing of a library building. Begun in 1898, the library was opened on Sept. 11, 1899. Today, the Hyde Park Library is the second most active branch in the Boston library system and maintains a collection of over 45,000 volumes.

The Hyde Park public library is also historically important through its association with Theodore Weld, an influential abolitionist and prominent anti-slavery lecturer and author. Weld came to Hyde Park in 1864 and lived for the next 41 years at 212 Fairmount Street until his death on Feb. 4, 1895 at the age of 92. (See form for Fairmount St.) During his 4 decades in Hyde Park, Weld was active in local affairs as one of the founders of the Unitarian Society, charter member of the Historical Society, member of the school

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) ^{**}(see attached sheet)

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark status.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Twenty-sixth annual report of the trustees of the Hyde Park Library, Hyde Park: 1900 (and reprinted in Hyde Park Historical Record vol. III, April, 1903 P.5-8, photo opposite title page).

Boston Transcript, Sept. 6, 1927, obituary Henry Paston Clark.
Architectural archives. Art department, Boston Public Library.
Architects file: Cambridge Historical Commission

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u> x </u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	<u> x </u>		
Community/ development	<u> x </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of the Classical Revival style in the study area and remains in an excellent state of preservation retaining much of its original interior design including oak panelling, furniture, and bookcases. Of particular interest is the double story (18' high) Georgian Revival reading room with siena marble and oak fireplace and wall surfaces articulated with fluted corinthian pilasters.

The movement to start a free public library in Hyde Park began in 1871 just three years after the incorporation of the town. Hyde Park's first public library opened in March 1874 in the Everett block on the Corner of River St. and Harvard Ave. with 3700 volumes ready for circulation. Nine years later, the library moved across the street into large quarters especially prepared for its use in the Masonic block. By the late 1890's the need for a larger more permanent home resulted in appropriations by the town of 34,000 for the purchase of land and the construction and furnishing of a library building. Begun in 1898, the library was opened on Sept. 11, 1899. Today, the Hyde Park Library is the second most active branch in the Boston library system and maintains a collection of over 45,000 volumes.

The Hyde Park public library is also historically important through its association with Theodore Weld, an influential abolitionist and prominent anti-slavery lecturer and author. Weld came to Hyde Park in 1864 and lived for the next 41 years at 212 Fairmount Street until his death on Feb. 4, 1895 at the age of 92. (See form for fairmount St.) During his 4 decades in Hyde Park, Weld was active in local affairs as one of the founders of the Unitarian Society, charter member of the Historical Society, member of the school

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity, capacity** (see attached sheet) for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark status.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Twenty-sixth annual report of the trustees of the Hyde Park Library, Hyde Park: 1900 (and reprinted in Hyde Park Historical Record vol. III, April, 1903 P.5-8, photo opposite title page).

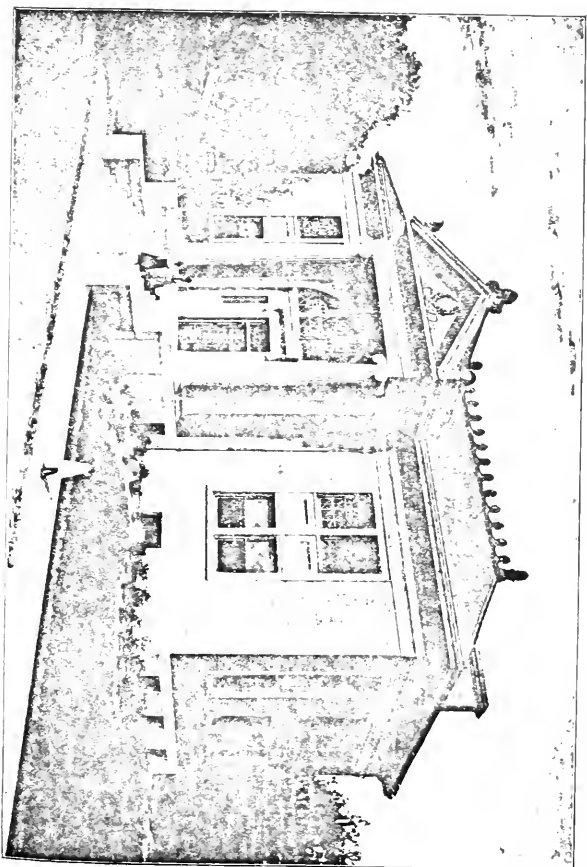
Boston Transcript, Sept. 6, 1927, obituary Henry Paston Clark.
Architectural archives. Art department, Boston Public Library.
Architects file: Cambridge Historical Commission

117 503
** Significance Continued

committee and "practically the father of the movement of a public library." The second floor room of the library used since 1899 as the home of the Hyde Park Historical Society, was dedicated as Weld Hall in his memory. Because 212 Fairmount has been demolished and the site redeveloped, the Hyde Park Library remains the only building in the former town to maintain strong associative connections with Weld and his post civil war activities.

The architects of the Hyde Park Public Library, Henry Paston Clark (1853-1927) and John W. Russell worked together in various Boston offices from the 1880's through the 1920's and operated as a firm from 1905 to 1927. Clark studied at MIT and the Ecole Des Beaux Arts, and in his obituary, he is described as the architect of many churches including St. Ann's in Kennebunkport, Maine. Clark and Russell also designed suburban residences and are credited with 15 Channing Place, Cambridge (1899) and the W C English house (1912) on Buckminster Road in Brookline.





HYDE PARK FELLS LIBRARY
HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

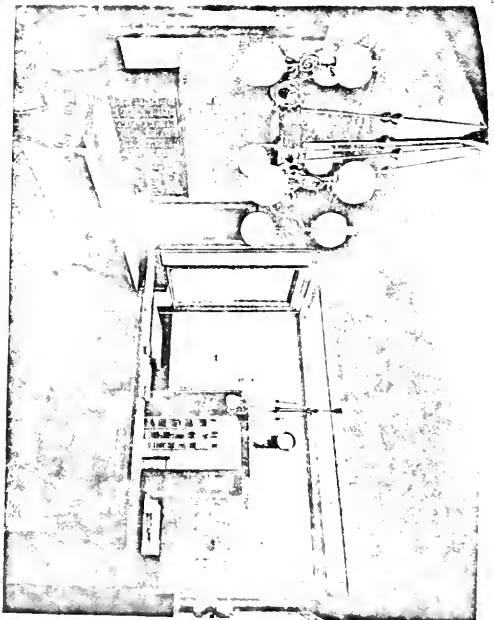
FROM: 26th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE HYDE PARK FELLOWSHIP, JANUARY, HYDE PARK: 1900.
(CONTAINED IN HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD
VOLUME III, APPENDIX) (OVER)

The first floor contains an entrance hall 28 feet in height, with a mosaic floor, oak paneling with Tennessee marble base, and an oak staircase; the delivery room, 20 x 40 feet; the juvenile room, 28 x 30 feet; a librarian's room; table rooms, and the main reading room, 28 x 40 feet, and 25 in height. This room is finished in the colonial style, having Corinthian pillars and entablature with ceiling beams. At one end is a large fireplace, with Siena marble facing, and an oak mantel surmounted by an oak clock with a marble dial, generously presented by the Horticultural Society. The walls are surrounded by oak bookcases, five feet in height, containing reference books and magazines for use in the rooms.

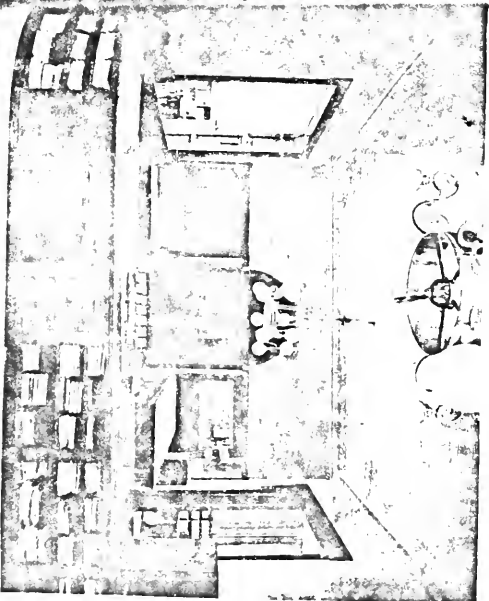
The second floor, besides the trustees' room, contains a large room, 28 x 40 feet and 18 feet high, which is used for present by the Historical Society. Whenever the increasing demands of the library render it necessary, it can be used as an additional reading room. This room the trustees have called "Wald Hall," in memory of the late Theodosius D. Wald. The associate of Phillips, Garrison, Writton and others of like high purpose, he was widely known in his earlier years as an eloquent and fearless friend of the oppressed, while in his declining days, having taken up his residence among us, he espoused himself to his fellow-townsmen as a high-minded, public-spirited citizen, zealous in every good work. To his untiring efforts the library was greatly indebted in its infancy.

The stack-room, which is detached from the main building, from which it is separated by fireproof doors, is practically a fireproof structure. It contains iron book stacks of the most approved design. They will contain 32,000 volumes, and accommodations for 16,000 more, easily be added whenever occasion demands.

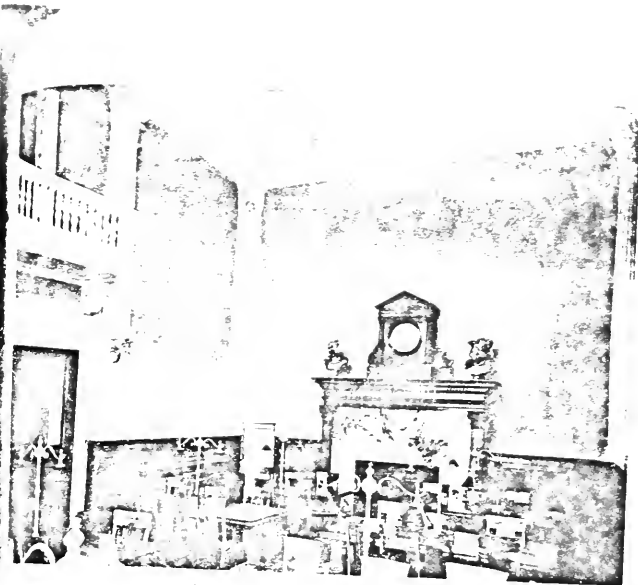
The style of architecture is Grecian Ionic, and great care



Delivery Room, showing door leading to Stack Room.



Delivery Room, looking toward entrance.

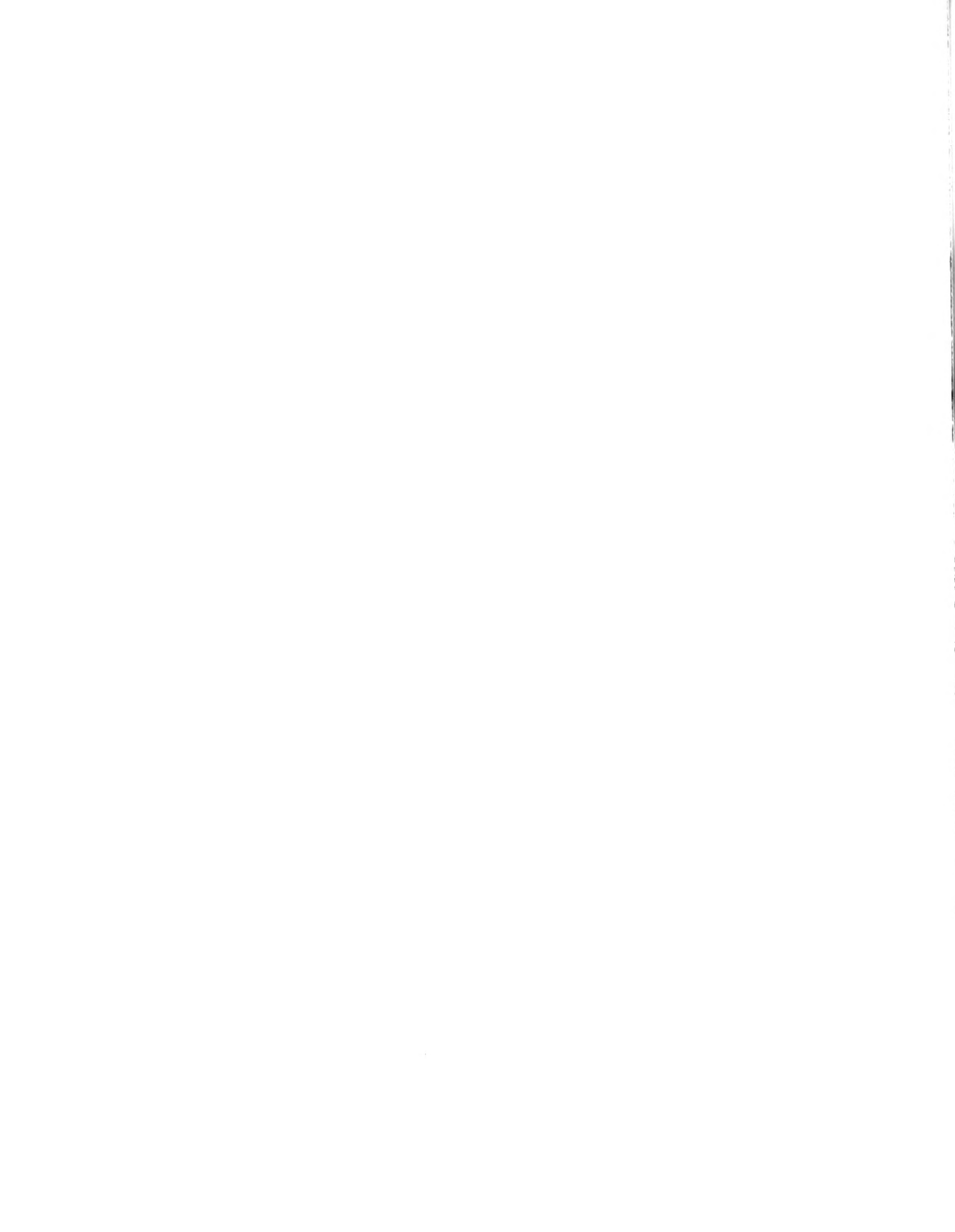


Part of main Reading Room.



A corner in the Juvenile Room.

FROM: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE HYDE PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY, HYDE PARK,
1900. (REPRINTED IN HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD,
VOLUME III, APRIL 1903. (OVER).)



ADDRESS 1261-1281 COR. River Street
Hyde Park Avenue (Cleary Square)

NAME Hyde Park Sports Kennedy's Block
present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Cleary Square

DATE Dedication: Sept. 24, 1901 Hyde Park Gazette 9/28/1901
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER In 1912: Frederick J. Kennedy
In 1916: Burnes Brothers J. W. Brennan
original present (of Hyde Park sports)
phone: 361-4443

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 9 6/4-81* and HP 9 6/3-81, HP 10 4/1,
HP 10 4/2, HP 10 4/3-80.



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt) As per building alter-
(non-residential) Retail, commercial, apartment block tion permit - 1916

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus _____

ROOF Flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick red stone limestone and concrete iron/steel/alum.
wood trim.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Symmetrical Georgian Revival block with slightly projecting corner bays.
Central section defined by classically detailed recessed porch and entry supported by Tuscan
columns and surmounted by second floor pa-ladian window arrangement. Characteristic Georgian
detail! - Blin keystoned arches over first floor windows, flared keystone window lintels on
third floor, stone string course, modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8650 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On prominent site. Built up to property line. Adjacent
to vest pocket park at Cleary square. Parking at rear abutts railroad right of way.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Handsome example of
Georgian Revival commercial architecture. Contributes
substantially to the design quality of Cleary Square.
Originally owned by Frederick J. Kennedy, whose clothing

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u> x </u>	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

store was located, in the 1890's, at Everett Square. By 1906, Kennedy's block housed his clothing and shoe business as well as a dry goods store, Burnes brothers house furnishings, a grocery, a hardware and paint store, and Taylor's Bowling Alleys. Kennedy lived at various Hyde Park addresses around the turn-of-the-century, but by the 1910's had moved to Brookline.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

2nd and 3rd floors appear to be vacant (Dec. 1980)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Resident and business directories of Hyde Park.
The Fairmount Bulletin (inside back cover) 1906.
Hyde Park Gazette Sept 7, 1901 and Sept. 28, 1901 - p.2 col.2)

KENNEDY'S NEW BLOCKS AND OCCUPANTS

KENNEDY'S

HYDE PARK'S GREATEST
MERCHANDISE ESTABLISHMENT



Grew from an acorn planted in Hyde
Park twelve years ago. Hyde Park
and the loyalty of its citizens
made it.

1894 ----- 1906

**KENNEDY'S CLOTHING AND
SHOE STORE**

Kennedy's Block
Cleary Square

ROBERT W. KARNAN

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Kennedy's Block
Cleary Square

BURNES BROS.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Kennedy's Block
665-Hyde Park Avenue

J. E. FARRELL

HARDWARE AND PAINTS
Kennedy's Block
Cleary Square

THE MAMMOTH

J. A. FEZER, Prop.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, MEATS
AND SALT FISH
Kennedy's Block

**TAYLOR'S
BOWLING ALLEYS**

T. M. TAYLOR, Prop.
BOWLING, BILLIARDS,
HAIR DRESSING,
CIGARE AND TOBACCO
Telephone Kennedy's Block

FROM: FAIRMOUNT BULLETIN (1906)



ADDRESS 1220 River St. COR. Maple StreetNAME Christ Church Christ Church
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Cleary Square
Sept. 20, 1893 - Cornerstone laid - NCG Sept. 23, 1895.DATE Dec. 4, 1894 - completion - Anniversary PamphletParish Hall: 1913 source (see biblio.)

Plaque in building) Newspaper accounts

ARCHITECT Cram, Wentworth, and Goodhue (Rich, Scrapbook 4, p. 115)
source and P. 157)

Newspaper account

BUILDER Mitchell and Sutherland (Rich, Scrapbook 4, p. 115)
sourceOWNER Parish of Christ Church, Hyde Park
original present Rector: Rev. P.B. Bresnah

Curator: Rev. Robert Kayn

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 10 5/6-80* HP 14 2/3-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ChurchNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ClerestoryROOF Gable, front cupola - dormers -MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Quincy concrete iron/steel/alum.
granite and

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Nova Scotia freestone trim

Modestly scaled random cut rough-faced granite basilican plan modern gothic episcopal parish church with symmetrical 3-bay facade, traceried cathedral window set above small projecting entry porch, 3-part broadly pointed arched traceried windows separated by buttressing along nave and corresponding in design to side windows on facade, and arched double windows at clerestory. Interior with pointed arched arcades of plain piers separating nave with beamed

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic /ceiling from low groin vaulted side
/aisles.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 21,170 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Single-story parish hall with steeply pitched gabled roof
similar in style and building materials to church abutting at rear. Landscaped park-like
area in front of parish hall. Lot adjacent to modern commercial block and on busy retail
street. Granite wall along frontage.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Christ Church is of considerable significance both as a notable example of modern gothic church architecture and as a building associated with Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942) an american architect of major

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u> x </u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

influence and importance during the first 30 years of this century. Constructed in 1893-4, Christ Church represents the second home of Hyde Park's Protestant Episcopal church on the River and Maple Street site. Hyde Park's Episcopal congregation, the oldest church organization in the former town, dates from 1858 when the first service was held. The parish was established in 1860 and initially met in rented space Union and Lyman Halls. Through the efforts of Gordon Nott (See form for 114 Gordon Avenue Sunnyside) a frame gothic revival church accommodating 300 people was erected in 1863. Moved to the rear of the lot in 1893. The 1863 building was extensively renovated and enlarged 20 years later by architects Cram and Ferguson producing the granite modern gothic parish hall now on the site. The interior of the church retains its original design and character and included several fine figured stained glass windows dating between 1895 and 1945. Of very high quality is the exquisitely carved walnut (?) roodscreen of 1912 by artisans Irving and Casson. Ralph Adams Cram, one of the architects of Christ Church was an important gothic scholar whose theoretical as well as design work was of considerable influence on twentieth century american church building. In 1887, Cram formed a partnership with Charles Wentworth (1861-1897) and together they opened an office in Boston. Four years later, Bertram Goodhue (1869-1924) joined the firm. The firm which was dominated by Cram, was successively known as Cram and Wentworth, Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue (1891-1897), Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, and Cram and Ferguson was responsible for numerous church buildings including the Swedenborgian church at newtonville, St. Paul's, Brockton.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

See attach

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark status.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

- Anniversary Sermon...on the conclusion of the fiftieth year of his rectorship...1897 March 21, 1897. Pamphlet (Drawers 3 of file cabinet-Hyde Park Historical Society)
- Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook 4, p.115,129,157 (Newspaper accounts of building of Christ Church).
- Tucci, Douglas Shand. Church building in Boston.
- Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888. p. 34,35,64.
- Nomination form, National Register of Historic Places, All Saints Church. 1978

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u> x </u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

influence and importance during the first 30 years of this century. Constructed in 1893-4, Christ Church represents the second home of Hyde Park's Protestant Episcopal church on the River and Maple Street site. Hyde Park's Episcopal congregation the oldest church organization in the former town, dates from 1858 when the first service was held. The parish was established in 1860 and initially met in rented space in Union and Lyman Halls. Through the efforts of Gordon Nott (See form for 114 Gordon Ave, Sunnyside) a frame gothic revival church accomodating 300 people was erected in 1863. Moved to the rear of the lot in 1893. The 1863 building was extensively renovated and enlarged 20 years later by architects Cram and Ferguson producing the granite modern gothic parish hall now on the site. The interior of the church retains its original design and character and included several fine figured stained glass windows dating between 1895 and 1945. Of very high quality is the exquisitely carved walnut (?) roodscreen of 1912 by artisans Irving and Casson. Ralph Adams Cram, one of the architects of Christ Church was an important gothic scholar whose theoretical as well as design work was of considerable influence on twentieth century american church building. In 1887, Cram formed a partnership with Charles Wentworth (1861-1897) and together they opened an office in Boston. Four years later, Bertram Goodhue (1869-1924) joined the firm. The firm which was dominated by Cram, was successively known as Cram and Wentworth, Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue (1891-1897), Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, and Cram and Ferguson was responsible for numerous church buildings including the Swedenborgian church at newtonville, St. Paul's, Brockton* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) See attached

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark status.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Anniversary Sermon...on the conclusion of the fiftieth year of his rectorship...1897 March 21,1897. Pamphlet (Drawers 3 of file cabinet-Hyde Park Historical Society)
Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook 4, p.115,129,157 (Newspaper accounts of building of Christ Church).

Tucci, Douglas Shand. Church building in Boston.

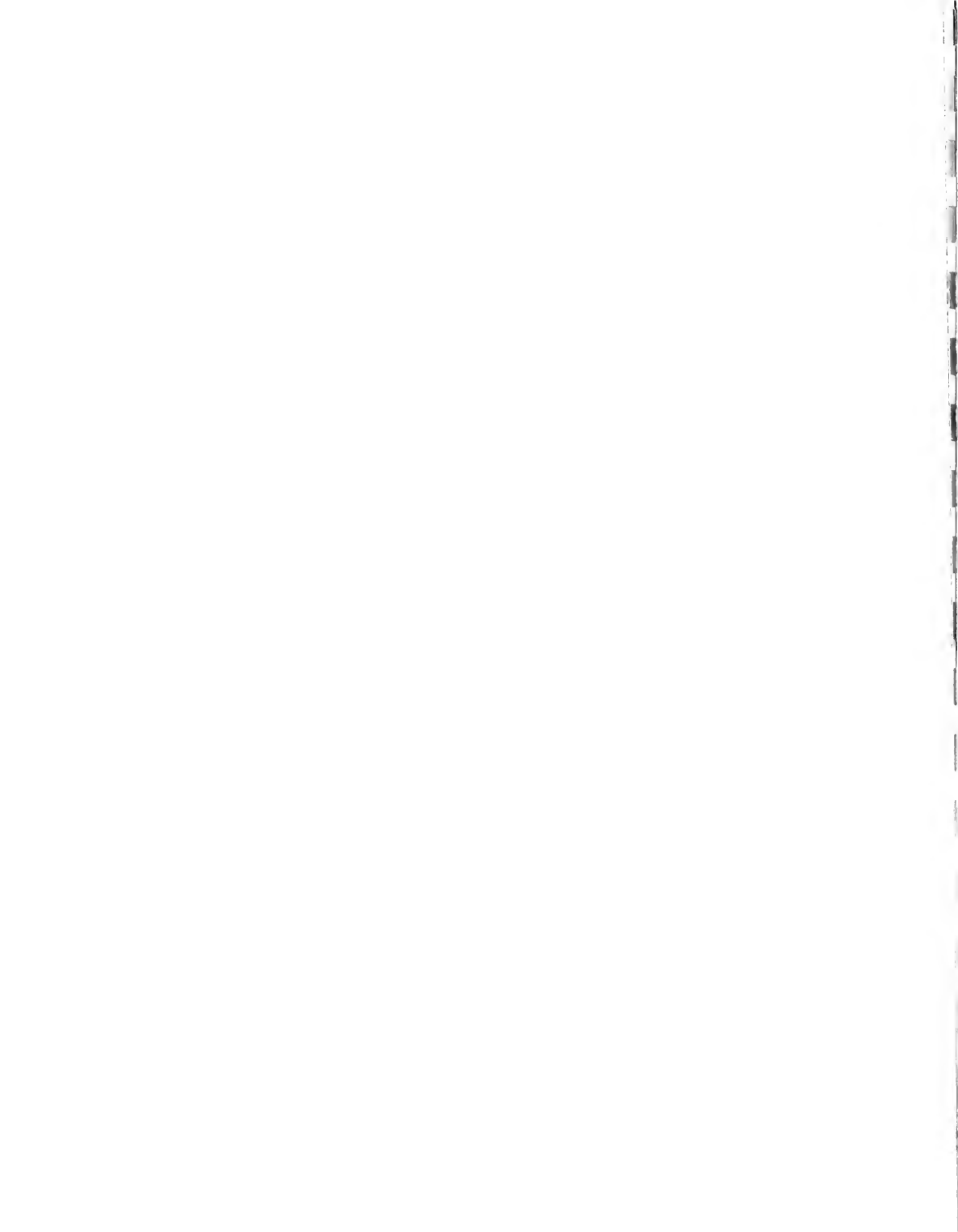
Memorial sketch of Hyde Park, 1888. p. 34,35,64.

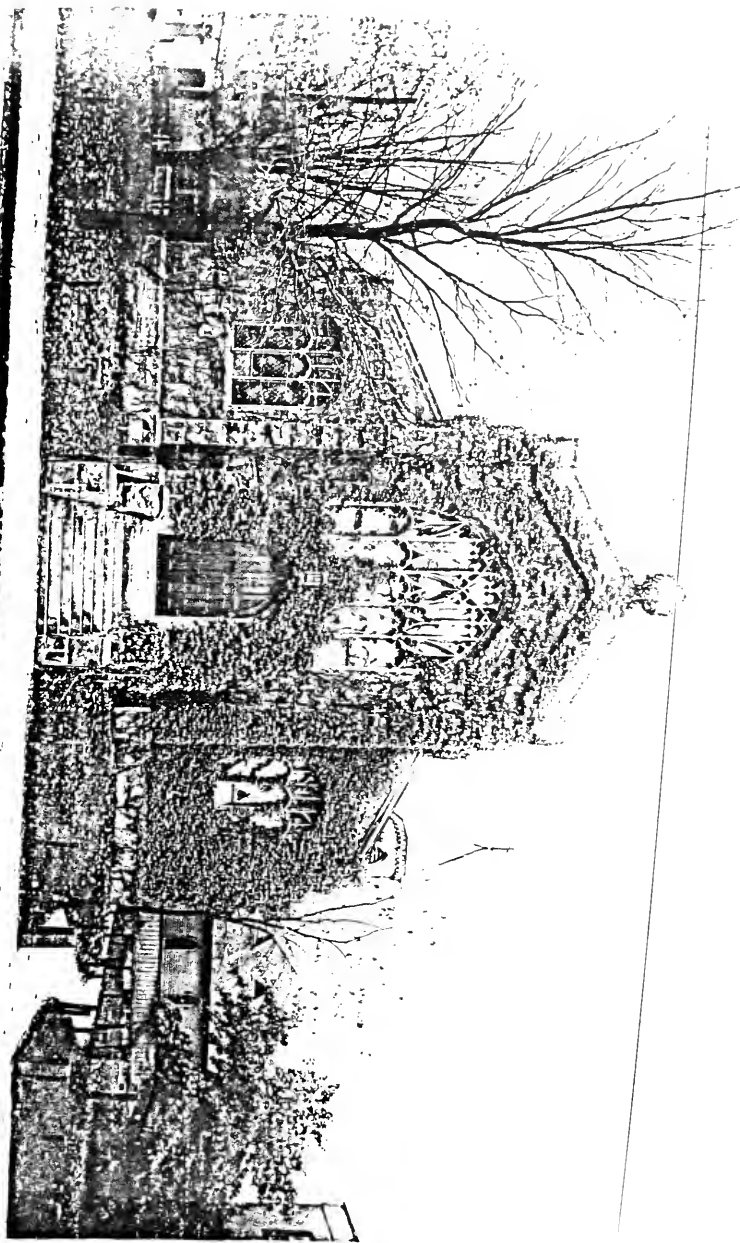
Nomination form, National Register of Historic Places, All Saints Church. 1978

Withey and Withey, American Architects deceased.

** Significance continued

Church of St. James, Roxbury, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, NYC, the Princeton University Chapel, St. Thomas Church, NYC and All Saints, Ashmont (Dorchester) which was Cram's first architectural commission and which displays similarities in style, design, and detailing with Christ Church, a building begun one year later.





674/7288

CHRIST CHURCH, HYDE PARK
FROM: S.W.E.A.
PHOTO TAKEN BETWEEN 1894 AND 1912.



THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Monday of this week, July 17th, ground was broken for the new Episcopal church in Hyde Park. Nearly thirty-five years have passed since on the first day of August, 1858, the services of the Episcopal church were held for the first time in Hyde Park by the Rev. Samuel Brazer Babcock of St. Paul's church, Dedham. The place at which this service, and others afterwards, were held was a hall in the upper story of a building originally erected for a railway station on the westerly side of the Boston & Providence Railroad, and directly opposite the site upon which that company afterwards erected its Hyde Park station. Subsequently the congregation worshipped in a hall known as "Bragg's Hall" on Fairmount avenue, near the bridge of the Neponset. The present church building was not erected and occupied until July 21st, 1861.

Since the latter date 32 years have passed, bringing to Hyde Park many difficult experiences, but out of them all the town has emerged strong and progressive. Today it is more vigorous than ever before; new industries are being established and its population is steadily increasing. It is therefore natural that the Episcopal church of 32 years ago should be inadequate to present demands. Bishop Brooks recognized this fact, as the following letter shows:

223 Clarendon St., Boston,
Nov. 29, 1892.

DEAR MR. BABCOCK:—I am very glad indeed to hear of the prospect of the new church at Hyde Park. It is needed and no doubt it will be built. I trust that it will receive the liberal contributions of all who are able to bestow their aid. Always
Yours most sincerely,

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

This letter was followed by a contribution from the Bishop of \$500, which the executors of his estate paid to the parish on the day before Easter last. The members of the parish feel that in erecting their new church building they are fulfilling the charge of their late Bishop, "to be heroic and build a suitable church for the parish of Hyde Park." The church will be built of sea-faced Quincy granite with trimmings of Nova Scotia freestone. The present church building will be moved to the rear of the lot and attached to the new for a chapel and parish house. The tower will not be built at present, although its foundations will be put in. The architecture is in the spirit of the English school of the fifteenth century. The cost of the new structure will be about \$20,000, exclusive of furnishings, the contract price, \$21,218, calling for the work on the old church, foundations, cellar, moving, etc., in addition to the new building. Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue of Boston are the architects, and the contract for building has been awarded to Mitchell & Sutherland of Boston.

SAURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1893.

S. B. MOSELEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE NEW CHRIST CHURCH.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

Bright skies and a crisp and clear atmosphere attended the interesting and impressive exercises of the laying of the corner stone of the new Christ church (Episcopal) on the site of the old one, corner of West River and Maple streets, Wednesday afternoon of this week. The occasion was made notable by the presence of the new bishop-elect, Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D.D., whose confirmation is to take place next month in Trinity church, Boston, as the successor of the lamented Dr. Phillips Brooks. During the day the workmen, under the instruction of John Rooney, the master mason, made all the arrangements for the placing of the huge granite stone in position, which from a piece of rough material had been hewn and chiseled into appropriate shape, with the cross as a conspicuous figure of identification. A receptacle was made for the copper box, in which was placed material of current interest for the benefit and inspection of a future generation. The box contained the following articles:

Constitution and canons of Protestant Episcopal Church of diocese of Massachusetts; conventional journal of diocese of Massachusetts, 1892; memorial sermon, by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, on "Life and Character of Bishop Paddock"; the Churchman, Sept. 16, 1893; the Diocese; My Neighbor, September, 1893; first annual report of the school committee of the town of Hyde Park, 1868-9; 25th annual report of the town of Hyde Park, 1893; first annual report of town officers of Hyde Park, 1868-9; 25th annual report of the town of Hyde Park, 1893; Hyde Park historical record, January, 1893; Norfolk County Gazette; Hyde Park Times, July 15 and Sept. 21, 1893; Boston Herald, Globe, Journal and Advertiser of Sept. 20, 1893; Parish Year Book, Advent, 1892; pamphlet, an appeal for the new Christ church; names of parish officers and members of building committee; programme of exercises of laying of corner stone, Sept. 20, 1893; old Spanish quarter dollar, old \$5 note; piece of foundation of the old pulpit of Christ church, Philadelphia, founded 1695, rebuilt 1727; original piece of organ gallery rail of old St. Michael's Episcopal church, Marblehead, built A. D. 1680; (these relics are contributed by Henry S. Smith, a former senior warden of the parish); Columbian postage stamps contributed by Sunday-school; silver dollar contributed by infant class; list of names of members of choir; photograph of Bishop Brooks; gold dollar, with photograph of little girl donor.

The exercises commenced at 3 o'clock, in the old church, with the evening service. The little building was completely filled with a deeply interested audience, many of those present being former parishioners of the society, who had returned from near and far to participate in the ceremonies. The boy choir preceded the rector, Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, the bishop and invited clergy from the robing room up the aisle to the pulpit. The Rev. S. U. Sherman of Jamaica Plain opened the services by reading the psalter. Rev.

stone. The ceremony of laying the block of granite was performed by Bishop Lawrence, who, with the workman's trowel in hand, rapped the stone with it and made the formal declaration, following it with an exceedingly practical address that riveted the closest attention of the great audience.

"We have come," he said, "to give you God-speed and our best wishes for the success you have already attained in the erection of a new and larger place of worship. The people who have contributed, the architects and the builders have all done their part, and it remains for you to carry on the good work which is to result in, not only a church in which you may worship, but for those who may come after you. You have come to a milestone in your history.

"When you look back and see what has been accomplished in the Christian world in the past 250 years, you may find your motive in the past and may well look to the future to remind you for present sacrifices for the benefit of the church. In the name of all who have communed in this little church you can look back and thank God that you have been brought to this day. Those still unborn will live to bless this effort.

"This block of granite, which but a few days ago was in the quarry, has now become a sacred thing and has a new significance, not only to the church, but to all citizens of this town, for the church is to stand in this community, glorifying and proving a savior to many people. Let us resolve to work not alone for ourselves, but for God."

In conclusion the Bishop paid a most beautiful tribute to good Bishop Brooks. "I must recall," said Bishop Lawrence, "one who was dear to us all, and who took almost earnest interest in the work now in hand here. Bishop Brooks desired this spot kept sacred, and one of his last Sundays was spent here. How he would have rejoiced, ay, does rejoice in the success crowning your efforts. He gave of his bounty toward the project, and all who assist in the good work are thereby honored by being associated with him."

Following Bishop Lawrence, Rev. Herman Page, a missionary in the far West, and who spent his youth in Hyde Park, made suitable remarks. Nearly all the members of the parish had known Mr. Page in his boyhood days, and they felt a natural pride when they listened to his manly and vigorous recital of his early days in Hyde Park. He was reminiscient, and recalled the incidents of his connection with Christ church and of his school-boy days in the old Blake (now Fairmount) School. Even the trees, on which he had carved the initials of his name, seemed familiar to him, and of the rapid growth of the town he had only words of commendation. The new church, built on such a solid foundation, had for him a new inspiration, but the old church, with its hallowed memories, would be with him always. Rev. Mr. Hodgkiss of East Cambridge announced the hymn, which was sung by the choir and congregation, and after the benediction by the Bishop, the exercises closed with the recessional hymn.

Preliminary to placing the box into the stone the rector, Rev. Mr. Babcock announced that the infant class had contributed a silver dollar enclosed in a copper box, and, representing the class, little Helen Warden and Mildred Rice came forward and placed the same in the possession of the rector. Little Enzealia Hutchinson also contributed a gold dollar, and a fine photograph of Bishop Brooks for the same purpose.

C. F. Ketchum read the first lesson and Rev. L. Walter Lott read the second lesson, Bishop Lawrence read the prayers, and the closing prayers were by Rev. H. G. Wood of Waltham. At the close of the services the audience filed out and filled up the chairs and standing room on the floor of the new church. A great crowd in the meantime had gathered about the premises to witness the exercises. After the processional hymn, prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Mazarath, with responsive reading by the united clergy, all of whom were arranged in front, with the church audience for a back ground. Rev. Mr. Rand gave the Apostles Creed, and then Rev. Mr. Fales of Waltham announced the hymn, "O Lord of hosts whose glory fills," which was sung by choir and congregation. Mr. Babcock announced, in a clear voice, the contents of the box, which was about to find its final resting place in the

157 FINAL OPENING OF THE NEW CHRIST CHURCH.

Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies.



THE NEW CHURCH & THE OLD
TOWER NOT COMPLETED.

FROM: HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK 4, p.157 (1894) (OVER)

Thirty-one years ago on Tuesday last, the Episcopalians of Hyde Park were made happy by the consecration of their new edifice. Five years before, on the first day of August, 1858, the Rev. Samuel Brazier Babcock of St. Paul's church, DeLham, held the services of the church for the first time in Hyde Park, in a hall in the upper story of a building, once used for a railroad station, opposite the present New York, New Haven & Hartford depot. It is an interesting fact that the first services in the new church should have been held by a rector of the same name as the founder of the original church. Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn consecrated the old church and Rev. A. H. Washburn was the rector at the time. Mr. Washburn was one of the most successful rectors the parish ever had, and after his sad death in the Astorville accident a few years ago, those who had known and loved him in the parish, placed a tablet in the old church in his memory. This tablet the vestry of Christ church has voted to have taken down and placed in the new church.

The history of the parish is too well known to require repetition here. Like all organizations made up of fallible men and women, it has had its ups and downs. No one can deny, however, that it has always represented a side of truth which has leavened the religious life of the community in reverence, order, and all that contributes to the true worship of God. With the town it has grown steadily, until at last it has outgrown the consecrated building of 1863. For a number of years the need of a new church was evident to the parish; various suggestions and plans were offered from time to time, until finally, at the calling of the present rector, the parish had decided to sell the present lot and build on Oak street. This would have furnished money to build a new church, but Bishop Brooks said, "No, stay where you are," and his advice was heeded. This story has been told so often as not to require repetition, nor do the hundreds in Hyde Park and elsewhere, who have contributed towards the erection of the present building, need to be informed how the money was raised. It is a splendid illustration of the worth of following the advice of our Lord, who said, "Gather up the fragments."

Two years ago his rector, in his annual Year Book, asked for \$10,000 to begin the work. Nearly twice that amount has been contributed. It was voted by the parish to build a stone church to cost \$20,000; with the furnishings, the new church has cost about \$29,000, but, as the rector says in substance on the first page, there is no beauty, will compare with it at the cost. It is a remarkably artistic and beautiful structure. The style is that commonly known as "English Perpendicular," the most highly developed form of the Gothic style, with high aisles, large traceried windows and lofty and massive piers and arches. It is the noble style of the early XVI. century in England, before Henry

VIII, ruthlessly stamped out all ecclesiastical art. The published drawing shows it, as it will appear in its ultimate state when the growing power and success of Christ church, shall have made possible the erection of the tower.

The interior is finished in antique oak, the walls being tinted a bluish gray and the windows various shades of red and olive. The east window is of cathedral glass. All the windows are of cathedral glass, not permanent, but inexpensive, so as to involve the least possible sacrifice. If memorial windows are put in their place. There is a scheme laid out for the memorial windows, with which all who put them in must comply. The idea is to have them represent various scenes from the life of Christ, from His birth to the resurrection. Mr. Eben B. Page, formerly of Hyde Park, will place in the chancel soon, a memorial window to his deceased wife, representing the "Crucifixion." The furnishings are also in antique oak, the gas and electric light fixtures of iron, and the upright lights in the chancel brass. The furnishings are almost entirely gifts; among them are the following:

The pews, choir seats and priest's chair, by the St. Elizabeth Guild of Christ church.

The altar, by the children of Stephen Perrin, in memory of their father.

Mr. G. Fred Gridley gave the reredos, in memory of his wife.

The credence table, by Mr. Amos H. Brainard and wife, in memory of their daughter, Ednah Elizabeth Brainard McAdam.

Mrs. Samuel N. Piper contributed the altar rail, in memory of her husband.

The brass lecturn was given by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chickering, in memory of their son-in-law, John Fitz-Herbert Vernon Raxton.

Mrs. Augustus A. Page gave the pulpit, in memory of her husband.

The altar cross was given by friends outside of the parish, in memory of Mrs. G. F. Gridley.

Mr. E. P. Church gave a memorial, in memory of his deceased wife, Frances Ellen Church.

The altar cloths, for the altar and credence table, were given by the members of the Altar Guild, and friends.

The prayer desk was the gift of Mrs. E. E. Abbott and her father, Mr. Wheeler.

The processional cross was given by Mr. J. R. Palmer, in memory of his deceased sons.

The beautiful carpet which covers the steps from the floor to the altar was the gift of a friend who will not allow his name to be used.

The stone porch and steps on the front of the church were given by the Rector's Aid Society.

The organ, which is a remarkably fine instrument, the Sunday-school has courageously assumed the responsibility of paying for. In this work the choir has promised its assistance, and has already made a generous contribution. The Daughters of Christ Church and the St. Agnes Guild are also lending their aid.

Indirect steam is used in heating the church, while it is lighted by a combina-

tion of gas and electricity.

The Exercises.

The fixing of the day of opening, for the first Tuesday of December, was purely accidental, and it was a pleasant surprise when the rector, while examining the parish records, discovered that he had accidentally touched the very date he would have preferred to have. It was a perfect winter morning when at 7 o'clock a large congregation assembled for the first celebration of the Holy Communion in the new church. Durling the service the very impressive ceremony of blessing or consecrating to holy uses the various memorial gifts was observed.

At 3.30 in the afternoon every seat was filled, when the choir, the building committee, the lay readers, clergy and bishop moved down the aisle and up the nave to the chancel, in stately procession, singing "We march, we march to victory!"

With the cross of the Lord before us." In the service which followed the rector conducted the opening, while the rest was taken by the bishop and ex-rectors present. Rev. John W. Birchmore read the proper psalms; Rev. E. A. Rand the first lesson; Rev. H. L. C. Braddon the second lesson, and Rev. J. T. Magrath the Apostles Creed and prayers.

Then followed the anthem "Lift up Your Heads," by the choir, after which the report of the building committee was read by Mr. Charles E. Rogerson, chairman. Mr. Rogerson's report was a concise, clear, spirited and we may say eloquent story of the work of the committee. He referred, in a touching manner to the death of their efficient and unselfish associate, Albert G. Worden. They followed the hymn "Alleluia sing to Jesus!" after which Bishop Lawrence gave an address.

"Friends and members of Christ church," he said, "in behalf of the diocese, I extend most hearty congratulations to both rector and people, who now realize the beginning of the consecration of the new church. Much credit is due the rector for his inspiration and work for the new church, but none knows better than he how helpless he would have been had not the people taken hold with a will to help.

"The citizens of Hyde Park are also to be congratulated on this splendid new addition to the Christian churches of the town. It comes not as a rival, but another factor in the up-building of Christian character in the town. The architecture of this church suggests the spirit of old England, from whom our ancestry is traced, there are those present today who witnessed the consecration of the old church on this ground 31 years ago."

The bishop also spoke of the great work before the church in the community, and said that it was not a rival of the other churches, but a co-worker with them.

"What is the use of spending all this money for a new church," he said; "why not do something else with it?" he asked. "Because the church stands for what constitutes the true life of the community—Christian character." What a poor com-

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE

HYDE PARK, MASS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1897.

S. E. MOSELEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

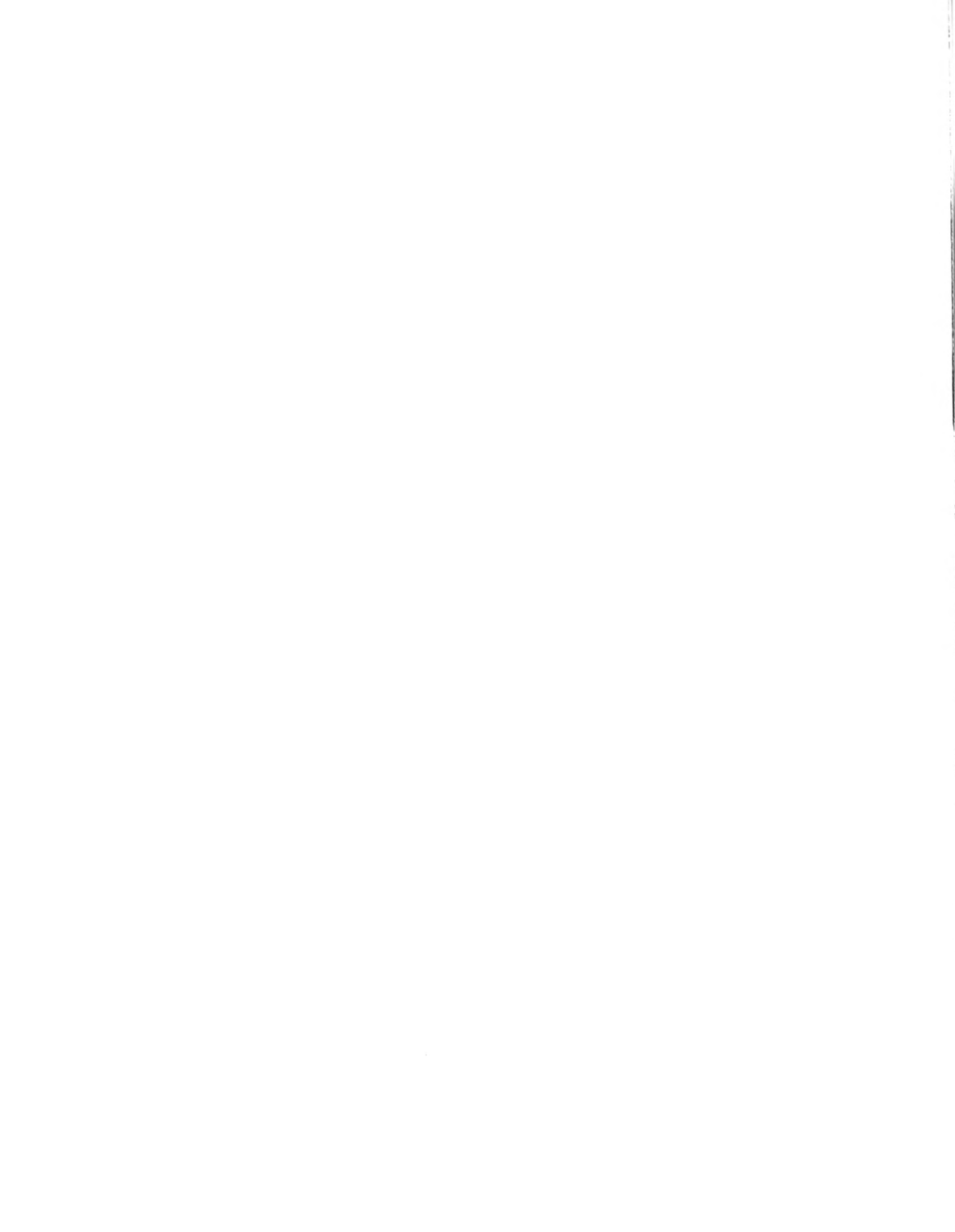
THE NEW BUILDING LAWS.

Section fifteen of the new building laws defines the territory within which no more wooden buildings, or one-story business blocks, so-called, can be erected. No section in the whole list has given our citizens greater satisfaction than this one, and its enforcement gives promise of a better class of buildings in the business section of our town. It reads as follows:

"15.—No building the exterior walls of which are in part or wholly of wood, shall be erected upon or within one hundred feet of Everett Square, so-called; Fairmount avenue from River street to the Neponset river; River street from the location of the Boston & Providence railroad to Winthrop street; Hyde Park avenue from land bordering on the southerly side of Oak street, and including all lands adjoining Oak street, to Everett street; Harvard avenue from River street to Winthrop street; Maple street from River street to a point one hundred and eighty feet southerly therefrom; Central avenue from River street to Winthrop street; Davison street from Fairmount avenue to a point three hundred feet northeasterly therefrom; Grove street; Pierce street from Fairmount avenue to a point three hundred feet northeasterly therefrom; Nott street from Fairmount avenue to a point three hundred feet easterly therefrom; Railroad avenue from Fairmount avenue to a point three hundred feet northeasterly therefrom; Station street from the Neponset river to a point three hundred feet northeasterly from Fairmount avenue; Walnut street from Fairmount avenue to a point three hundred feet southwesterly therefrom; Maple street from Fairmount avenue to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly therefrom."

It is quite impossible for any committee, however intelligent and experienced, to draw up a code of by-laws without experiencing some kind of criticism; and while this section of the building laws meets with universal approval so far as its prohibitory clause is concerned, it is claimed that there is no justification for extending its operations beyond the limits of River street and Fairmount avenue—the actual business sections of our town. It is claimed by real estate men that in case a fire destroyed buildings within one hundred feet of Everett Square they would be compelled to rebuild of brick, and that there would be no immediate demand for such buildings. This is quite true; but the committee was evidently not looking for any such fatality, and only considered the future needs of the town. About all of the desirable lots in the business section are now covered with blocks for stores, and it will not be long before the streets leading from the Square and from Fairmount avenue and River street will have to be invaded for business purposes. With this view, we think the committee did wisely in going beyond the present limits of our business section. With all of our up-to-date improvements and unexcelled railroad facilities, Hyde Park is bound to grow, and in consequence there will follow an expansion of trade that will necessitate additional as well as more imposing business blocks.

FROM: H. A. TICH
SCRAPBOOK 5, p. 133.





ADDRESS 1137 River Street COR. Winthrop

NAME YMCA YMCA
 present original

MAP No. 7N/8E SUB AREA Clary Square
 Hyde Park Historical Record

DATE Sept. 24, 1902 April 8, 1903
 source

ARCHITECT Thomas Rowe HRHR 8 April 1903
 source

BUILDER _____
 source

OWNER YMCA YMCA
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 9 5/6-81*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) club

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus High Basement

ROOF Hipped cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone-Granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
 on first floor basement and stairs

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classical Revival Building with eleven bay facade rusticated granite first floor, and segmentally arched central entry set under trio of windows (with rounded pediments) Joined by a classical balcony, restrained terracotta (?) window enframements at second floor and metal roof cornice with foliate scroll brackets. Single and two-story additions to side and rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 19,687 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to congregational church and across Winthrop Street from Municipal building.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built through the generosity of Edward Ingersoll Brown, a Hyde Lawyer who lived on project street, Fairmount. - The YMCA building is one of three major institutions given new enlarged homes in Hyde Park at the turn-of-the-century. (Others are the public

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u> x </u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	<u> x </u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u> x </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

public library 1898-9, see form for 35 Harvard Ave. and the Hyde Park High School 190
now Rogers Junior High, see form for Webster Square) They "Y" contributes to the soft
Georgian/Classical Revival tone of Cleary Square vicinity and adds to that area's down-
town formality.

The building cost \$40,000 to construct and when erected the YMCA included Gymnasiums,
reading rooms, dormitory rooms for men, bowling alleys, swimming pool, and its own
heating plant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

Hyde Park Historical Record Volume III, April 1903, p.13-20
Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park.



ADDRESS 1179 River Street COR. Fairmount
And 11 Central (At Everett Square)

NAME Hyde Park Municipal Building
present original

MAP No. 7N/7E and 6N/7E SUB AREA Cleary Square

DATE 1921 Plaque in Building
source

ARCHITECT Desmond and Lord Plaque in Building
source

BUILDER C.S. Cunningham and Son City of Boston
source

OWNER City of Boston City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 10 5/1-80*, HP 10 5/2-80* GP 10 5/3-81

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Municipal Building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF Flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
trim; granite stairs

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian Revival Neo classical building with slightly projecting corner
mass suggesting I plan. main facade at Everett square defined by 3 door entry with pedimented
entablature enclosing Boston seal supported by 2-story cast stone columns. Building displays
robust georgian revival detail including sculptural keystone window and door enframements and
circular 2nd floor windows trimmed with swag and foliate ornament.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 39,370 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lot enclosed by cast iron picket fence. Lot includes sitting
area and wading pool at rear of building. Irregular grade of site-Building with high basement
along River Street. Generous set back from Everett Square and River Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Contributes to the archi-
tectural quality of the Cleary/Everett Square district and
through its stylistic formality, helps to establish a down-
town quality for this area. Designed predominantly as a

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<u> x </u>
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	<u> x </u>		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

recreational building, the Hyde Park Municipal Building houses an auditorium, gymnasium, game rooms, meeting rooms, as well as offices. Constructed 10 years after the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston, the Municipal Building is symbolic of that basic governmental change in which Hyde Park's independence as a separate town was exchanged for big city benefits and services. Today, the Municipal Building remains a community and recreation center and is the home for several government agencies including the Hyde Park Little City Hall.

The architects of the building, Desmond and Lord, are predominantly known for their public, institutional, and commercial work and were the designers of the press Herald Building and Clapp Memorial building in Portland Maine, The Suffolk County Courthouse Addition, and the Parker House Hotel (Tremont Street entrance) - Recently the firm has worked on the South Terminal building at Logan Airport, South Eastern Massachusetts Technical Institute, and the Lindemann Center Mental Health Building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Architectural archive, Art Dept., Boston Public Library.

1277-1283 River St.
 ADDRESS 1257-1263 Hyde Park Ave. COR. At Cleary Square

NAME - Fallon Building -
 present original

MAP No. 6N/ 7E SUB AREA Cleary Square

DATE 1916-1917 Building permits and 1912 and 1917
 source Atlases

ARCHITECT W. E. Harding Building permits Dec.7 & 15, 1916
 source

BUILDER A. J. Monahan Building Permits
 source

OWNER Thomas F. Fallon
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP. 10 4/5-80, 10 4/6-80, HP 9 5/1-81*
HP 5/2*-81



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Commercial Block with retail stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -

ROOF Flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian revival block at prominent Cleary Square corner site. Access to upper story offices mid block at 1259 Hyde Park Avenue. Building capped by broad classical bracket and dentil metal cornice which includes block lettered Fallon Building at squared off corner at Cleary Square. Second floor windows with flared brickwork lintels and cast stone scroll keystones.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor ground floor shop fronts
moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Built up to property line at busy commercial/retail intersection. Near railroad right-of-way. Parking at rear. Building wraps around and incorporates some earlier 1 and 2 story frame and brick structures.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of three well designed georgian revival commercial blocks in Cleary Square. Contributes to the architectural quality of Hyde Park's downtown district and through its incorporation of various on-site brick and frame buildings demonstrates Hyde Park's move, dating from around the turn-of-the-century, from a more casual development of its commercial center to one characterized by large scale brick blocks designed in formal architectural style.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	X	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Such development was strongly encouraged by local building laws of 1897 which prohibited new frame construction in Hyde Park's business district.

William Ewing Harding, the architect of the Fallon Building was active from the mid-1890's, when he is listed in the Boston directories as a draftsman, to the late 1910's. Initially maintaining an office in Boston, by 1900, Harding is working out of his home in Dorchester and later, Jamaica Plain. In 1910's, Harding's office is in Everett Square, Hyde Park. Hyde Park buildings that can be credited to him include the triple deckers at 1106 River Street (See separate form) and at 710 Metropolitan Avenue (see form for 706-730 Metropolitan Avenue). Apparently by the 1920's, Harding had left architectural practice for business management.

The original owner of the building, Thomas F. Fallon was a Hyde Park druggist who operated, in the 1890's, according to contemporary sources, "the busiest store in Cleary Square." Fallon's pharmacy was located in the Corner shop, first in an earlier wood frame building at Hyde Park Avenue and River Street, and then at the same corner after 1917, in the existing brick block.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-
for public use and enjoyment, protection, uti



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Building Department

Building permits and final inspection memo. 1916, 1917, 1919.

Sanborn Map Co. Insurance maps of Hyde Park. 1917

Bromley, Geo. W. Atlas of City of Boston. Vol. 6 Hyde Park. 1912

Boston Directories

Resident and Business directories of Hyde Park

Henry A. Rich, Scrapbook V. 8 p. 56: Newspaper (?) account of stores and businesses in Cleary and Everett squares.



ADDRESSES # 29-49 DANA AVENUE

MAP NO. 6N/7E SUB-AREA M+NEPONSET

DATES BETWEEN 1860 AND 1872 MAPS source (SEE BIBLIO)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 11.6/2*-81

STREET PATTERN SHORT, STRAIGHT STREET RUNNING OFF OF HYDE PARK AVENUE WITH CONTINUATION OF ITS ROUTE ACROSS NEPONSET RIVER TO FAIRMOUNT BY BRIDGE STREET (NOW EASTON AVE). ORIGINALLY CALLED WALNUT STREET, DANA WAS LAID OUT BETWEEN 1850 AND 1860 BY THE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY.

TOPOGRAPHY AT BASE OF M+NEPONSET AND NEAR JOINING OF MOTHER BROOK AND NEPONSET RIVER. RISING TERRACED GROUND ON EVEN SIDE OF STREET.

VISTAS _____

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE 1F

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES 2 PLUS ATTIC

ROOFS GABLE - FRONT

BUILDING PLACEMENT HOUSES SET NARROW TO STREET. EACH ON LOT OF 5,000 SQ. FT.

SET BACK SHALLOW AND UNIFORM

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE AND ITALIANATE / QUEEN ANNIE

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO MODERATE EXTERIOR CONDITION GENERALLY GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) STREET OF STRAIGHT-FORWARD FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFED HOUSES WITH BRACKETED DOOR HOODS (MANY INTACT) APPARENTLY PUT UP AT THE SAME TIME PERHAPS AS BY THE ADJACENT HYDE PARK WOOLLEN COMPANY (LATER ROBERT BLEAKIE COMPANY) FOR MILL WORKERS' HOUSING. SOME OF DANA STREET HOUSES DISPLAY DENTIL CORNICES AT ROOFLINE - e.g. #35, 47, 49; #35 IS PEDIMENTED. SEVERAL ARE NOW TWO -

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) FAMILIES WITH TWO-STORY

SIDE PORCHES. REPETITIVE FRONT-FACING

GABLE ROOFSCAPE IS QUITE VISUALLY PLEASING.

TREES AND PLANTINGS SCATTERED MATURE YARD TREES. LITTLE SHRUBBERY

FENCING PREDOMINANTLY CHAIN LINK.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY WALLING, MAP. 1858.

STONE, MAP. 1860.

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "OUR PUBLIC STREETS,
FOR WHOM THEY WERE NAMED," MAY 7, 1892.

(IN RICH, SCRAPBOOKS. VOL. 6, p. 52)

ADDRESS MAPLE STREET COR. OAK STREET

NAME MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH
present original

MAP No. (ON) 7E SUB AREA MT. NEPONSET

DATE CORNERSTONE: JULY 4, 1880 SULLIVAN p. 676 AND
BASEMENT CHURCH: OCT 19, 1884. LORD VOL 3 p. 260-1
DEDICATION OF COMPLETED CHURCH: SEPT. 13, 1885. source (SEE BIRLOTTI)

ARCHITECT CHARLES J. BATEMAN SULLIVAN p. 676
source

BUILDER P. P. KELLY NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE - SEPT. 5, 1885
source

OWNER ARCHBISHOP J. J. WILLIAMS ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 11-3/5*, 3/6*-81

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) CHURCH.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus FULL BASEMENT AND SIDES AND REAR.

ROOF STEEP GABLE, FRONT-FACING cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick RED stone SANDSTONE AND BROWNSTONE TRIM. concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION VICTORIAN GOTHIC CRUCIFORM PLAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH WITH GABLE ROOFED
SHALLOW SIDE ARMS AND CENTRAL POINTED ARCH ENTRY SURMOUNTED BY CATHEDRAL WINDOW WITH SMALL ROSE
AND PAIRED LANCET PANELS AND FLANKED BY STEEPLY HIPPED ROOFED SUBSIDIARY ENTRY AND 3-STORY
SQUARE CORNER TOWER, ORIGINALLY 4-STORY WITH HIGH SPIRE. WINDOWS AND ENTRIES ARE COLORISTICALLY
TRIMMED WITH ALTERNATING SANDSTONE AND BROWNSTONE VOUSSOIRS. BUSHRESSING BETWEEN POINTED ARCH
WINDOWS ALONG NAVE AND MARKING BAYS OF FACADE AND CORNERS OF TOWER. ROOF SLATE IN BANDS OF RED ON BLACK
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic

CONDITION good fair poor — LOT AREA 108,940 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS CORNER LOT ON STEEP SITE WHICH SLOPES DOWN TO HYDE PARK AVE.
LOT SHARED BY PARKING AREA TO REAR, RED BRICK GEORGIAN REVIVAL CONVENT, GEORGIAN REVIVAL BRICK RECTORY
ON 1960 MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD SCHOOL AT 1286 HYDE PARK AVENUE.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) MOST PRECIOUS
BLOOD CHURCH IS ARCHITECTURALLY AND HISTORICALLY
IMPORTANT, AND DESPITE THE LOSS OF ITS TOWER
SPIRE, REMAINS VISIBLE FROM MANY POINTS IN HYDE
PARK. THE CHURCH IS A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

VICTORIAN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND IS THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF THIS STYLE IN HYDE PARK. MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH IS ONE OF THE DAUGHTER PARISHES OF ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH AT LON MILLS, DORCHESTER. THE ORGANIZATION OF A SEPARATE HYDE PARK PARISH ~~WAS~~ BY 1870, WAS NECESSITATED BY THE GROWING NUMBERS OF CATHOLICS IN THE TOWN WHO WERE ATTRACTED TO THE AREA FOR ITS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND JOBS IN THE MILLS. BEFORE THEIR ORGANIZING OF A SEPARATE PARISH, HYDE PARK CATHOLICS HELD SERVICES IN PRIVATE HOMES AND CELEBRATED MASS IN THE MUSIC HALL AT EVERETT SQ. IN 1875, A FRAME BUILDING DEDICATED AS THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY WAS ERRECTED ON HARVARD AVE. (THEN HYDE PARK AVE.) NEAR WEBSTER. THIS CHURCH BURNED SOON AFTER ITS COMPLETION, AND THE CONGREGATION WAS AGAIN USING THE MUSIC HALL, AS WELL AS THE TOWN HALL, FOR SERVICES. APPOINTED IN FEBRUARY, 1880, REV. RICHARD BARRY SUCCEEDED FATHER CORCORAN, HYDE PARK'S FIRST RESIDENT CATHOLIC PASTOR, AND TWO MONTHS AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, HE BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH. ON JULY 4, 1880, IN THE PRESENCE OF 6,000 PEOPLE, THE CORNERSTONE OF A NEW BRICK CHURCH WAS LAID ON THE MAPLE/OAK SITE. AT THIS TIME, THERE WERE 2,000 CATHOLICS IN HYDE PARK. THE BASEMENT CHURCH WAS DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE 700 PEOPLE FOR DAILY SERVICES; THE UPPER CHURCH HAD SEATING FOR 1,000. THE ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE COMPLETED CHURCH WAS \$80,

CHARLES J. BATEMAN (1851-1940), THE ARCHITECT OF MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH WAS BORN IN CAMBRIDGE AND SCHOOLED AT MIT. HE WAS BOSTON CITY ARCHITECT IN 1883 AND 1888 AND IS CREDITED WITH THE ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL AND BIGELOW SCHOOL, SOUTH BOSTON. HE DESIGNED MANY CATHOLIC CHURCHES INCLUDING SACRED HEART CHURCH, EAST BOSTON, ST. CEDUIC BACK BAY, ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, VINE STREET, CHARLESTOWN, AND PARISHIAL SCHOOLS IN CHARLESTOWN, EAST BOSTON, MALDEN, WALTHAM, AND ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, STILLMAN STREET, BOSTON.

MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH IS A USO NOTABLE FOR ITS STAINED GLASS DESIGNED BY CHARLES CONNICK (1875-1845).
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

LORD, ROBERT H, ET AL., HISTORY OF ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON. VOL. # p.260. NY, 1944.
SULLIVAN, JAMES S. ED., ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS, BOSTON. 1895. p.676.
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "HYDE PARK'S NEW CHURCH," SEPT. 5, 1885. (IN HEURVA. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, VOL III, p.19).

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. SPNEA VISUAL RESOURCE CENTER.
ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE/ART DEPT - BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WITHEY AND WITHEY, AMERICAN ARCHITECTS DECEASED.

HERNDON, BOSTON OF TODAY, 1892. p.139-140.

TOCCI, DOUGLAS S. CHURCH BUILDING IN BOSTON.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

VICTORIAN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND IS THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF THIS STYLE IN HYDE PARK. MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH IS ONE OF THE DAUGHTER PARISHES OF ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH AT LONG WOODS, DORCHESTER. THE ORGANIZATION OF A SEPARATE HYDE PARK PARISH BY 1870, WAS NECESSITATED BY THE GROWING NUMBERS OF CATHOLICS IN THE TOWN WHO WERE ATTRACTED TO THE AREA FOR ITS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND JOBS IN THE MILLS. BEFORE THEIR ORGANIZING OF A SEPARATE PARISH, HYDE PARK CATHOLICS HELD SERVICES IN PRIVATE HOMES AND CELEBRATED MASS IN THE MUSIC HALL AT EVERETT SQ. IN 1875, A FRAME BUILDING DEDICATED AS THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY WAS ERECTED ON HARVARD AVE. (THEN HYDE PARK AVE.) NEAR WEBSTER ST. THIS CHURCH BURNED SOON AFTER ITS COMPLETION, AND THE CONGREGATION WAS AGAIN USING THE MUSIC HALL, AS WELL AS THE TOWN HALL, FOR SERVICES. APPOINTED IN FEBRUARY, 1880, REV. RICHARD BARRY SUCCEEDED FATHER CORCORAN, HYDE PARK'S FIRST RESIDENT CATHOLIC PASTOR, AND TWO MONTHS AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, HE BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH. ON JULY 4, 1880, IN THE PRESENCE OF 6,000 PEOPLE, THE CORNERSTONE OF A NEW BRICK CHURCH WAS LAID ON THE MAPLE OAK SITE. AT THIS TIME, THERE WERE 2,000 CATHOLICS IN HYDE PARK. THE BASEMENT CHURCH WAS DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE 900 PEOPLE FOR DAILY SERVICES; THE UPPER CHURCH HAD SEATING FOR 1,000. THE ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE COMPLETED CHURCH WAS \$186,000.

CHARLES J. BATEMAN (1851-1940), THE ARCHITECT OF MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH WAS BORN IN CAMBRIDGE AND SCHOoled AT M.I.T. HE WAS BOSTON CITY ARCHITECT IN 1883 AND 1888 AND IS CREDITED WITH THE ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL AND BIGELOW SCHOOL, SOUTH BOSTON. HE DESIGNED MANY CATHOLIC CHURCHES INCLUDING SACRED HEART CHURCH, EAST BOSTON, ST. CECILIA'S BACK BAY, ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, VINE STREET, CHARLESTOWN, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN CHARLESTOWN, EAST BOSTON, MALDEN, WALTHAM, AND ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, STILLMAN STREET, BOSTON.

MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH IS ALSO NOTABLE FOR ITS STAINED GLASS DESIGNED BY CHARLES CONNICK (1815-1845).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

LORD, ROBERT H., ET AL., HISTORY OF ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON. VOL. #4 p. 240. NY, 1944.
SULLIVAN, JAMES S. ED., ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS. BOSTON. 1895. p. 676.
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "HYDE PARK'S NEW CHURCH," SEPT. 5, 1885. (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, VOL. III, P. 19).

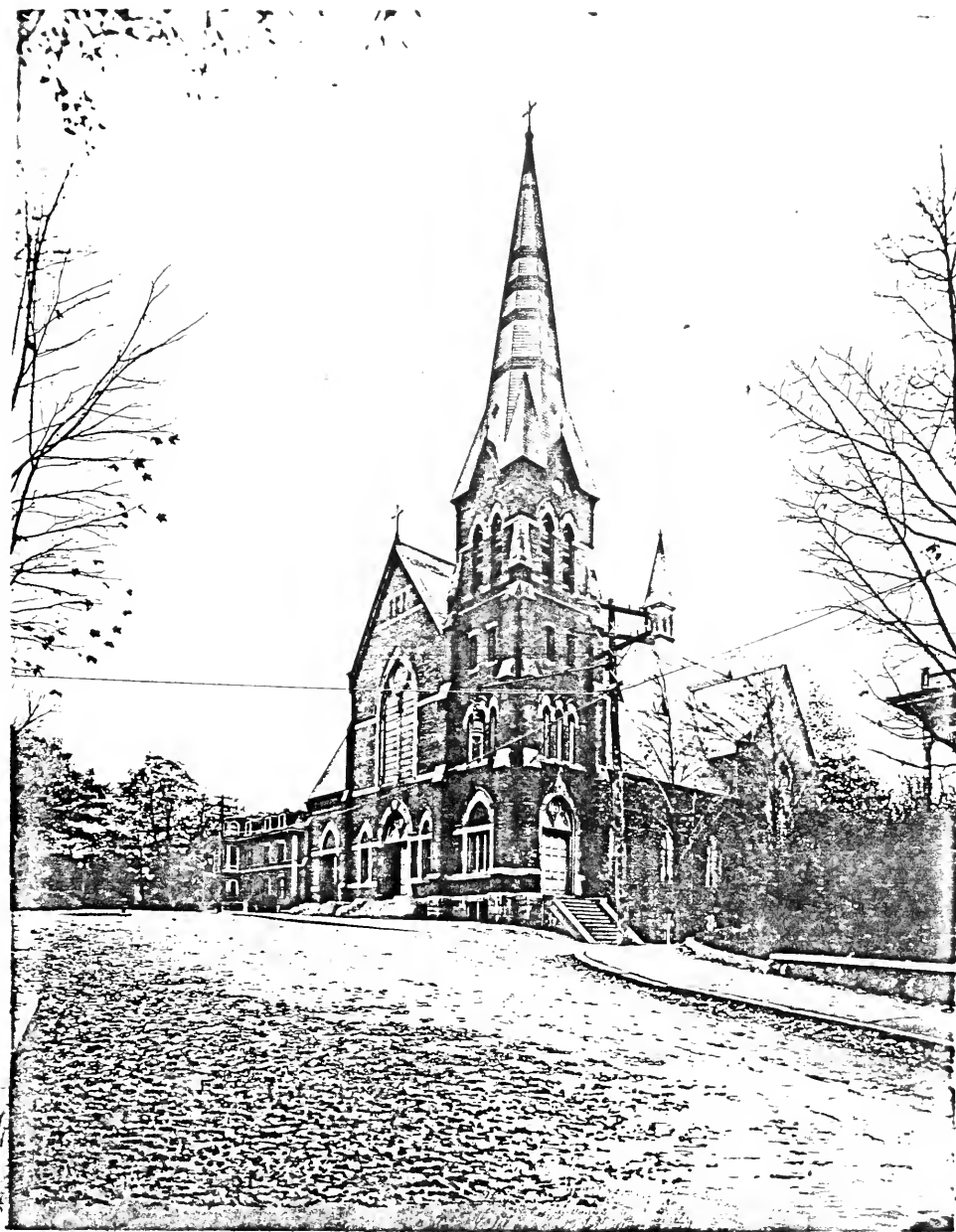
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION. SPNEA VISUAL RESOURCE CENTER.
ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE/ART DEPT - BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WITHEY AND WITHEY, AMERICAN ARCHITECTS DECEASED.

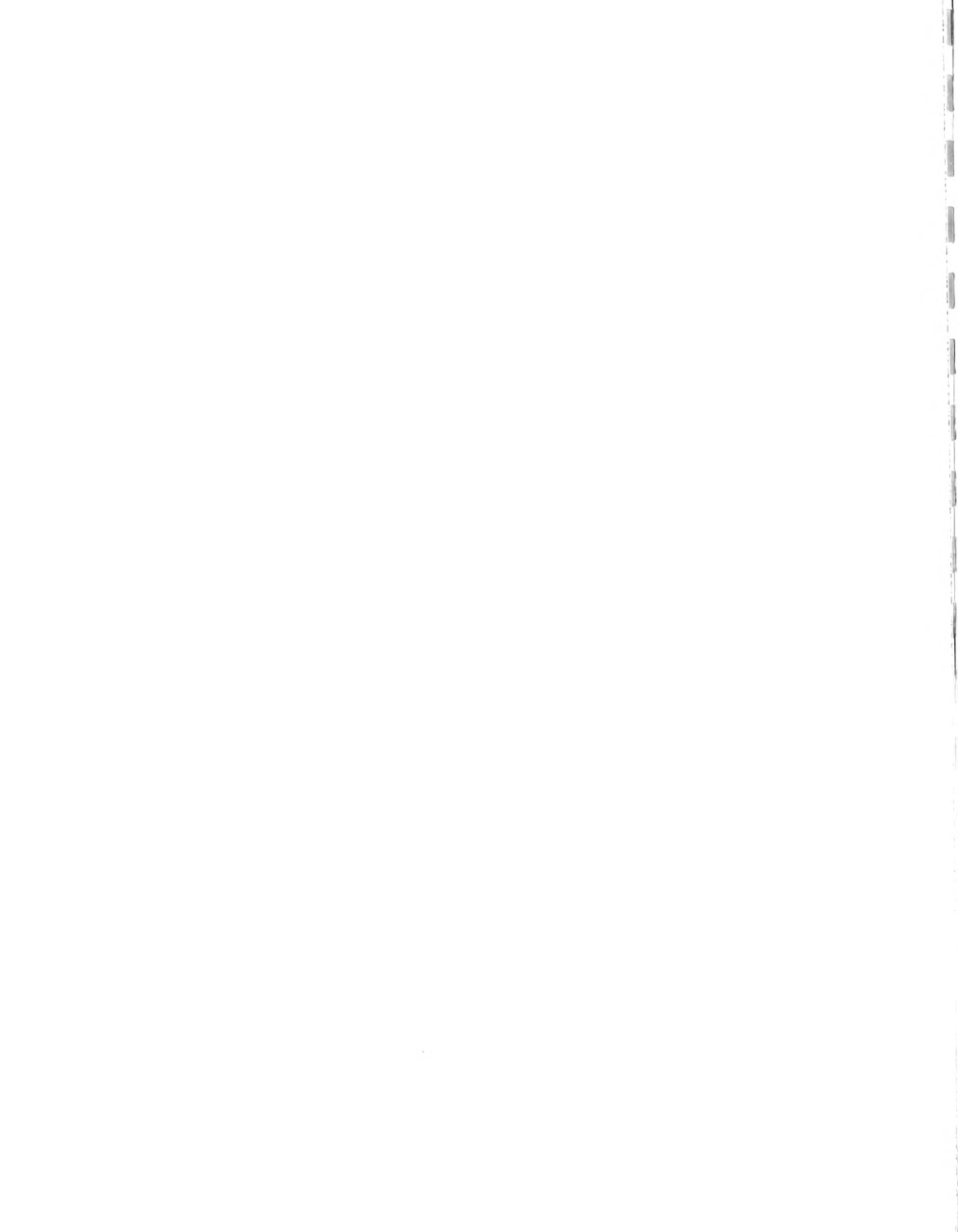
HERNDON, BOSTON OF TODAY, 1892. p. 139-140.

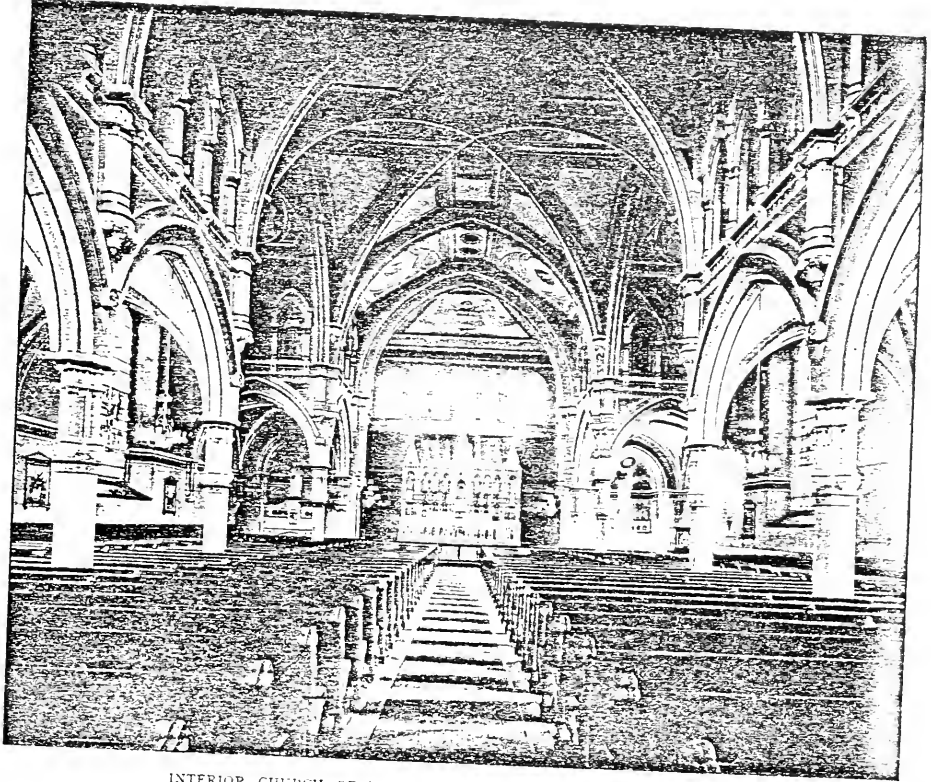
TOCCI, DOUGLAS S. CHURCH BUILDING IN BOSTON.





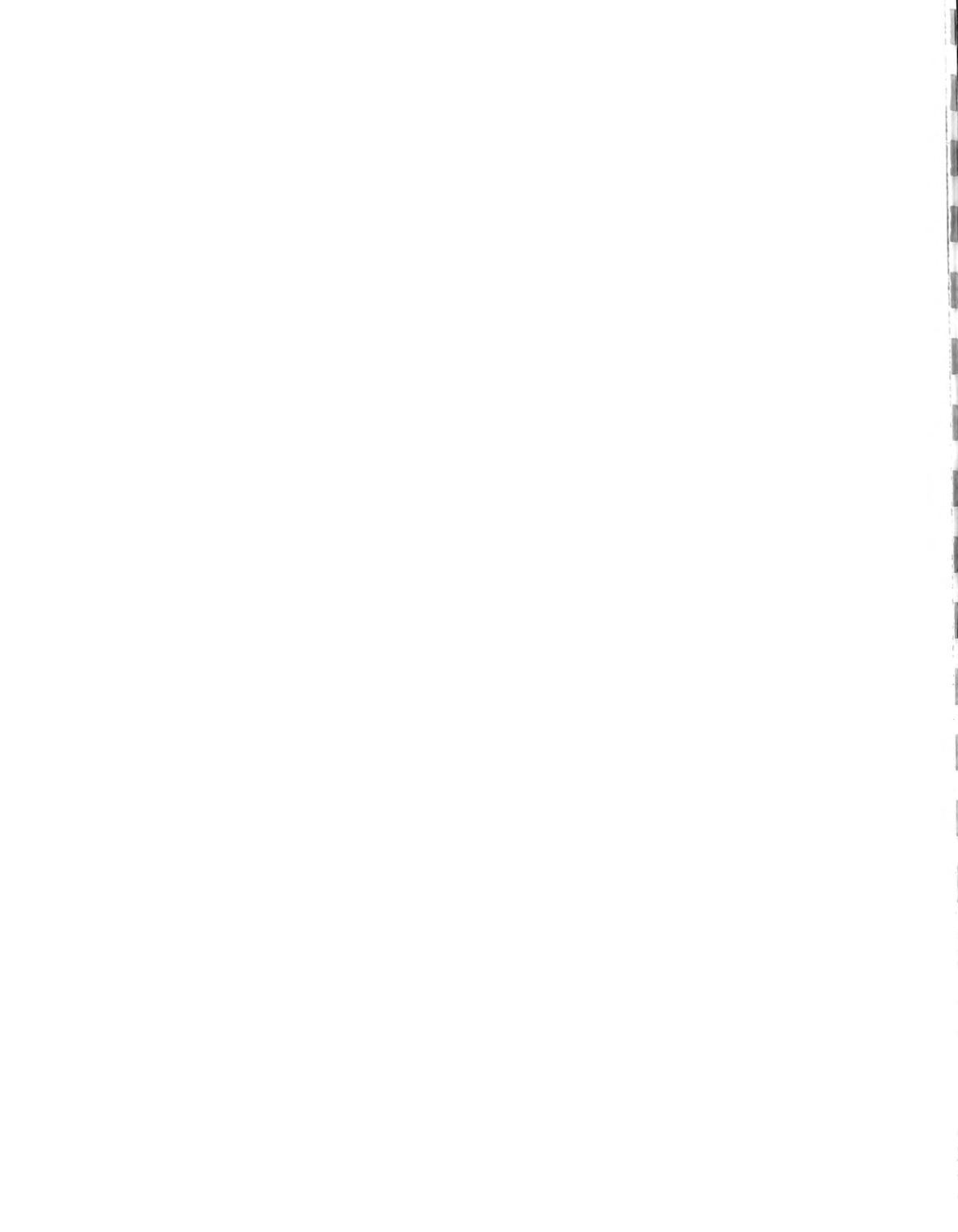
MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH





INTERIOR CHURCH OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD, HYDE PARK.

FROM: SULLIVAN JAMES., 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS,
P. 677. 1895.





ADDRESSES 47-87 MAPLE STREET
48-74 MAPLE STREET AND 4-6 PINE STREET

MAP NO. 60N/7E SUB-AREA MT. NEPONSET

DATES PREDOMINANTLY 1860'S AND 1870'S. MAPS, ATLASES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 11-5/1, 5/2, 5/3-81

STREET PATTERN CURVED STREET RUNNING BETWEEN OAK AND WALNUT, LAID OUT WITH OAK,
PINE AND WALNUT STREET IN 1859 BY THE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY. IN CONTRAST TO
THE TWO YEARS EARLIER FAIRMOUNT ROAD, MT. NEPONSET'S STREET PATTERN FOLLOWS THE
NATURAL CONTOURS OF THE HILLSIDE.

TOPOGRAPHY ON HIGH GROUND ALONG TROW OF HILL.

VISTAS LOOKING SOUTH; FAIRMOUNT. ALSO VIEWS OUT TO BLUE HILLS

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE SINGLE FAMILY

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES 2 PLUS ATTIC
2 PLUS MANSARD

ROOFS MANSARD, AND GABLE - FRONT AND SIDE.

BUILDING PLACEMENT REFLECTION OF CURVE OF STREET IN SITING, ESPECIALLY AT #48-74.
LARGE DEEP LOTS AT #48-60 AND #75 (14,600 SQ. FT. TO 20,000 SQ. FT. APPROX.). TERRACED SITES
NEAR PINE STREET

SET BACK MODERATELY DEEP AND FAIRLY UNIFORM AT #48-70; VARIED ON ODD SIDE.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) PREDOMINANTLY MANSARD WITH SOME ITALIANATE AND QUEEN ANNE.
OCCASIONAL COLONIAL REVIVAL AND CONTEMPORARY SUBURBAN HOUSES.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MINOR TO DRASTIC EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) STRONG REPRESENTATION

OF EARLY HYDE PARK MANSARD DEVELOPMENT ON

(Map)

GENEROUS WELL LANDSCAPED LOTS. AT #48-62, ARE

FOUR SIMILAR ADJACENT HOUSES, EACH 3-BAY AND

2-STORY PLUS LOW FLARED MANSARD ROOF AND WITH

SINGLE-STORY SQUARE BAY AT SIDE. OF THIS GROUP,

#48 IS MOST INTACT AND RETAINS ITS CHAMFERED POST

PORCH ALONG FRONT AND SIDE. OTHER MANSARD DEVELOPMENT

INCLUDES 2-STORY PLUS MANSARD, SIDE FACING T PLAN

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) HOUSE AT #6 PINE, WITH DELICATE PAIRED BRACKETED DETAIL AND MANSARD BARN, AND AT #65 MAPLE, A TWO-STORY PLUS LOWISH MANSARD, 2-BAY HOUSE WITH CLASSICALLY BALUSTRADED UNROOFED PORCH AND WITH DENTIL MOULDINGS AT WINDOW AND ROOF CORNICES, AN ENTRY PORCH AND ONE SINGLE-STORY OCTAGONAL BAY. ALSO OF INTEREST IS #66 MAPLE, THE RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECT CALVIN A. RYDER (FROM MID 1870'S TO MID 1890'S). APPARENTLY ORIGINALLY A LARGE ITALIANATE GABLE ROOFED HOUSE, #66 HAS UNDERGONE MANSARD AND QUEEN ANNE ALTERATIONS, PERHAPS AFTER RYDER'S DESIGNS. HOUSE RETAINS FINE DOUBLE DOORS WITH ARCHED GLASS PANELS. RYDER WAS PROFESSIONALLY ACTIVE BY THE 1850'S AND MAINTAINED A BOSTON OFFICE BY HIMSELF AND WITH A SERIES OF PARTNERS INTO THE 1880'S. HE DESIGNED EITHER BY HIMSELF OR WITH ONE OF HIS PARTNERS, THE JAMAICA PLAIN BAPT. CHURCH OF 1858-9 (633 CENTRE ST) 31-3 AND 35-7 KINGSTON STREET, BOSTON. 1850'S RESIDENCES IN CAMBRIDGE INCLUDING 29 KIRKLAND ST, 1749-51 MASS. AVE, 5 BERKELEY ST, 1000 MASS. AVE., AND WITH EDWARD D. HARRIS, THAYER HERBARIUM AT HARVARD (1864), AND HARVARD SCHOOL, 1871-2, NOW CAMBRIDGE CITY HALL ANNEX. DESPITE HIS RATHER STRAIGHTFORWARD 2-STORY PLUS ANIC BRACKETED ITALIANATE STYLE FORM, #71 D MAPLE IS NOTABLE AS THE RESIDENCE OF HENRY A. RICH, A PROMINENT "HYDE PARKER" INVOLVED IN THE TOWN'S EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND NOW PRIMARILY FOR HIS IMPORTANT HISTORICAL COLLECTION (NOW BY THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (SEE ALSO, FLOW TREES AND PLANTINGS FOR 118 SUMMIT, FAIRMOUNT).



NO STREET TREES. SOME NATURE YARD TREES - OAK AND EVERGREENS.

FENCING PREDOMINANTLY OPEN LANNON EVEN SIDE; ODD SIDE WITH SOME PRIVET HEDSING. RETAINING WALL AT #6 PINE.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WALLING, MAP. 1858.

STONE, MAP. 1860.

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

NONFOLK COUNTY GA ZONE, "OUR PUBLIC STREETS, FOR WHOM THEY WERE NAMED" MAY 7, 1898. (IN RICH SCRAPBOOKS VOL. 6)

ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE / ART DEPT. BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL COMMISSION. ARCHITECTS' FILE.

HYDE PARK DIRECTORIES.

BOSTON DIRECTORIES.

ADDRESSES 22-70 AND 33-65 OAK STREETMAP NO. (N/7E) SUB-AREA MT. NEPONSETDATES PREDOMINANTLY 1860'S TO 1890'S MAPS ALICES
source (SEE BIBLIO.)PHOTOGRAPHS HP11.4/5, 4/1*-81; HP10.9/3, 3/4-80.STREET PATTERN CURVING STREET EXTENDING BETWEEN HYDE PARK AVENUE AND MAPLE STREET NEAR THE NEPONSET RIVER. LAID OUT WITH MAPLE, PINE, AND WALNUT STREETS IN 1858 BY REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY.TOPOGRAPHY NEAR CREST OF HILL OVERLOOKING CLEARLY SQUARE. HIGHEST GROUND IN VICINITY OF #59.VISTAS VIEWS OUT TO FAIRMOUNT AND BLUE HILLSUSE RESIDENTIAL TYPE PREDOMINANTLY SINGLE FAMILYMATERIALS FRAME STORIES 2 PLUS ATTIC AND 2 PLUS MANSARDROOFS MANSARD, HIPPED, AND GABLE - FRONT.BUILDING PLACEMENT BROAD AND NARROW PARALLEL TO STREET. LOTS OF 10,000 SQ FT APPROX. PREDOMINATE WITH SMALLER PARCELS NEAR MAPLE. SOME TERRACED SITES NEAR MAPLE ST. END.SET BACK MODERATE AND FAIRLY UNEFORM. DEEP AT #54; #60 WITH CIRCULAR DRIVE.ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) PREDOMINANTLY MANSARD AND QUEEN ANNE. SOME ITALIANATE AND BUNGALOW.EXTERIOR ALTERATION MODERATE TO DRASTIC EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOODDEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS —SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) STREET OFSUBSTANTIAL, 2-STORY PLUS MANSARD HOUSES

(Map)

INTERSPERSED WITH VARIED AND OFTEN ARCHITECTURALLYNOTABLE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCES. OF INTERESTARE THE MANSARD HOUSES AT #22 AND #60 BOTHWITH FINE QUEEN ANNE WRAP-AROUND PORCHESSIMILAR TO THESE, FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OFOAK AND MAPLE, WAS THE HANDSOME RESIDENCEOF LOCAL MANUFACTURER CHARLES SPRING. SPRING'S

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) HOUSE WAS IN THE 1890'S,
THE HOME OF THE SOCIAL AND LITERARY HYDE PARK CLUB.
THE MANSARD HOUSE AT #40, BUILT IN 1867-8, AND
THE ITALIANATE CENTRAL ENTRY HOUSE AT #61 WERE
RESPECTIVELY THE CONGREGATIONAL AND BAPTIST
PARSONAGES. NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE DEVELOPMENT ON
THE STREET INCLUDES #53 AND #58 (SEE SEPARATE
FORMS) AND AT #50, THE LARGE QUEEN ANNE / SHINGLE
STYLE RESIDENCE (UNFORTUNATELY RE-SIDED) WITH SIDE-
FACING GABLE ROOF, OCTAGONAL ENTRY PORCH, AND 3-STORY
OCTAGONAL BAY ADJACENT TO ENTRY AND EXHIBITING,
AT 4TH LEVEL, RECESSED PORCH. ALSO OF INTEREST,
ON THE LOWER BLOCK OF MAPLE STREET, AT #22, NOW
MUCH MODERNIZED AS A FUNERAL HOME, IS THE GOTHIC
REVIVAL HOUSE BUILT IN 1864 BY CARPENTER ISAAC
PLUMMER FOR DR. C.C. HAYES.



TREES AND PLANTINGS FORMERLY TREE LINED STREET. MOST OLDER TREES, NOW DEAD
REPLACEMENT TREES OF RED MAPLE AND HONEY LOCUST.

FENCING PREDOMINANTLY OPEN LAWN.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NALLING, MAP. 1858.
STONE, MAP. 1860.

NALLING, MAP. 1860.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

SOUVENIR OF THE HYDE PARK CLUB (H.P. HIST. SOC. FILE CABINET
DRANEZ 3)

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE (ARTICLE ON HYDE PARK "GENERAL
IMPROVEMENTS" 1869) (IN H.A. RICH. SCRAPBOOK 1, P. 71).

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "BUILDING OPERATIONS "
APRIL 17, 1886 (IN H.A. RICH. SCRAPBOOK 3, P. 28-9).

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "OUR PUBLIC STREETS FOR WHICH THEY
WERE NAMED, MAY 7, 1898. (ENTRICH, SCRAPBOOK 6, P. 52)

ADDRESS 58 OAK STREET COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. (0N)7E SUB AREA Mt. NEPONSETDATE 1886 NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
APRIL 17, 1886.
sourceARCHITECT GEORGE M. HARDING ATTRIBUTED AND
NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE
APRIL 17, 1886
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)BUILDER _____
sourceOWNER GEORGE M. HARDING REDDY
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11.4/2*-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus AtticROOF GABLE, FRONT cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH RAFTERED ROOFLINE AND FRONT PORCH WITH SQUARED BRACING, TORNED SUPPORTS, AND KNOBED AND TORNED WORK AT FRIEZE CONNECTING WITH SINGLE-STORY BAY SEPARATE TO SOUTH SIDE OF FACADE. NORTH SIDE OF HOUSE DISPLAYS CLIPPED GABLE ROOFED SQUARE BAY (STAIR HALL?) WITH SEMI-CIRCULAR AND SMALL SQUARE WINDOWS. HOUSE ALSO WITH PENT HOOD OVER ATTIC WINDOW AND HEAVY SQUARED TRACING AT GABLE ENDS. LARGE ARCHED MULTI-PANED WINDOW AT SIDE OF ENCLOSED ENTRY VESTIBULE.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____
RESIDINGCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5982 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS GENEROUS SET BACK IN CONFORMANCE TO ABUTTER AT #60. ON NARROW LOT.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) DISTINCTIVE QUEENANNE HOUSE ON STREET INCLUDING OTHER NOTABLERESIDENCES - VIZ #53 AND #59 (SEE SEPARATE FORMS FOR AND FORM FOR OAK STREET). ORIGINALLY THE HOME OF GEORGE M. HARDING, AN ARCHITECT WHO MAINTAINED

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A BOSTON OFFICE FROM 1873-1896 AND WHO WORKED IN 1893 FOR THE BOSTON CITY ARCHITECTS OFFICE. A RESIDENT OF JANAICA PLAIN AND FORT HILL, DORCHESTER IN THE 1870'S, HARDING MOVED TO HYDE PARK IN THE MID '80'S AND WAS AT 58 OAK IN 1880, A HOUSE BUILT FOR HIM, PROBABLY OF HIS OWN DESIGN. BUILDINGS HARDING IS CREDITED WITH INCLUDE THE UNIVERSALIST CHAPEL IN DORCHESTER OF CA. 1879, 6 HOUSES FOR ABSTON AND SEAN ON MILL STREET DORCHESTER, 1881 AND, IN HYDE PARK, FRENCH'S BLOCK, 1899 (NOW MASONIC TEMPLE; -SEE FORM FOR 44-49 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE). FROM 1897-1905, HIS LAST LISTING IN THE HYDE PARK DIRECTORY, HARDING APPARENTLY WORKED OUT OF HIS OAK STREET HOUSE AND HAD GIVEN UP HIS BOSTON OFFICE.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "BUILDING OPERATIONS" APRIL 17, 1886 (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888. VOL. 4, P. 71.
ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES/ART DEPARTMENT - BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.

ADDRESS 53 OAK STREET COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. GN/7E SUB AREA MT WEPONSET

DATE BY 1870; REMODELLED MAPS, ATLASES, 1890 VIEW,
BETWEEN 1890 AND 1899. source 1899 ATLAS.

ARCHITECT _____
 source

BUILDER REMODELLING - CHARLES HALEY ATTRIBUTED
 source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)

OWNER IN 1870 - NICHOLS D. JOSEPH CRIVELLARD
 original present

IN 1888 + 1899 - SARAH MITCHELL.

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 10. 2/3, 2/5, 2/6, 7/11. 4/3*-81



TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF GABLE, FRONT cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION RESTRAINED LATE QUEEN ANNE / COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSE WITH 2-STORY
BOWED BAY ON FACADE AND CLASSICAL WRAP-AROUND PORCH SUPPORTED BY FLUTED COLUMNS
AND EXHIBITING PEDIMENTED ENTRY ENCLOSING SWAN'S NECK SCROLL AND SHELL ORNAMENT
AND SQUARED SCROLL-LIKE DETAILING AT BALUSTRADE. FRETWORK ORNAMENT AT KING POSTED
EDGE GABLES. BLOCKY BRACKETED CORNICE AT ROOFLINE, ACROSS BOWED BAY, AND AT PORCH.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 10,271 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET BACK IN LINE WITH ADJACENTS NEAR
CREST OF HILL. FORMAL LANDSCAPING.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLY

NOTABLE QUEEN ANNE / COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSE IN

EXCELLENT STATE OF PRESERVATION. THE DOCUMENTED

EXISTENCE OF A HOUSE AT 53 OAK SINCE THE

1870'S COUPLED WITH ITS STRIKING SIMILARITIES

(Map)

RP/81

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

OF ITS PORCH FORM AND DETAILING, BOWED BAY, AND BLOCKY BRACKETED CORNICE WITH RENOVATED LATE 1860S/EARLY 170S HOUSES AT 71 BEACON STREET, FAIRMOUNT AND 60 CENTRAL AVENUE, HYDE PARK, SUGGESTS THAT 53 OAK IS ALSO A RESIDENCE THAT HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY REDESIGNED/ALTERED. IN ADDITION, 53 OAK SHARES ~~THESE~~ COMMON DISTINCTIVE DECORATIVE FEATURES WITH A SERIES OF HOUSES BUILT ON HYDE PARK AVENUE IN THE 1890'S AND AT THE TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY BY LOCAL CONTRACTOR CHARLES HALEY. THESE SIMILARITIES INCLUDED THE FLUTED COLUMNS AND BALUSTRADE WITH SQUARED SCROLL-LIKE ORNAMENT ON THE PORCH AT 1154 AND THE PEDIMENTED PORCH ENTRY AT 1131 WHICH ENFRAMES SCROLLED SWAN'S NECK ORNAMENT FLANKING A CLASSICAL SHELL, A DECORATIVE MOTIF WHICH IS MODIFIED AND REPEATED ON THE PORCHES AT 1123 AND 1125. - FROM 1882 TO 1897, 53 OAK WAS THE RESIDENCE OF JAMES S. MITCHELL WHO WORKED IN BOSTON AS A SALESMAN FOR MACULAR, PARKER, & CO.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

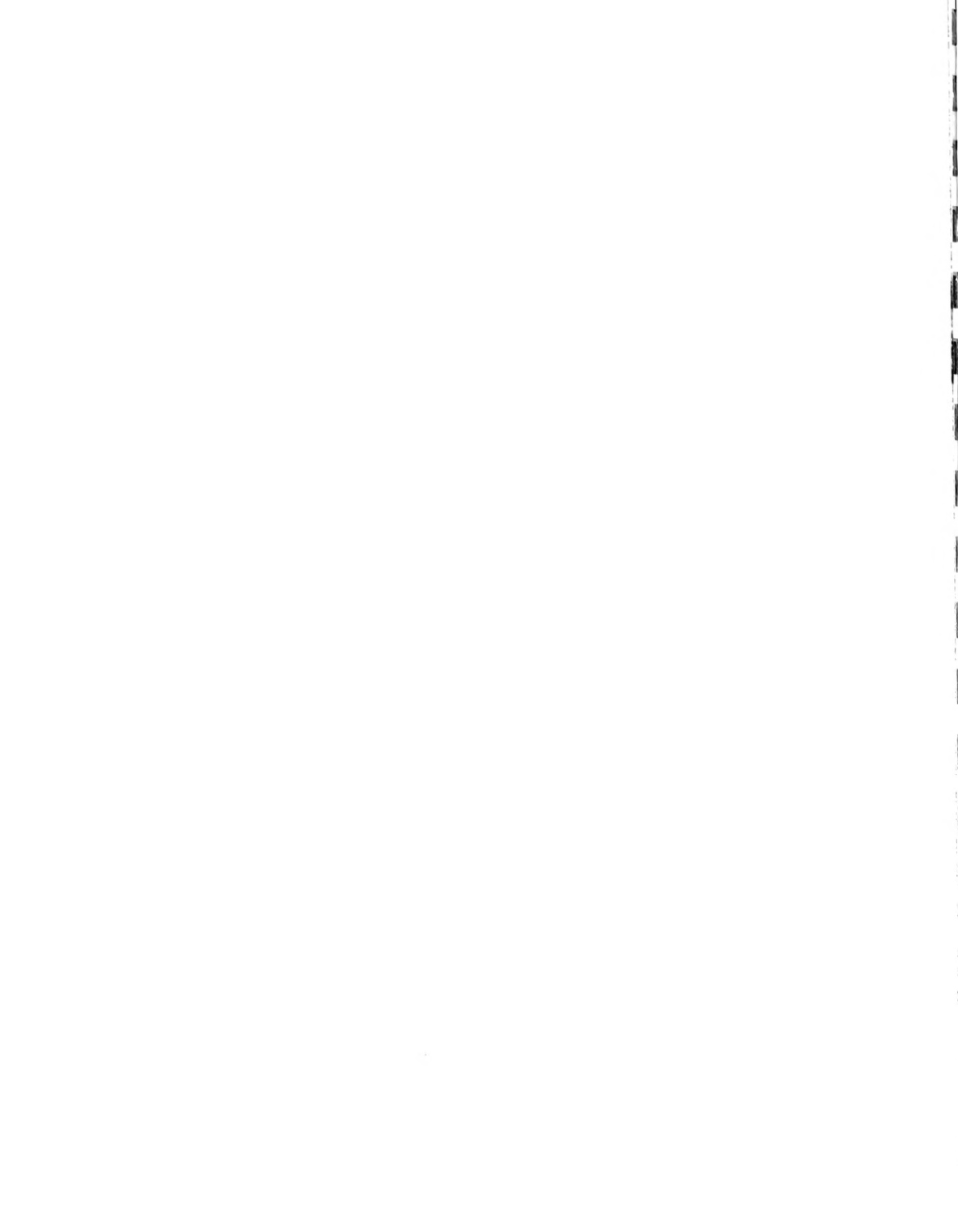
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP, 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP, 1872.
SHERMAN, ATLAS, 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW, 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS, 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW, 1890.
STADLY, ATLAS, 1897.
BOSTON DIRECTORIES.
RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

THE HYDE PARK CLUB HOUSE.
MT. NEPONSET.



FILM: SOUVENIR (OF) THE HYDE
PARK CLUBS, APR. 6th 1892.
(IN COLLECTION OF HYDE PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY - FILE
CABINET, DRAWER 3)



ADDRESS 59 OAK STREET COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA MT. NEPONSETDATE BETWEEN 1866 AND 1872 MAPS ALICES DIRECTORIES
(PROBABLY BY 1870) source (SEE BIBLIO.)
PORCH BUILT BY 1890. - 1890 VIEWS; 1899 & L.S.ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER - PORCH: POSSIBLY CHARLES HALEY ATTRIBUTED
source (SEE SIGNIFICANCE)OWNER IN 1874: ORINT. GRAY
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS HP 11.4/6*, 4/4*-81TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus PARTIAL ATTIC (IN FRONT ROOF GABLE)ROOF DECK ON HIP cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION SQUARISH, SYMMETRICAL, 3-BAY ITALIANATE HOUSE WITH 2-STORY
OCTAGONAL BAYS FLANKING CENTRAL ENTRY AND WITH CENTRAL PROJECTING FRONT-FACING ROOF
GABLE SUPPORTED BY THICK PAIRED BRACKETS. QUEEN ANNE PORCH WITH GABLED KING-POSTED
ENTRY, ~~AND~~ SQUARED AND TORNED SUPPORTS, AND SPINDLEWORK FRIEZE EXTENDS ACROSS FRONT AND
SIDE. DOUBLE DOORS AT ENTRY WITH ARCHED STAINED GLASS PANELS. BRACKETED ROOFLINE. LATER
SUN PORCH ON NORTH SIDE.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7973 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SETBACK IN LINE WITH ABUTTERS ON CREST OF HILL
WITH VIEWS OUT TO FAIRMOUNT. ADJACENT HOUSE AT #61, USED IN 1870'S AND AFTERWARDS, AS BAPTIST
PARSONAGE, DISPLAYS SIMILAR BUILDING FORM, ROOFLINE - BUT IS WITHOUT PORCH OR BRACKETED CORNICE.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) DISTINCTIVEITALIANATE HOUSE WITH ROBUST QUEEN ANNEPORCH AND HANDSOME STAINED GLASS DOUBLE DOORS.PORCH DESIGN AND DETAIL BEAR SIMILARITIESWITH OTHERS VIZ. AT 74 HARVARD AVE. AND

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1158 HYDE PARK AVENUE, HOUSES WHICH WERE BUILT AROUND 1890 AND WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO HYDE PARK CONTRACTOR CHARLES HALEY. (SEE FORM FOR 1161 HYDE PARK AVE AND STREET FORM FOR HYDE PARK AVE.)

FROM EARLY 1870'S TO 1897, 59 OAK WAS THE RESIDENCE OF BOSTON LAWYER ORIN T. GRAY.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALING, MAP. 1866.
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.
SHEPMAN, ATLAS. 1876.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1879.
ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.
BAILEY, VIEW. 1890.
STADLY, ATLAS. 1899.

ADDRESS 18 PINE STREET COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. CON/7E SUB AREA M + NEBONSETDATE BY 1872 (PROBABLY BETWEEN 1858 AND 1866) MAPS DIRECTORIES
source (SEE BIBLIO. & SIGNIFICANCE)ARCHITECT _____
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER IN 1874: STEPHEN C. PETRIN RICHARD LOMBARDI
original present
(IN 1888: SAWYER)PHOTOGRAPHS 1P 11-5/5, 5/6*-81TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus —ROOF LOW MANSARD WITH SIDE cupola — dormers —
FACING BARRELMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles ^{PAINTED WHITE} stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION THREE-BAY CENTRAL ENTRY HOUSE WITH LOW MANSARD COMBINED WITH
BARREL ROOF SET PARALLEL TO STREET AND EXTENDING OVER SLIGHTLY PROJECTING SQUARE SIDE BAYS.
ENTRY WITH PEDIMENTED HOOD SUPPORTED BY HEAVY DOUBLE SCROLL FOLIATE AND FRUIT
BRACKETS AND FINE ARCHED DOUBLE DOOR IS SET INTO CURVED ROOFED PROJECTING SQUARE CENTRAL
BAY. PAIRED NARROW WINDOWS FLANKING ENTRY ARE DISTINGUISHED BY LONG AND ELABORATE FRUIT
AND FOLIATE ORNAMENTED BRACKETS SUPPORTING CORNICE.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____
SHINGLESCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA (6290) sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS MODERATE SET-BACK ON TERRACED SITE WITH STONE
RETAINING WALL. ADJACENT TO TWIN HOUSE AT # 22, OWNED AND OCCUPIED IN 1870'S BY B. HENRY JONES,
NOW ALUM/VINYL SIDED AND STRIPPED OF MUCH TIM.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ARCHITECTURALLYNOTABLE HOUSE WITH HANDSOME ROBUST DETAILINGAND ROOF FORM UNIQUE TO HYDE PARK AND PERHAPSTO CITY OF BOSTON. ORIGINALLY BUILT AS APAIR OF ADJACENT TWIN HOUSES ON PINE STREET

(Map)

RP 1/81



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
<u>Architectural</u>	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(Laid out in 1858) #18 and 22 may be extant examples of the round roof house for small families described in an 1860-1 (?) brochure of the Real Estate and Building Company. Unlike its counterpart at #22, #18 remains in a good state of preservation.

In the 1870's, both houses were the homes of businessmen who commuted to their offices in downtown Boston. Stephen C. Petrin, owner/occupant of #18, is listed in the Boston Directory as early as 1868 as a resident of Hyde Park. An 1860's date for #18 and 22 Pine appears to be confirmed by the 1866 Walling Map.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

WALLING, MAP. 1858.

STONE, MAP. 1860.

WALLING, MAP. 1866.

RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872.

SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876.

ROBINSON, ATLAS. 1888.

RESIDENT AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES OF HYDE PARK.

BOSTON DIRECTORIES.

HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOKS, VOL I, P. 8

(BROCHURE OF REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING CO.)



ADDRESSES 15-25 AND 14-24 PINE STREET

MAP NO. 6N/7E SUB-AREA MT. NEPONSET

DATES PREDOMINANTLY 1860'S AND 1870'S ATLAS AND MAPS
SOURCE (SEE BIBLIO)

PHOTOGRAPHS HP 11-611*-81

STREET PATTERN SHORT CURVING STREET RUNNING FROM HYDE PARK AVENUE TO
MAPLE STREET. LAID OUT IN 1856 BY REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY.

TOPOGRAPHY ON RISING GROUND SLOPING UP FROM HYDE PARK AVENUE.

VISTAS VIEWS OUT TO GREAT BLUE HILL.

USE RESIDENTIAL TYPE 1F

MATERIALS FRAME STORIES 1 1/2, 2, AND 2 PLUS AHC
AND 2 PLUS MANSARD.

ROOFS GABLE-FRONT, MANSARD, HIPPED

BUILDING PLACEMENT BROAD AND NARROW SIDES PARALLEL TO STREET ON MODEST LOTS
GENERALLY 6,000-7,000 SQ. FT. TERRACED SITES ALONG EVEN SIDE AND NEAR HYDE PARK
AVENUE ON ODD SIDE.

SET BACK SHALLOW AND MODERATE WITH SOME UNIFORMITY ON ODD SIDE.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) ITALIANATE, GOTHIC REVIVAL, MANSARD, AND QUEEN ANNE.
(CONTEMPORARY SUBURBAN AT #12)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION MODERATE TO DRASTIC EXTERIOR CONDITION FAIR TO GOOD

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS DEMOLITION AT #13 ON HYDE PARK AVENUE (C. PINE) AND AT #10 PINE

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) GROUPING OF

MODEST HOUSES IN VARIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL

STYLES INCLUDING THE UNUSUAL PAIR OF "ROUND

ROOFED" HOUSES AT #18 AND 22 - SEE SEPARATE

FORM. STREET INCLUDES STRAIGHTFORWARD 2 STORY

PLUS AHC FRONT-FACING GABLE ROOFED ITALIANATE

HOUSE WITH POINTED ARCH LANCET WINDOW AT #24

(SIMILAR HOUSES ARE SCATTERED THROUGH-OUT HYDE

PARK AS, FOR EXAMPLE, AT #42 WEST, #1078 RIVER),

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) ^{1 1/2 STORY L PLAN} ~~THE~~ GOthic REVIVAL CHURCH

AT #14 WITH STEEP OVERHANGING GABLE ROOF
AND STEEP GABLED DORMERS PROJECTING THROUGH
ROOFLINE. AND TRIO OF SIMILAR MANSARD HOUSES
AT #17, 23, AND 25

TREES AND PLANTINGS MATURE TREES IN FRONT AND REAR YARDS

FENCING STONE RETAINING WALL AT #18 AND 22

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY WALLING, MAP. 1858 NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, "OUR PUBLIC STREETS,
STONE, MAP. 1860 FOR WHOM THEY WERE NAMED" MAY 9, 1898
WALLING, MAP. 1866 (IN HENRY A. RICH, SCRAPBOOK VOL. 6, p. 52).
RICHARDSON, MAP. 1872
SHERMAN, ATLAS. 1876
ROBINSON, ATLAS, 1888

ADDRESS 45 Chesterfield St. COR.NAME present originalMAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c.1870s estimate
sourceARCHITECT Unknown
sourceBUILDER Unknown
source1888 Atlas
OWNER Stephen Conley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus atticROOF Pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modest 2x3 bay Italianate cottage, its gable end to street. Sidehall entry, featuring elaborately scrolled doorhood. Rectangular fenestration retains original 2/2 sash. Wide frieze board, overhanging molded cornice, and gable returns. Small rear ell.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 15,625 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits close to road on slight rise, forming handsome pair with adjacent Queen Anne double house.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 45 Chesterfield St. is an intact example of the type of cottage occupied by the working class, now largely altered by the addition of modern siding & other modifications. One of the earliest buildings to be located in this area bounded by W. River, Readville, & Milton Streets, in 1888 it was one of only two houses located on what was then Sanford Ave. and later Vaughn Ave. which ran from the Dedham line to Readville St.

Moved: date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Located in the Pinehurst section of Readville, the land was originally part of the Vaughn farm lands, which were first broken up into building lots in the 1870s, and in 1896 were further opened up for building by a group of five associates: Edwin C. Jenney, Henry B. Terry, H.E.B. Waldron, Charles F. Jenney, & Mrs. Henry B. Stark.¹

45 Chesterfield St. first appears on the 1879 View of Hyde Park, and according to the 1888 Atlas was located on parcel #40 of Sanford Ave. & owned by S. Conley, laborer. On March 26, 1879, Stephen Conley of E. Foxborough purchased 40,000 square feet at auction from the estate of Wm. C. Thompson, lots 40 & 41 on Sanford Plan of the Vaughn Farm.² Clearly in place by 1879, it is entirely possible that the house was moved here from another location, for it exhibits the architectural vocabulary of the late 1860s or early 1870s.

By 1899, 49-51 Chesterfield St. had been erected, also on lot #40. Lot #41 is still undeveloped, and forms a large side yard to the later house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, No. 1, April 1906, p. 24; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 509: 96.
3. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 75, Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. 1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books Collection.
5. 1876, 1888, 1899 Atlases.
6. Hyde Park Directories.
7. "Plan of Pinehurst, Readville, MA., in the towns of Hyde Park & Dedham: owned by the Five Associates." July 1896. G. L. Richardson. Surveyor: H. P. Library

Moved: date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Located in the Pinehurst section of Readville, the land was originally part of the Vaughn farm lands, which were first broken up into building lots in the 1870s, and in 1896 were further opened up for building by a group of five associates: Edwin C. Jenney, Henry B. Terry, H.E.B. Waldron, Charles F. Jenney, & Mrs. Henry B. Stark.¹

45 Chesterfield St. first appears on the 1879 View of Hyde Park, and according to the 1888 Atlas was located on parcel #40 of Sanford Ave. & owned by S. Conley, laborer. On March 26, 1879, Stephen Conley of E. Foxborough purchased 40,000 square feet at auction from the estate of Wm. C. Thompson, lots 40 & 41 on Sanford's Plan of the Vaughn Farm.² Clearly in place by 1879, it is entirely possible that the house was moved here from another location, for it exhibits the architectural vocabulary of the late 1860s or early 1870s.

By 1899, 49-51 Chesterfield St. had been erected, also on lot #40. Lot #41 is still undeveloped, and forms a large side yard to the later house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, No. 1, April 1906, p. 24; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 509: 96.
3. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 75, Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. 1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books Collection.
5. 1876, 1888, 1899 Atlases.
6. Hyde Park Directories.
7. "Plan of Pinehurst, Readville, MA., in the towns of Hyde Park & Dedham: owned by the Five Associates." July 1896. G.L. Richardson Surveyor: H.P. Library.



ADDRESS 49-51 Chesterfield St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA Readville
1899 List of Assessed Polls
DATE c. 1898 1888, 1899 Atlas
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1899 Atlas
OWNER John Conley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF hipped cupola dormers one-triangularMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2x3 bay double Queen Anne style house, its central porch recessed between projecting 1 story bays. Porch features a triangular pediment, geometrically designed railing, & turned-spindle screen depending from porch cornice. Access to pair of doors by flight of porch steps. Symmetrically organized windows of facade are coupled, containing 2/1 sash. Wide band of decoratively coursed shingles over 1st story, repeated in dormer. Projectingcornice & wide frieze board.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4375 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits close to road on slight rise. Has large, well-maintained, side yard.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 49-51 Chesterfield St. is a handsome, architecturally intact example of two-family housing in the late Queen Anne style, already evidencing the symmetry & balance of the Colonial Revival. Though built at the turn of the century, it is nevertheless one of the few houses standing in this area at the time. Forming an eye-catching pair with the adjacent Italianate cottage, it is outstanding in an area of houses which have seen alterations.

(Map)



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Over the years, Chesterfield St. has undergone several name changes. As originally laid out, the street was named Sanford St., and appears as such in the 1876 Atlas; in the early 20th century it became Vaughn Ave., and later was changed to its present name 49-51 Chesterfield St. - then 15 Sanford St. - was erected c.1898, for in 1899 #15 ft appears in the List of Assessed Polls. John D. Conley, rubber cutter, was owner, previously a resident of Braintree. Built on lot #40 which had been purchased by Stephen Conley in 1879, it is interesting to note that both this and #45 were located on lot and lot #41, also purchased by Stephen Conley, remained undeveloped at it is today. It is very likely that the two Conleys were related, John perhaps being a son or brother to Stephen.

Located in the Pinehurst section of Readville, the land was originally part of the Vaughn farm lands, which were first broken up into building lots in 1870s, and in 1896 were further opened up for building by a group of five associates: Edwin C. Jenney, Charles F. Jenney, Henry B. Terry, H.E. B. Waldron, & Mrs. Henry B. Stark.¹ Still very sparsely settled in 1899, a contemporary account states that the lots sold for about 2 years, but little subsequent activity occurred, and in 1906, many lots still remained unsold.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II., No. 1, April 1906, p. 24; H. P. Historical Society
2. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 75; H.P. Historical Society
3. 1876, 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. 1899 List of Assessed Polls.
5. "Plan of Pinehurst, Readville, Mass., in the towns of Hyde Park & Dedham: owned by the Five Associates," July 1896, G. L. Richardson, Surveyor; H.P. Library Collection

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

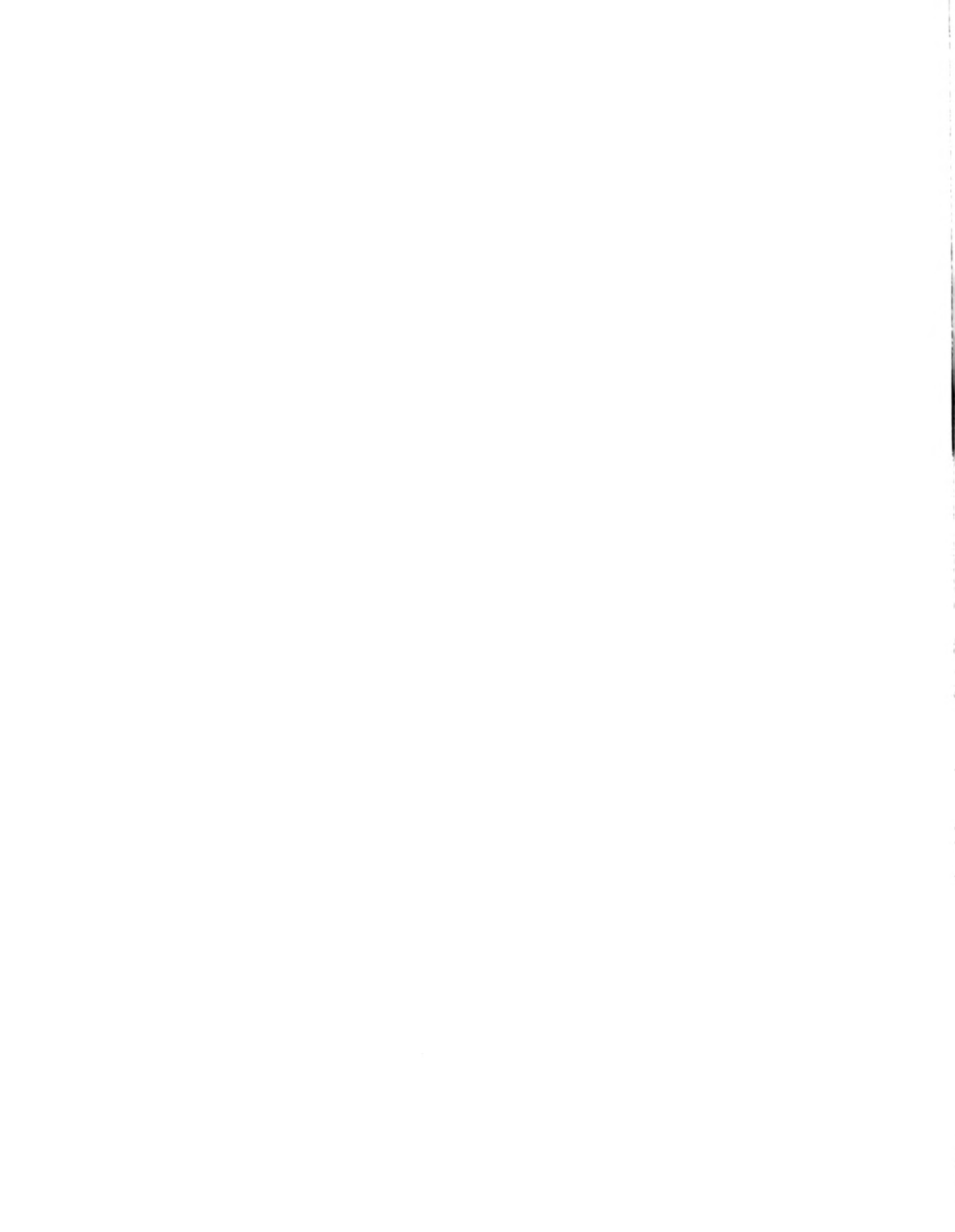
Over the years, Chesterfield St. has undergone several name changes. As originally laid out, the street was named Sanford St., and appears as such in the 1876 Atlas; in the early 20th century it became Vaughn Ave., and later was changed to its present name. 49-51 Chesterfield St. - then 15 Sanford St. - was erected c.1898, for in 1899 #15 first appears in the List of Assessed Polls. John D. Conley, rubber cutter, was owner, previously a resident of Braintree. Built on lot #40 which had been purchased by Stephen Conley in 1879, it is interesting to note that both this and #45 were located on lot #40, and lot #41, also purchased by Stephen Conley, remained undeveloped at it is today. It is very likely that the two Conleys were related, John perhaps being a son or brother to Stephen.

Located in the Pinehurst section of Readville, the land was originally part of the Vaughn farm lands, which were first broken up into building lots in 1870s, and in 1896 were further opened up for building by a group of five associates: Edwin C. Jenney, Charles F. Jenney, Henry B. Terry, H.E. B. Waldron, & Mrs. Henry B. Stark. Still very sparsely settled in 1899, a contemporary account states that the lots sold for about 2 years, but little subsequent activity occurred, and in 1906, many lots still remained unsold.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II., No. 1, April 1906, p. 24; H. P. Historical Society
2. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 75; H.P. Historical Society
3. 1876, 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. 1899 List of Assessed Polls.
5. "Plan of Pinehurst, Readville, Mass., in the towns of Hyde Park & Dedham: owned by the Five Associates," July 1896, G. L. Richardson, Surveyor; H.P. Library Collectio



ADDRESS 10 Clifford St. COR. _____

NAME _____

present original

MAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c.1896 1896 Plan of Hamilton Park
1896 Directory
sourceARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

1899 Atlas

OWNER Thomas H. Donley

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Architecturally intact Queen Anne residence of modest design, its gable end facing street. Features wrap-around porch ornamented by sunburst-infilled triangular pediment at 3rd bay entry, & characterized by squared baluster railing which also forms screen below porch cornice. Rectangular fenestration, symmetrically arranged, contains 2/1 sash. Shingles in attic story feature scallop courses.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6,000 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits fairly close to street on small, well-maintained lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This structure is an attractive, intact, & well-maintained example of the Queen Anne style of residential architecture, located in an area comprised largely of bungalow and later styles. It is one of only 3 structures on Clifford St. (others are #16 & 42) appearing in the 1899 Atlas, and is one of the earlier houses to be erected in what was known as Hamilton Park, located on the old Camp Meiggs ground.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Although Hamilton Park was first planned in 1881, and by 1890 a few houses had been erected, lots were apparently placed on the general market in 1896 by a company headed by George L. Litchfield.² It is located on the property originally owned by the Paul Family, which was the site of Camp Meiggs, famous for the first black regiment recruited by any state during the Civil War. After the war, the camp was turned into a convalescent hospital for the soldiers.

10 Clifford St., originally numbered 14, was first occupied by engineer Thomas H. Donley in 1896, when he appears at this address in the directory. Because this house does not appear in any of the Hamilton Park Plans, it is likely that it was erected in 1896.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Plan of Hamilton Park at Readville, MA, Step. 1st, 1881, Revised May 1, 1980" Whitman & Breck, Surveyors; H.P. Library.
2. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. 11, no. 1, April 1906, p. 25; H.P. Historical Society
3. Scrapbook of Camp Meiggs memorabilia, Hyde Park Gazette, July 4, 1903, H.P. Historical Society.
4. "Plan of Building Lots, Readville Mass., " Jan. 20, 1896, H.T. Whitman, Surveyor; H.P. Historical Society
5. 1899 Atlas
6. Hyde Park Directories

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Although Hamilton Park was first planned in 1881, and by 1890 a few houses had been erected,¹ lots were apparently placed on the general market in 1896 by a company headed by George L. Litchfield.² It is located on the property originally owned by the Paul Family, which was the site of Camp Meiggs, famous for the first black regiment recruited by any state during the Civil War. After the war, the camp was turned into a convalescent hospital for the soldiers.

10 Clifford St., originally numbered 14, was first occupied by engineer Thomas H. Donley in 1896, when he appears at this address in the directory. Because this house does not appear in any of the Hamilton Park Plans, it is likely that it was erected in 1896.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Plan of Hamilton Park at Readville, MA, Step. 1st, 1881, Revised May 1, 1980" Whitman & Breck, Surveyors; H.P. Library.
2. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. 11, no. 1, April 1906, p. 25; H.P. Historical Society
3. Scrapbook of Camp Meiggs memorabilia, Hyde Park Gazette, July 4, 1903, H.P. Historical Society.
4. "Plan of Building Lots, Readville Mass.," Jan. 20, 1896, H.T. Whitman, Surveyor; H.P. Historical Society
5. 1899 Atlas
6. Hyde Park Directories





ADDRESSES Clifford St., 40-50, 41-40, 6 Parkson St.

NO. 2N/6E SUB-AREA Readville

AGES 1896-1920s Atlases
source

TOPOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN straight, S/W - N/E

TOPOGRAPHY Flat

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1+attic, 2+attic

ROOFS Pitch, hip, gambrel

BUILDING PLACEMENT Predominantly narrow end to street

SET BACK Mixed setback, approximately 20-30 feet, on narrow lots.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Queen Anne, Bungalow, contemporary suburban

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to major EXTERIOR CONDITION good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS contemporary suburban at #41

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) located on the site of Readville's Civil War camp, Camp Meiggs, this portion of Clifford St. is part of a largely post 1896 residential development which is laid out around a central park. It is typical of the evolution of architectural styles characterizing this area, consisting of a sprinkling of Queen Anne houses, and the predominance of Queen Anne/Bungalow & Bungalow styles.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) Forms vary from a typically hip roofed bungalow to that with a gambrel roof which features an enclosed porch & gambrel gable forming "T"
Queen Anne/Bungalow sits with its gable end to street & features enclosed side porch. Most houses have been "modernized" with aluminum/vinal siding, a typical Hyde Park procedure. Street highlighted by large, 2 family Queen Anne residence, once prominently sited on its large corner lot, characterized by bracketed, overhanging facade gable & 2nd story oriel with stained glass windows.



TREES AND PLANTINGS A few mature street trees, and some young trees.

FENCING Privet hedge & chain link, concrete sidewalk with granite curbing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases; 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.



ADDRESS 8 Colchester St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA Readville
1912 Atlas, 1901 Directory,DATE c.1900-01 1899, 1901 List of Assessed Poll
sourceARCHITECT _____
unknown sourceBUILDER _____
unknown source1912 Atlas
OWNER Henry M. Dean
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____ attic

ROOF gambrel - slate _____ cupola _____ dormers scalloped slate shingles
7 - shed roofed withMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
common with Flemish variation, 7/1

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Gambrel roof bungalow, its gable end to street, with granite linteled entries in 1st bay of levels 1 & 2. 3 bay facade features rectangular fenestration with granite sills & lintels & 2/1 sash. Two level porch with columned supports characterizes street facade. Roof, retaining original slates, surmounted by large, square, slated "monitor," with flat roof & consisting of 2x4 window bays.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7292 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant, woodsy lots flank building.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Rendering of modest gambrel roofed bungalow in orange-yellow brick with granite trim is unique in Hyde Park. Structure's orientation, materials, and treatment of doors & fenestration are reminiscent of the early 19th c. Greek Revival style, located in what was known as Hamilton Park on the old Camp Meiggs ground. First appearing in the 1912 Atlas, the construction date of 8 Colchester (then Chester) St. can be pinpointed to c.1900-1. In 1901 the family of Henry M. Dean first appears listed in the directory at that

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

address; the 1899 List of Assessed Polls indicates that the site was vacant. Dean & Dean (Henry M. & Henry M. Dean Jr.) was a law firm located in Sister's Block at Wolcott Square. Although the building appears to have been constructed to accommodate 2 families, there is no indication that any other family but the Deans resided at this address; possibly 2 generations of the Dean family were occupants. In 1974, a permit was granted to legalize occupancy as a 3 family dwelling.

Although Hamilton Park was first planned in 1881, and by 1890 a few houses had been erected, lots were apparently placed on the general market in 1896 by a company headed by George L. Litchfield.² It is located on the property originally owned by the Paul family which was the site of Camp Meiggs,³ famous for the first black regiment recruited by any state during the Civil War.³ After the war, the camp was turned into a convalescent hospital for the soldiers.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Plan of Hamilton Park at Readville, MA. Sept. 1st, 1881, Revised May 1, 1890, Whitman & Breck, Surveyors; H. P. Library.
2. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p.25, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Hyde Park Gazette, July 4, 1903, located in scrapbook of Camp Meiggs memorabilia H.P. Historical Society.
4. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
5. Hyde Park Directories



ADDRESS Damon Street COR. _____
Westinghouse/
NAME Sturtevant Division/ B.F. Sturtevant Co.
present original

MAP No. 4N 5N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1902 Commercial & Financial New Eng and P.199
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER B. F. Sturtevant Co./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____ industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus high granite ashlar basement

ROOF hipped cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common with Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Enormous, spreading industrial complex. 9x3 bay headquarters in Georgian Revival style features central 3 bay projecting pavillion; central entry surmounted by bracketed pediment & parapet of granite. Varying window treatments: rectangular with granite sills & lintels or flared brick lintels, & round, keystone-arched; granite sill course at level 3. Capped by wide cast stone frieze & surmounting brick parapet w/paneled corners. Addition on western facade maintains stylistic characteristics
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic cornice area **** (see reverse side top page)**

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 695, 118 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Occupies enormous area across Mother Brook from old Dedham Mfg. Co.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Turn-of-the-century industrial structure architecturally significant as handsome, intact, & well maintained example of high quality factory construction at beginning of 20th c., utilizing both steel framing & mill construction, & rendered in simple but highly effective version of Georgian Revival. Historically, reflects creative & business genius of its founder, & is outgrowth of first company to manufacture fans commercially in U.S. a concept which was eventually developed into mechani-

** Description continued: of original structure. Industrial buildings are 2-3 stories, characterized by segmental arched fenestration with small-paned sash where retained, roofs either flat or with slight pitch, some with projecting saw-tooth skylights, and with bracketed wooden cornices.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	_____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

cal draft & air conditioning. Founded over a century ago, by 1930, B.F. Sturtevant was largest manufacturing establishment of its type in world,² one of N.E.'s leading industrial enterprises, & Hyde Park's largest industry.

Benjamin Franklin Sturtevant, shoemaker, was born in Maine in 1833. In about 1856 he left for Boston to find backing for shoe pegging machine which he had devised. C. 1860 he opened small shop at 82 Sudbury St. and here invented blower fan to remove dust from workmen's benches created by shoe pegging machines. Subsequently, selling rights to his pegging machine, he began to develop & manufacture these blowers, & by 1870 was ready to build plant in Jamaica Plain.

Sturtevant died in 1890, and company taken over by his son-in-law, Eugene Noble Foss (later 3-term governor of Mass.) In 1902, Hyde Park plant constructed giving careful attention to location advantages: siting on N.Y., N.H. & Hfd R.R. freight yard. location next to Mother Brook, & population of skilled workmen. By 1930, the company had \$3,750,000 in capital, and employed over 2,000 people. In 1945, capital stock of Sturtevant purchased by Westinghouse Electric Corp., & in 1946, became a Westinghouse Division.

Notable for its "first," in 1876 the U.S.S. Richmond, 1st ship to be mechanically ventilated, was equipped with Sturtevant fans; in 1866, the U.S.S. Alliance, 1st ship to be equipped with mechanical draft to increase efficiency of steam boilers, was Sturtevant equipped; it air conditioned Pullman Co. railroad coaches beginning in 1900 and air-conditioned New York's Holland Tunnel.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

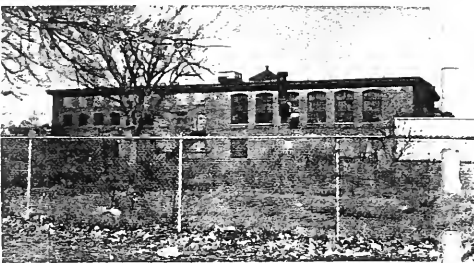
1. Hyde Park Tribune, "An Historical Industrial Review," Sept., 1948, p 6.
2. Massachusetts Industries, 1930, pp. 1386-1390; Bostonian Society.
3. Commercial & Financial New England, 1906, pp. 198-202
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, p. 6, H.P. Historical Society
5. SPNEA photo collection, "Hyde Park."
6. 1912 Atlas
7. 1917 Insurance Atlas.

Description continued: of original structure. Industrial buildings are 2-3 stories, characterized by segmental arched fenestration with small-paned sash where retained, roofs either flat or with slight pitch, some with projecting saw-tooth skylights, and with bracketed eave cornices.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	_____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

cal draft & air conditioning. Founded over a century ago, by 1930, B.F. Sturtevant Co. was largest manufacturing establishment of its type in world,² one of N.E.'s leading industrial enterprises, & Hyde Park's largest industry.

Benjamin Franklin Sturtevant, shoemaker, was born in Maine in 1833. In about 1856 he left for Boston to find backing for shoe pegging machine which he had devised. In C. 1860 he opened small shop at 82 Sudbury St. and here invented blower fan to remove dust from workmen's benches created by shoe pegging machines. Subsequently, selling rights to his pegging machine, he began to develop & manufacture these blowers, & by 1877 was ready to build plant in Jamaica Plain.

Sturtevant died in 1890, and company taken over by his son-in-law, Eugene Noble Foss (later 3-term governor of Mass.) In 1902, Hyde Park plant constructed giving careful attention to location advantages: siting on N.Y., N.H. & Hfd R.R. freight yard location next to Mother Brook, & population of skilled workmen. By 1930, the company had \$3,750,000 in capital, and employed over 2,000 people. In 1945, capital stock of Sturtevant purchased by Westinghouse Electric Corp., & in 1946, became a Westinghouse Division.

Notable for its "first," in 1876 the U.S.S. Richmond, 1st ship to be mechanically ventilated, was equipped with Sturtevant fans; in 1866, the U.S.S. Alliance, 1st ship to be equipped with mechanical draft to increase efficiency of steam boilers, was Sturtevant equipped; it air conditioned Pullman Co. railroad coaches beginning in 1930; and air-conditioned New York's Holland Tunnel.

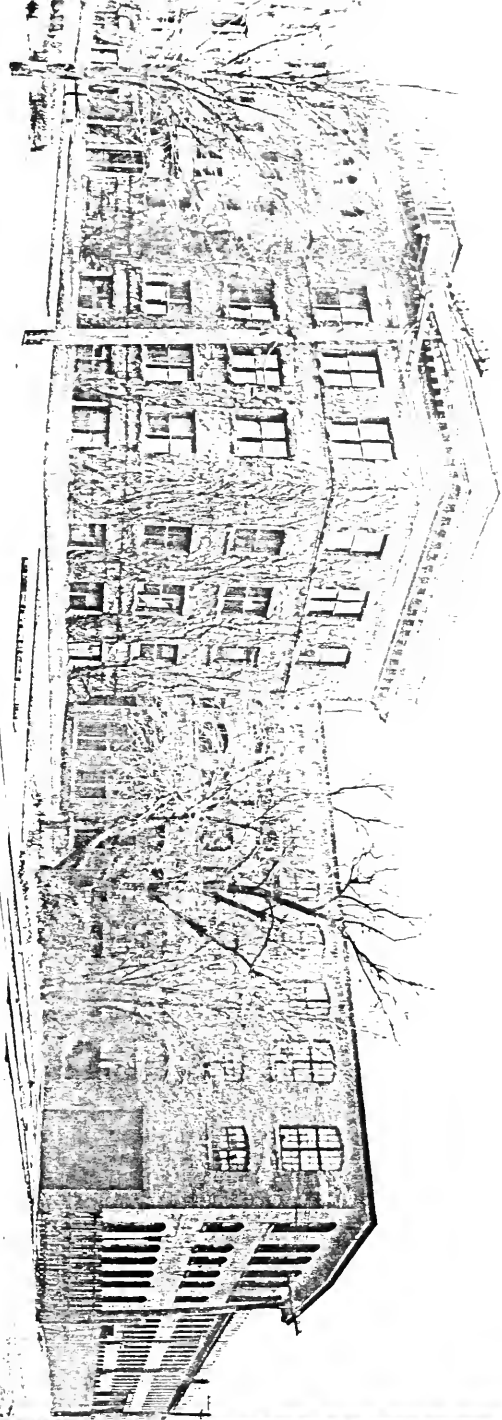
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

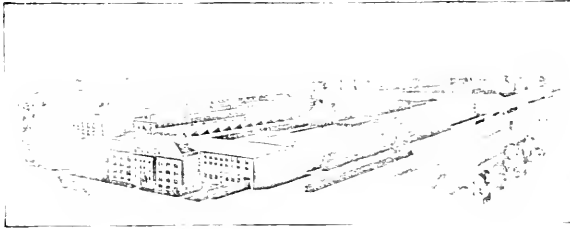
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Tribune, "An Historical Industrial Review," Sept., 1948, p 6.
2. Massachusetts Industries, 1930, pp. 1386-1390; Bostonian Society.
3. Commercial & Financial New England, 1906, pp. 198-202
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, p. 6, H.P. Historical Society
5. SPNEA photo collection, "Hyde Park."
6. 1912 Atlas
7. 1917 Insurance Atlas.





Westinghouse, formerly
Sturtevant Blake Works



THE B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

HYDE PARK

More than forty years ago B. F. Sturtevant established in a small way a business for the manufacture of blowers, at 72 Sudbury street, Boston. With the growth of the business increased facilities were provided until it became necessary to move to a new site at Jamaica Plain, where, as the years passed, buildings were added and equipment increased. In 1890 the business was incorporated under the name B. F. Sturtevant Co. The present officers are John Carr, President; Eugene N. Foss, Treasurer and General Manager; Elmer P. Howe, Clerk.

Within ten years the capacity of the extended plant was taxed to the limit, and the purchase of nearly twenty acres of land in the Readville district of Hyde Park was scarcely consummated when a serious fire visited the plant at Jamaica Plain. This disaster served to hasten the clearing of the new site and the erection of one of the most complete machinery manufacturing plants in New England. Arranged and designed with the utmost care, it presents opportunities for economy in manufacture and internal transportation unequalled by few.

The foundry covers nearly an acre and a half of floor space. From the foundry most of the castings pass direct to the machine department, with its 100,000 square feet of floor space, or to the testing and electrical building, with a floor area of over 60,000 square feet. Here they are worked into engines, motors, generators, fuel economizers, etc. Of engines alone the output is nearly one thousand per year. Large orders upon rigid specifications have been executed for the U. S. Navy Department, both for electrically and steam driven fans and for very high grade electric generating sets for lighting our warships and cruisers. A large majority of the ships of our Navy are equipped for towed draft with Sturtevant blowers.

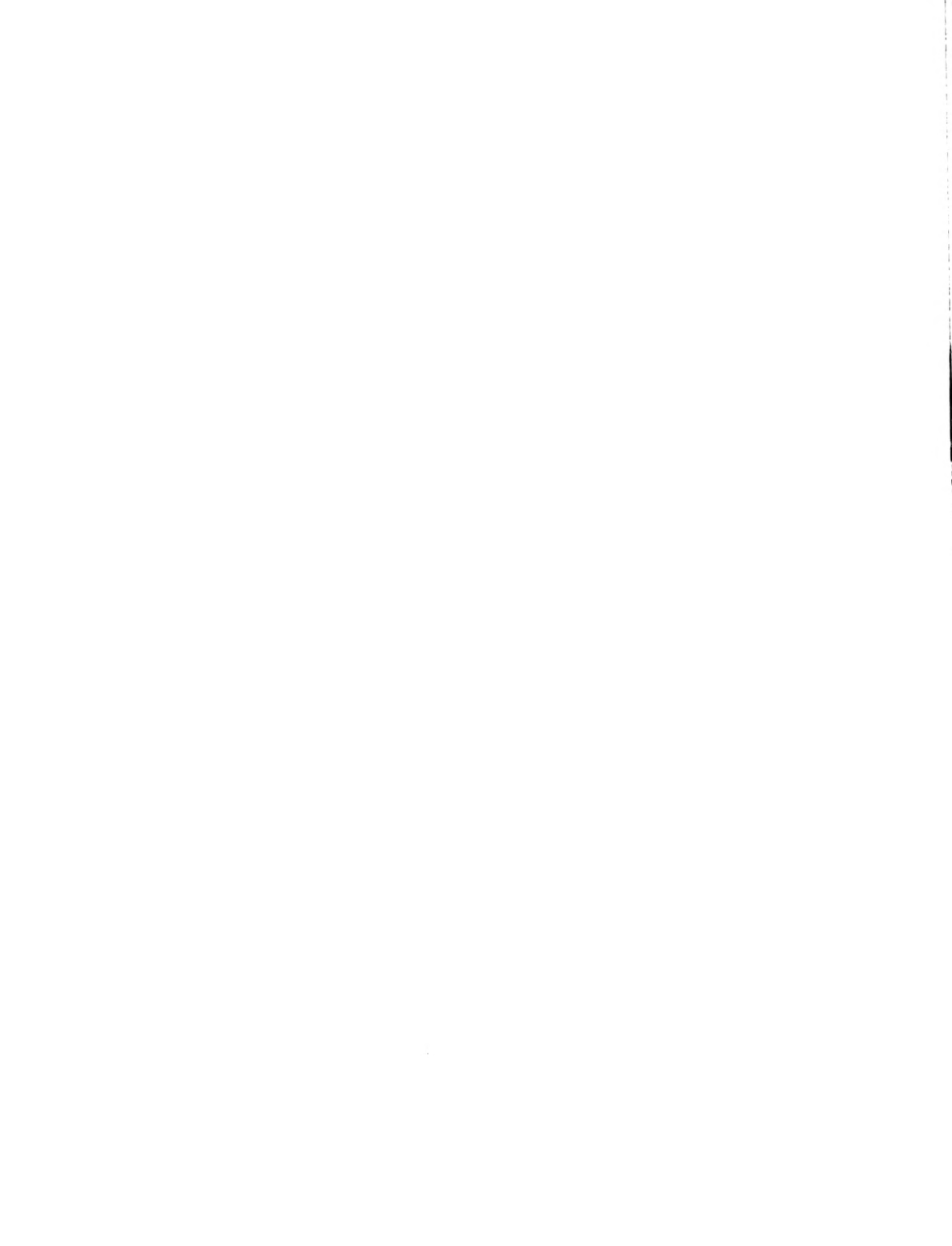
The building devoted to the manufacture of blowers, heating, ventilating and drying apparatus comprises nearly three acres of floor space. Here fan wheels ranging from six inches to 20 feet in diameter are built, and a room 30 feet in height is provided for setting up the large fan casings. Steam pipe is cut up by the million feet for the Sturtevant heaters used in connection with the fans.

ELE

We w
notice "A"We c
above o
and conJust

NO DA

If y
to call .
Inf
435 Hy



ADDRESS 10 Hamilton St. COR. _____NAME _____ Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room
present originalMAP No. 3N-6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE 1896 Norfolk County Gazette, Oct. 17, 1896
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER Burt Bros. Mattapan
sourceGazette
OWNER Blue Hill Evangelical Society
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) LibraryNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus _____ROOF hipped cupola dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2x3 bay structure with overtones of shingle style, featuring large central double door entry recessed behind shingled projecting porch with triangular pediment. Rectangular fenestration with 6/3 sash. String course at sill & lintel levels. Overhanging cornice with plain brackets expressing roof construction. Remnants of buildings name observable over porch entrance.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic painted whiteCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to Blue Hill Chapel.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room was Readville's first library, and for many years also served as a branch of the Hyde Park Library. The only part of town to support such a branch. Although not an outstanding example of architectural design, it is characterized by a simple & direct quality, and retains its architectural integrity. It forms an attractive pairing with the adjacent Blue Hill Chapel.

This building was donated by Mrs. Ellen F. Stetson as a

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> X </u>
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u> X </u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

to the great Phillips Brooks, rector of Boston's Trinity Church. Mrs. Stetson, widow of Joshua Stetson of Boston, maintained a summer residence on Sprague St. in Readville & had been closely associated with the establishment of the Blue Hill Chapel.

The reading room occupied the full length of the rear of the building, and was notable for its handsome brick fireplace and mantle over which hung a portrait of Brooks painted by Mrs. Stetson. On top of the book shelves were displayed busts of great men in science, literature, art & statesmanship. When the building was dedicated on October 14, 1896, the library already contained several hundred volumes, including a complete set of Harper's Monthly. By 1907, a branch of the Hyde Park Library had established here in connection with the reading room.

It is possible that Burt Bros. of Mattapan, the contractors, may also have designed this building. Among their other Hyde Park Building Contracts were the houses at 46 Beacon Street & 4 Pond Street.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. SPNEA photo coll. "Hyde Park", pre 1932.
2. Norfolk County Gazette, Oct. 17, 1896, illus.
3. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.5, p.5a, illus.
4. Hyde Park Historical Society, File Cabinet, Drawer #3: Envelope containing Blue Hill Evangelical Society documents.
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 797:330; Plan No. 816, copy of 791:330 in H.P. Historical Society Collection.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	<u> X </u>
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u> X </u>	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

to the great Phillips Brooks, rector of Boston's Trinity Church. Mrs. Stetson, widow of Joshua Stetson of Boston, maintained a summer residence on Sprague St. in Readville, & had been closely associated with the establishment of the Blue Hill Chapel.

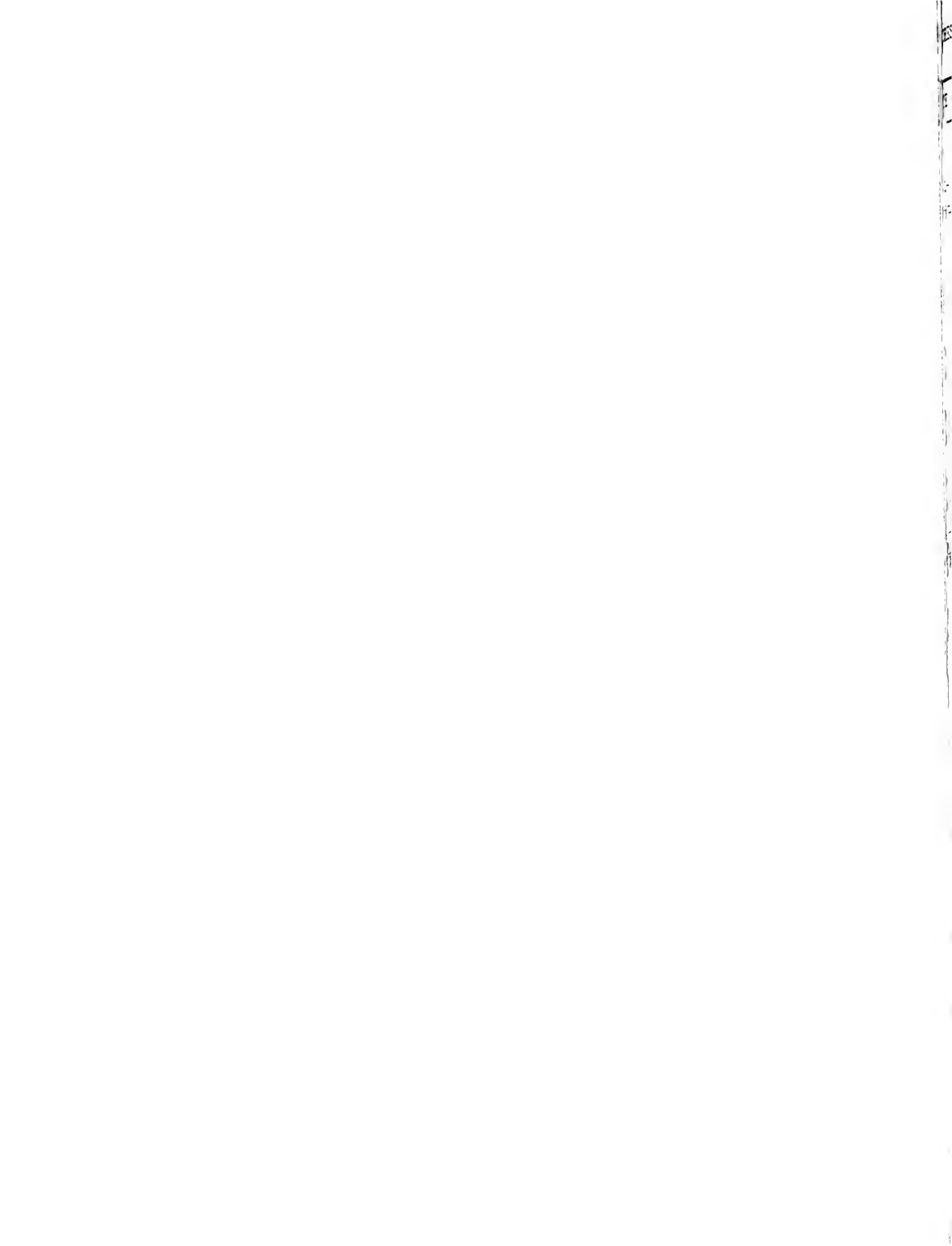
The reading room occupied the full length of the rear of the building, and was notable for its handsome brick fireplace and mantle over which hung a portrait of Bishop Brooks painted by Mrs. Stetson. On top of the book shelves were displayed busts of great men in science, literature, art & statesmanship. When the building was dedicated on October 14, 1896, the library already contained several hundred volumes, including a complete set of Harper's Monthly. By 1907, a branch of the Hyde Park Library had been established here in connection with the reading room.

It is possible that Burt Bros. of Mattapan, the contractors, may also have designed this building. Among their other Hyde Park Building Contracts were the houses at 46 Beacon Street & 4 Pond Street.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

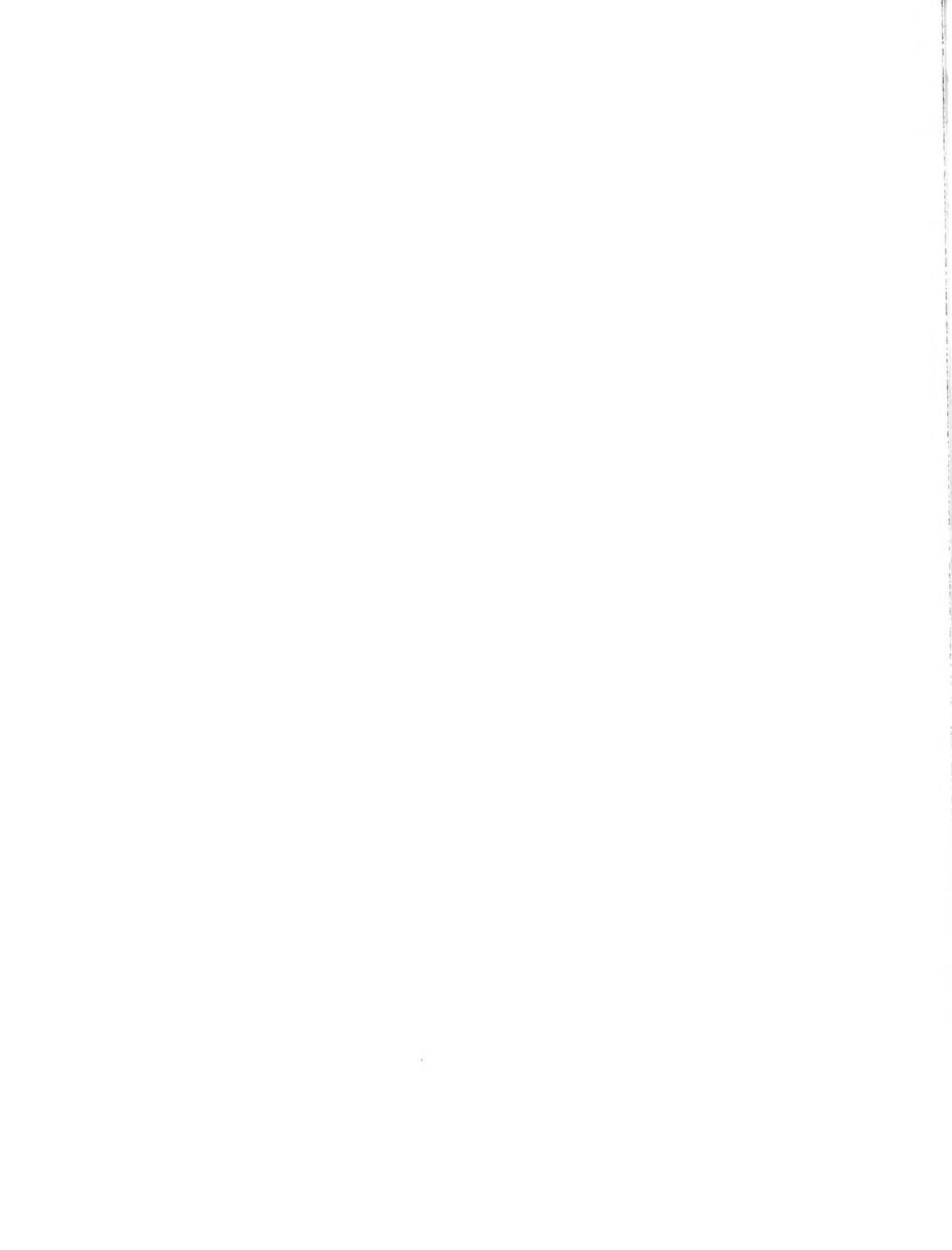
1. SPNEA photo coll. "Hyde Park", pre 1932.
2. Norfolk County Gazette, Oct. 17, 1896, illus.
3. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.5, p.5a, illus.
4. Hyde Park Historical Society, File Cabinet, Drawer #3: Envelope containing Blue Hill Evangelical Society documents.
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 797:330; Plan No. 816, copy of 791:330 in H.P. Historical Society Collection.



S

10 Hamilton St.

REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
791:330	Mrs E F Stetson	Blue Hill Evangelical Society	\$1.00	land on Hamilton St. for purpose of making maintaining "a free and public reading room & library to be known as the Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room.
Plan Book 18, Plan No. 816				

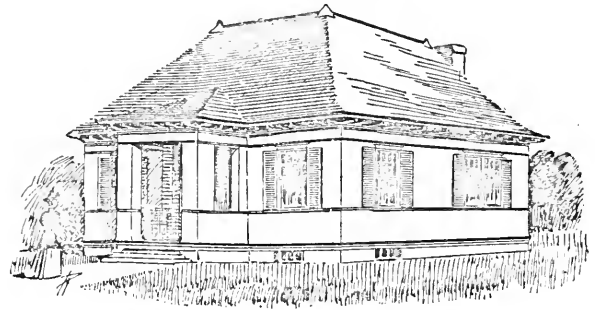


THE GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUAR

THE NEW READVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1896

The Gift of Mrs. E. F. Stetson.



We herewith present a view of the new public library presented to our Readville friends as a Phillips Brooks memorial, by Mrs. E. F. Stetson, widow of the late Joshua Stetson of 33 Marlboro' St., Boston, and having a summer home on Sprague street in the Readville district. The generous donor of this timely gift has always taken a zealous interest in the little Blue Hill Chapel, and the general improvements and enterprise developed on the "old camp ground." She has been a good friend to local improvements, and this new evidence of her generosity is most keenly appreciated by our "suburban" citizens. The new building is to be located on Hamilton st., on the lot adjoining the little Blue Hill chapel and not far removed from Milton street. The contract for building the library has been awarded to Burt Brothers of Mattapan, which is sufficient to say that the work will be well done, and will meet the anticipations of the generous donor and those who are to forever enjoy its privileges.

The building is to be of wood 40x40 and will be heated by a furnace in the cellar. The library will be entered from a double door with glass fronts, which leads into a spacious corridor 14 feet square. From this corridor, on either side, are doors

leading to ample ante-rooms for librarian and trustees, and directly opposite the front door is a door leading from the corridor into the library or reading room, 39x25. In the corners of the room, running around the four sides, are shelves for the books. In the centre of the room will be placed a large table with chairs. An attractive feature of the reading room will be the handsome and commodious old-fashioned fireplace and mantle, to be both rich and elegant in design and finish. The interior will be furnished in a suitable manner and to harmonize with the general hardwood finish. The walls of the exterior will be shingled from the door line up to and between the window frames. Over the front entrance is a panel for the name of the library, which will be announced later. Work of construction will begin at once and it is expected that the library will be ready for dedication early in the summer. It will cost nearly four thousand dollars.

Mrs. Stetson will probably present to the library a large number of books and public-spirited citizens will make liberal donations. It is quite likely that the town will share its annual appropriations for the Public Library with our Readville friends, now that they are to have a building of their own free of cost to the town.

Milton Street Grade Crossings.

In anticipation of great improvements at Readville that will certainly be for the benefit of the public, and which includes a union depot at the junction of the two roads, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New England corporations have jointly petitioned the courts for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the abolition of the grade crossings at Milton street in that district. The policy of all the roads of the State has been to abolish grade crossings as fast as possible, and the public have generally been friendly to such movements. The Consolidated road has always had ample means to carry out these enterprises, but the New England, on account of its finances, has not been able to meet the heavy expenses attending these improvements; but now that it has a union of interest it is in a condition to carry out the policy of abolishing grade crossings whenever public safety and its own convenience requires. In anticipation that the Commission will report favorably on the abolition of the grade crossing at Mil-

A New Industry for Hyde Park.

In November last parties were in Hyde Park prospecting for a location for a rubber works. After several interviews the Norfolk Rubber Co. secured from the Water Company the large plant on the Neponset river, at one time, several years ago, used as a starch factory. The building is 125x45, and is of brick and wood, and after the failure of the starch company the property came into possession of the Hyde Park Water Co. The Norfolk Rubber Company has leased the property for five years, and they are now at work putting in a new engine, boiler and other machinery adapted for the manufacture of rubber goods, especially zossomers. The plant has been idle for several years and the new company will be a welcome addition to our industrial interests. This will make three concerns manufacturing rubber goods in our town, and the new company is expected to give employment to a large number of hands. We welcome this new enterprise to our town.

Death of George Haigh.

Mr. George Haigh, for many years a resident of this town, and superintendent of Gray's shoddy mill, who was taken ill the early part of last week, died early Sunday morning at his home, 20 Water street, of pneumonia. Mr. Haigh did not realize his danger until very late Saturday night, and he then sent for Justice Terry to make his will, but the attorney was unable to write the document, as the deceased was in no condition to intelligently formulate the same. Mr. Haigh was a native of Yorkshire, England, and he came to this country about 25 years ago. He was a good citizen in every way, and a zealous member of two prominent organizations, Neponset Tribe of Red Men of this town, and of Merrimac lodge and encampment of I. O. O. F. of Lowell. The funeral services were held from his late home Tuesday afternoon. A large number of friends were present, including delegations from the shoddy mill, Forest lodge and Monterey encampment, representing the Lowell organization, and Neponset Tribe of Red Men. Rev. Dr. Archibald of the Congregational church officiated, and the Odd Fellows' ritual was conducted by Noble Grand Willis G. Robinson and Chaplain W. B. Edwards. The interment was at Woonsocket, R. I., on Thursday. The deceased leaves two sons and one daughter.

Anniversary Wedding.

Friday evening of last week Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis observed in a pleasant way the 25th anniversary of their marriage at their beautiful home on Albion street. The house was filled during the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock with friends of the worthy couple from Boston, Worcester, Hyde Park, Dedham, Canton and Norwood, who came to offer their congratulations. The parlor and reception rooms were tastefully decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Mr. and Mrs. Davis received in the parlor, the ushers being Senator Darling and Messrs. L. S. Evans and Henry Nourse. In one of the chambers were displayed a collection of beautiful presents, the kindly remembrances of intimate friends, and on the upper landing was stationed a guitar, bajo and mandolin club, who played popular airs during the social hours. Hendree of Boston provided an elegant collation, the dining table decorations being unusually beautiful.

Mrs. A. K. Stone of West Greenwood avenue died on Thursday of last week of pneumonia after an illness of two weeks. The funeral took place from her late residence Saturday, Jan. 25, Rev. S. G. Babcock of Christ Church officiating. A husband and four children survive her. The remains were entombed at Fairview cemetery.

NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE,

HYDE PARK, MASS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

Political Jottings.

The Town committee has called the citizens caucus for the nomination of town officers for Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, in Waverly hall.

Mr. Chas. Lewis in a letter declines to be a candidate after a single term, for reelection as selectman. This leaves Messrs. W. C. ...

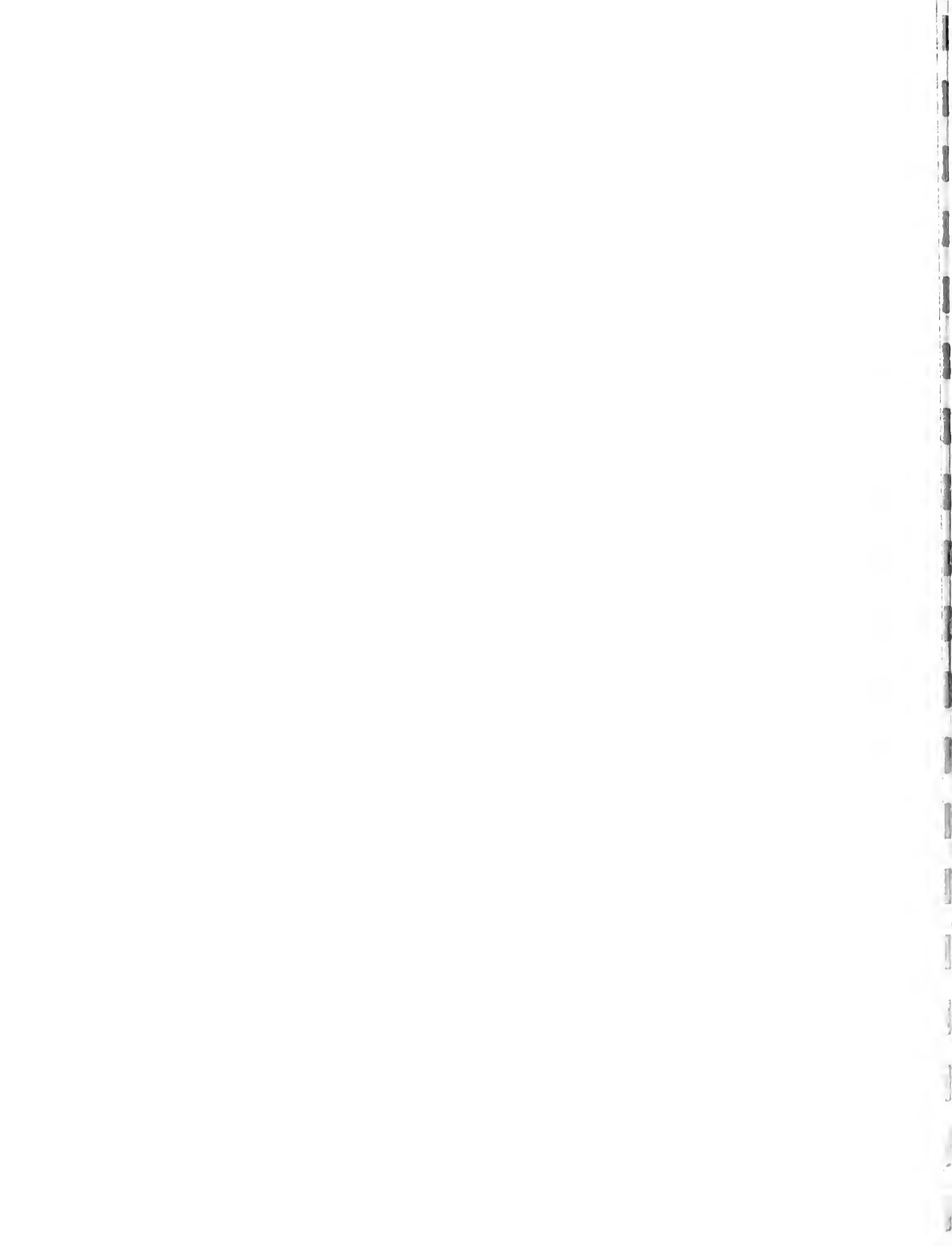
SOCIETY.

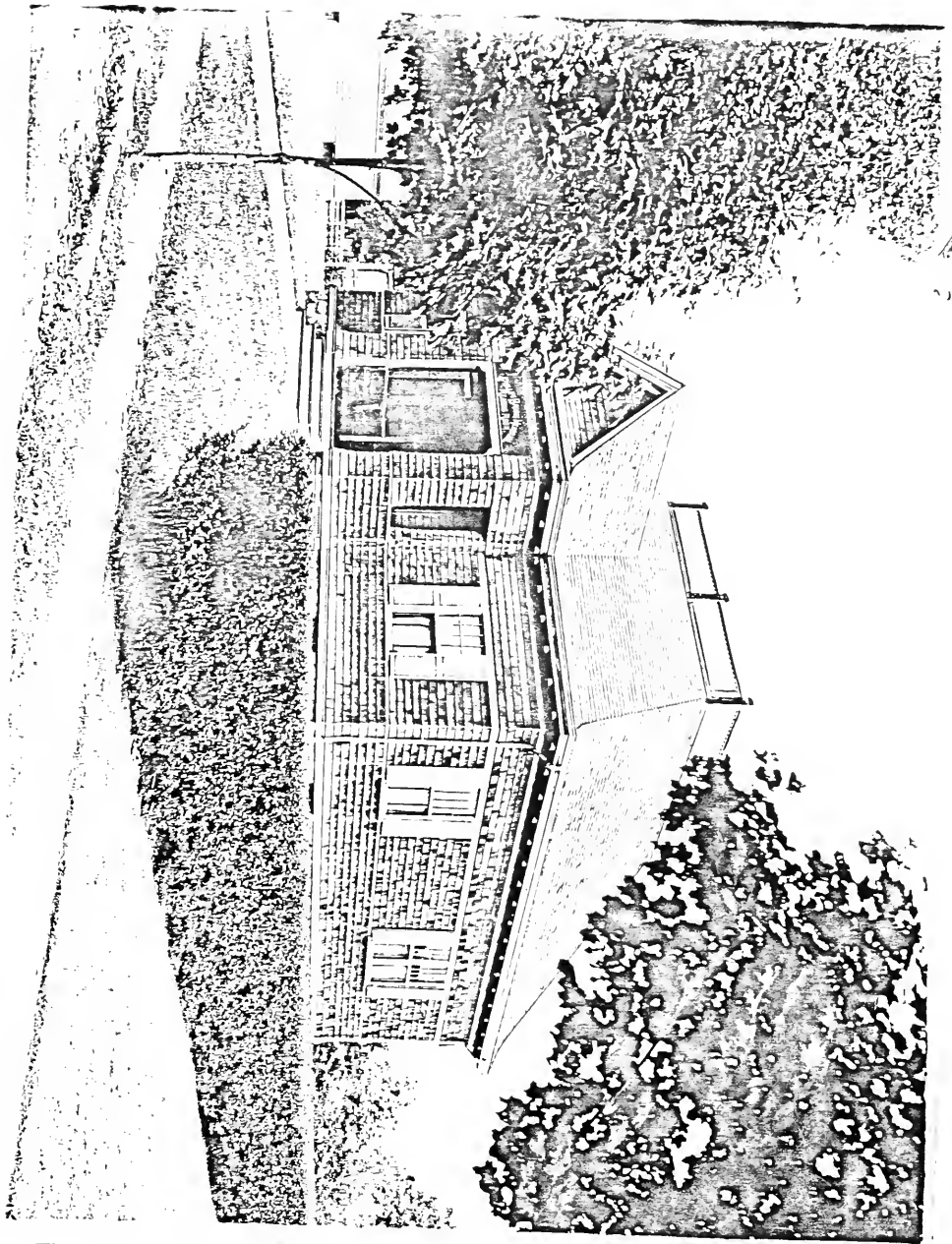
society for held in this week. ber by presi- nis remark on was now ice of which and the- ratorated com- decrease out 40 new year. The balance of year. Gen- ts about the Batchelder, r resolutions and a copy to the next topic which to put ices of the ick are daily ervation of the mitted for in- on exhibition some time G. M. Har-

place for the s discussed, P. Blake and of the land ne, where B. stands. The- ber half with- long-desired the Historical committee ap- the library ounter: G. M. A. Rich, C. G. Mrs. Wilde, officers for the s: President. L. Johnson; rators: A. H. B. Richardson. ey, W. F. Mc- ridents: J. W. J. Smart, W. B. Johnson, S. B. Brown, D. L. Higgins, J. D. ac Ballard, H. A. Johnson, J.

ers Mr C. F the evening, his rices of the many his- erest to Hyde ing them being possible events neponset river. owing extract Lewis Pierce. 2000 shad in e saved in the and sent 40 rhibits a full most interesting GAZETTE will e. After the as adjourned.

agnolia Hall, the suspicions of was a decided es enjoyed the ere many and furnished by







ADDRESSES Hamilton St., 10-28, 11-25, 16 Stanbro,
209 & 215 Neponset Valley Pkwy.
MAP NO. 3N/6E SUB-AREA Readville

DATES 1888-post 1950 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases
source

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN straight, S/W - N/E

TOPOGRAPHY Flat

VISTAS Opens up to Camp Meiggs Memorial Park at Stanbro St. end.

USE Residential, church, fire station TYPE 1F, 2F, 3 D

MATERIALS frame, brick STORIES 1, 2, 3, & 2+ attic

ROOFS Flat, pitch, hip

BUILDING PLACEMENT predominantly narrow end to street

SET BACK moderate, 20-30 ft., on generous lots

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Queen Anne, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, 3-Decker, Shingle,
contemporary suburban

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION Good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Contemporary suburban houses at #24 & 28

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Pleasant, well-
maintained street, typifying pattern of development

(Map)

around Camp Meiggs Memorial Park. Characterized by
sequence of architectural styles ranging from Queen Anne
through 3-Decker, Bungalow, and contemporary suburban.
Queen Anne Dwellings feature conical & pyramidal-roofed
towers, and there is some simple use of stained glass.
Most houses altered through use of later siding - asbestos
& aluminum - though integrity of forms appears to have

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) been largely maintained.
Street highlighted by picturesque Queen Anne Blue
Hill Chapel, the vaguely Shingle style Phillips
Brooks Memorial Reading Room & the Readville Fire
Station, a brick rendering of the Classical Revival
(see forms) All of these maintain their original
historic fabric. (see forms for 10 Hamilton St., 209
& 215 Neponset Valley Pkwy.) This area largely de-
veloped after 1896 & well into the 20th c., was located
on Readville's Civil War camp grounds, Camp Meiggs.



TREES AND PLANTINGS Mature street trees & yard trees

FENCING Chain link fence cedar & privit hedge.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.



ADDRESS 1587 Hyde Park Ave COR. _____

NAME _____ Compressed Steel Shafting Co.
present original

MAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1919 permit
source

ARCHITECT Haven & Crosby Permit
source

BUILDER Whidden-Beekman Company Permit
source

OWNER Compressed Steel Shafting Co.
Permit original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus _____

ROOF flat cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common w/flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10x2 bay steel frame industrial structure hung w/glass & brick curtain wall. Wide brick piers rise full height, balanced by heavy steel spandres at mid-point, infilled with 4 sections of glass containing small paned, opaque sash. 3rd bay contains loading entry & features pair of intermediary piers. 2 projecting brick structures at half height, at bays 1-2 & 5-8, having segmental arched fenestration. Stepped brick cornice. /9th bay fronted by concrete block addition.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic /Long metal shed addition after 10th bay.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 152,386 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on portion of Hyde Park Ave. which is largely commercial & industrial.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 1587 Hyde Park Ave. is fine example of a small steel frame & curtain wall industrial building from the 1st quarter of the 20th c., its interior design. Historically, its site was the location for over 25 years of one of Hyde Park's early & prominent industries, the Glover & Willcomb Curled Hair Factory.

Erected in 1919, this structure was designed by Boston architects H.M. Haven & William W. Crosby for the Compressed

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Steel Shafting Co., manufacturers of cold drawn steel. Unfortunately, little has come to light concerning this company. Maintaining a history of similar manufacturer purposes, it has lately housed the Northeast Precision Steel Co. No information has been located relating to the architects.

Originally on this site as well as directly across Hyde Park Ave. was the Glove & Willcomb Curled Hair Factory. Established in 1871, by 1893 it was the largest curled hair factory in the country. At that time it turned out 6,000 lbs. of hair day, & employed 150 hands, 70 of which were women. The hair was imported from South America, processed here for industrial use, & shipped to every state as well as Canada & Mexico.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, for public use and enjoyment, protection,

Building for sale.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, editor 1893, p.14; H.P. Historical Society
2. 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas, updated in 1924; H.P. Historical Society.
3. Atlases.
4. Building Dept. Records.

1679-1683

ADDRESS Hyde Park Ave. COR. _____NAME G. W. Stafford Co.
present originalMAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE 1913
sourceARCHITECT C.R. Makepeace & Co. permit
sourceBUILDER H.A. Prindeville Co. permit
sourcePermit
OWNER G.W. Stafford Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plusROOF pitched w/clerestory monitor cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 14 bay, steel frame industrial structure, featuring stepped clerestory monitor roof-line. Two levels of segmental arched fenestration belies its one story interior; painted stone sills. Central 5 bay section is tallest, rising to clerestory monitor roof; flanking two bays also monitor, at slightly lower level. Outer 2 bays lower still, with shed roof. Overhanging molded cornice of metal & wood. One story wing connects to right or northern side. Various later additions of concrete & metal.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic paintCONDITION good (fair) poor vacant LOT AREA 123,917 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Close to road in area of industrial & commercial structuresSits above grade level behind concrete retaining wall.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Massive industrial structure is characterized by straight-forward & direct design utilizing steel framing techniques. Its unusual stepped massing allows greater interior lighting. Fairly intact architecturally, it provides a handsome contribution to the streetscape. Historically significant, it was part of a large loom manufacturing company situated in Hyde Park for many years.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed in 1913, it apparently served as a foundry for the G.W. Stafford Co., manufacturer of weaving machinery. Incorporated in 1901, the main buildings of the G.W. Stafford Co. were located on the adjacent site at 1693-1715 Hyde Park Ave. (see form). An apparently successful manufacturing operation having been established in 1913 they expanded their facilities with this structure.

Although the basic historic fabric of the structure has been retained, the brick facade has been painted and some windows have been bricked up. In 1955 the building was owned by S.D. Hicks & Son Co. and was used as a factory and machine shop; 1955 Building Dept. records indicate that a permit was taken out to brick up window opening.

Nothing is known concerning the architect, C.R. Makepeace & Co., of Providence, R.I.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1909 Hyde Park Directory.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.

1693-1715

ADDRESS Hyde Park Ave. COR. _____

NAME _____ E.C. Morris Safe Co.
present original

MAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1893 Rich, Scrapbook, vol.4,p.107
source

ARCHITECT _____ unknown
source

BUILDER _____ unknown
source

Scrapbook
OWNER E.C. Morris Safe Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ one _____ plus _____

ROOF slight pitch _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Low-spreading, late 19th c. industrial plant consisting of 7 one-story brick buildings, covering nearly 2 acres of land. Sizable segmental arched fenestration with cast stone sills, featured throughout, as well as wooden cornices. Largest building centrally located, capped by wooden clerestory monitor & retains original skylights. On tall smokestack appears letters "N TAINER CORP". Southwest corner accented by 2-story tower with gabled roof, corbelled cornice, & segmental arched fenestration.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____
paint, roof modifications

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 124,191 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on extremely large piece of property; sits below street grade, behind rockfaced granite ashlar retaining wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Fairly intact late 19thc. industrial structure, notable for its attractive low-spreading design which covers nearly 2 acres, as well as its contribution to Hyde Park's industrial history through its varied catalogue of ownership. Constructed in 1893 for the E.C. Morris Safe Co. of Boston. the plant was considered at the time to be "one of the largest & most complete safe plants ever built, specially adapted for the construction of the most improved fire-proof safe bank vaults & burglar-proof safes in the most

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

economical manner."¹ Located between the main lines of the Providence and the N.Y. & N.E. Railroads, with spur tracks running along each side, its shipping facilities were thought to be unusually good. The tower housed the office & draughting room, and the monitor roofed building housed the shop for heavy burglar-proof vaults & safes. An important feature of this plant was the running of all machines & shafting by electricity; it was boasted to be "the only plant anywhere in this section"1. to be entirely powered by electricity. The president of the company was Robert Bleakie of Hyde Park, and the treasurer & general manager was Edward C. Morris. The company employed about 100 Hyde Park people, thereby contributing significantly to the town's economy.

By 1897, Mr. Morris had become involved in financial difficulties, & the company closed its doors. A rather confusing history of ownership ensues, not yet entirely clear. Vacant for over a year, in 1898 it re-opened as Universal Loom Co., apparently under the supervision of loom inventor, Charles Emory; 2. the directory lists I. Harriman as manager. The 1899 Atlas indicates Universal Loom to be the building's owner. The loom failed, & the factory again re-opened in Jan. 1899, according to one source, as Readville Machine Co., 2. which utilized a new loom invented by the company secretary, Henry I. Harriman, enabling one weaver to operate 16 looms rather than the previous 8 loom maximum. The directories do not mention Readville Mfg. Co.; however, the American Loom Co., manufacturers of the Harriman Automatic Loom; near Readville Station, is listed in the 1901 directories. I. Harriman, manager, in 1901, & George Erhard, treasurer, in 1903-7. In 1903, G.W. Stafford Co., weaving machinery, (the 19

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) *see

- * Atlas owner of this plant) is listed on Hyde Park Ave.; in 1905-7, George W. Erhard is associated with this company as well as Am. Loom, as vice-pres. & asst. treas. B. 1909, Am. Loom is no longer listed, and G.W. Stafford continues advertising themselves as mgrs. of silk & cotton weaving machinery, including the "Ideal" Automatic Loom. It is possible that Am. Loom & Stafford were operating out of the same plant; more exhaustive research might clarify these issues.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol 4., p.107; illus; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Rich, Scrapbook, vol. 8, p.81; H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899, 1912, 1917 (revised) Atlases.
4. Hyde Park Directories ¹⁹²⁴
5. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., 1893, p.28; Hyde Park Historical Society.
6. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April, 1906, p. 38; H.P. Historical Society

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

economical manner." Located between the main lines of the Providence and the N.Y. & N.E. Railroads, with spur tracks running along each side, its shipping facilities were thought to be unusually good. The tower housed the office & draughting room, and the monitor roofed building housed the shop for heavy burglar-proof vaults & safes. An important feature of this plant was the running of all machines & shafting by electricity; it was boasted to be "the only plant anywhere in this section" to be entirely powered by electricity. The president of the company was Robert Bleakie of Hyde Park, and the treasurer & general manager was Edward C. Morris. The company employed about 100 Hyde Park people, thereby contributing significantly to the town's economy.

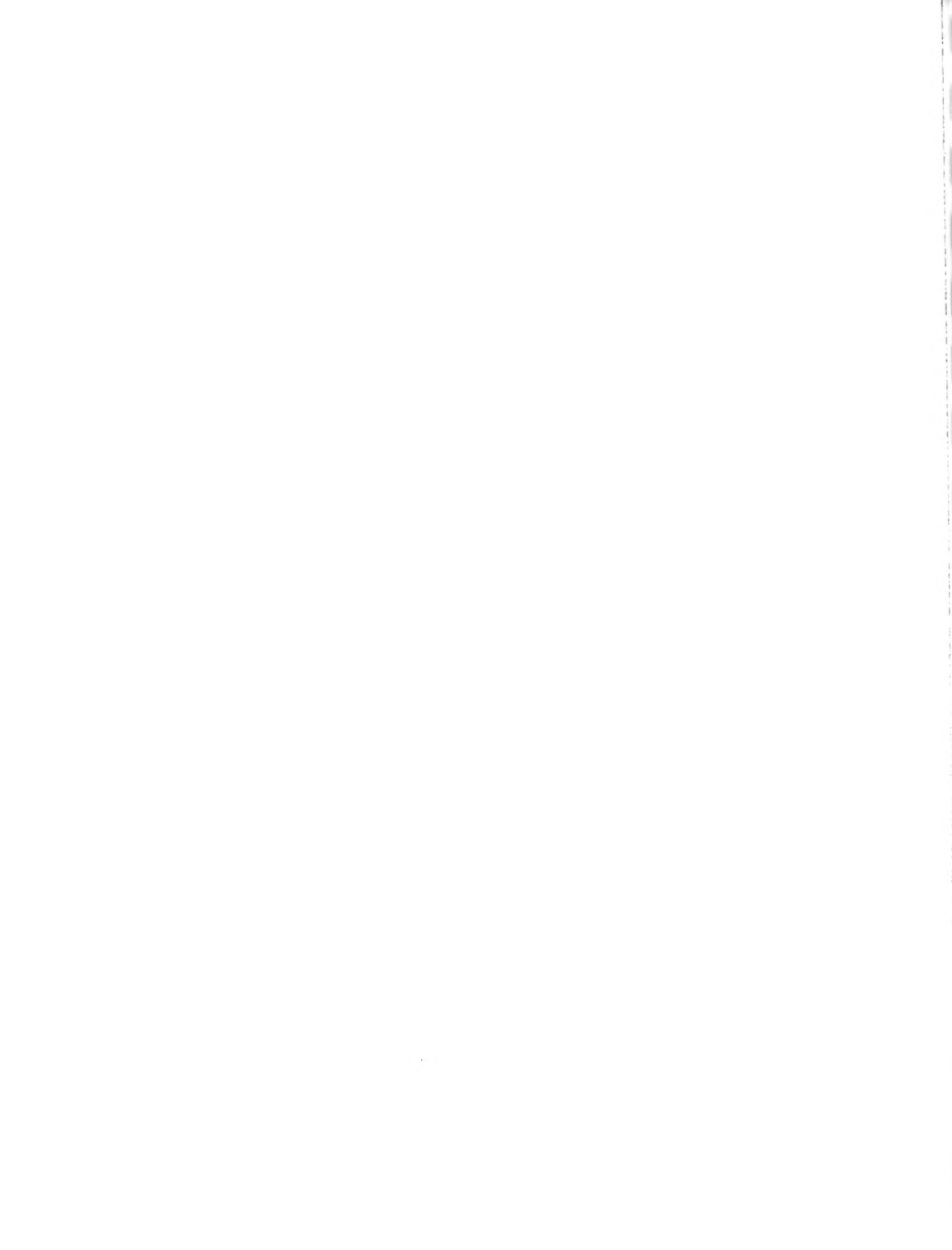
By 1897, Mr. Morris had become involved in financial difficulties, & the company closed its doors. A rather confusing history of ownership ensues, not yet entirely clear. Vacant for over a year, in 1898 it re-opened as Universal Loom Co., apparently under the supervision of loom inventor, Charles Emory; 2. the directory lists I. Harriman as manager. The 1899 Atlas indicates Universal Loom to be the building's owner. The loom failed, & the factory again re-opened in Jan. 1899, according to one source, as Readville Machine Co., 2. which utilized a new loom invented by the company's secretary, Henry I. Harriman, enabling one weaver to operate 16 looms rather than the previous 8 loom maximum. The directories do not mention Readville Mfg. Co.; however, the American Loom Co., manufacturers of the Harriman Automatic Loom; near Readville Station, is listed in the 1901 directories. I. Harriman, manager, in 1901, & George P. Erhard, treasurer, in 1903-7. In 1903, G.W. Stafford Co., weaving machinery, (the 190

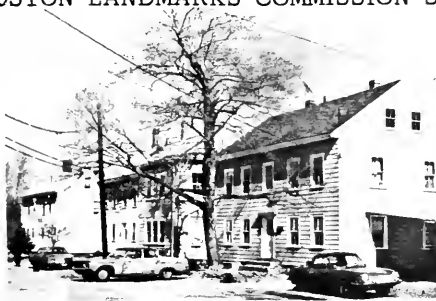
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity *see p. 10 for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

* Atlas owner of this plant) is listed on Hyde Park Ave.; in 1905-7, George W. Erhard is associated with this company as well as Am. Loom, as vice-pres. & asst. treas. By 1909, Am. Loom is no longer listed, and G.W. Stafford continues advertising themselves as mgrs. of silk & cotton weaving machinery, including the "Ideal" Automatic Loom. It is possible that Am. Loom & Stafford were operating out of the same plant; more exhaustive research might clarify these issues.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol 4., p.107; illus; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Rich, Scrapbook, vol. 8, p.81; H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899, 1912, 1917 (revised) Atlases.
4. Hyde Park Directories ¹⁹²⁴
5. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., 1893, p.28; Hyde Park Historical Society.
6. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April, 1906, p. 38; H.P. Historical Society.





ADDRESSES Knight St., 8, 7-17, & 8-10 Damon Place

AP NO. 5N/6E SUB-AREA Readville
 1872 map, 1876 Atlas
 DATES c. 1872-1889 Scrapbook, vol. 3, p.52
 source

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN Straight; unpaved, dead-end street; runs south to north

TOPOGRAPHY flat

VISTAS Mother Brook & Factory Pond

USE residential TYPE 1F, 2F, 4F

MATERIALS frame STORIES 2+ attoc

ROOFS pitched

BUILDING PLACEMENT aligned with street

SET BACK 8Knight St. set back about 35 ft. on corner lot; east side set close to road on tiny lots.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate/Queen Anne; vernacular mill housing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION fair to poor

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Demolition of one mill housing structure further down Knight Street on Mother Brook.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Part of complex of mill housing associated with cotton mill located across Mother Brook at 1608 River St. (see form). Originally established in 1814 as the Dedham Mfg. Co., was one of the earliest Massachusetts cotton mills. At 8 Knight St., c. Readville St. is 2 1/2 story, end-gable house with central entry, built c.1872-6, its wrap-around porch with fluted columns possibly added in late 1870s; house appears as is in 1879 View. Was erected by Smithfield Mfg. Co., 3rd owner of cotton mill, probably for mill Superintendants; frp. ;974 on, succession of mill superintendants consistently lived at approximately this address, identified in 1896 at 8 Readville St., and in 1900s as 8 Knight Street. 2 1/2 story, end-gable mill housing lining east side of Knight Street also erected c.1872-6 by Smithfield Mfg. Co. Varies from 4x2 to 5x2 bays (see 11-13 Knight St.), featuring both central & end entries

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) generally 2/2 sash, & gable returns. Large 4 family tenement at 8-10 Damon Place, 7x3 bays, constructed c. 1887 by later owner, B.B. & R. Knight Co. along with similar housing at 7-33 Readville St. (see street form); features paired entries on each long side, with recessed lights above. Latter structure located on site of house belonging to James Downing, superintendant of Dedham Mfg. Co. from 1832-62, still standing as late as 1876.

TREES AND PLANTINGS

FENCING High privet hedge around 8 Knight St., as well as rock-faced granite ashlar retaining wall.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 3, p. 52, Rich Coll., Hyde Park Historical Society. Hyde Park Directories. 1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books. 1872 map; 1876 Atlas.



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X _____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

one of earliest Mass. cotton factories, & one of longest continuously running cotton mills in U.S. Earliest development in Readville clustered around this cotton mill, established in 1814.

In 1867, Smithfield Mfg. Co. purchased the cotton mill, being the 3rd owner of mill since its establishment. (See 1576-76, the housing St. for history of Dedham Mfg. Co. Constructed c.1872-76, the housing first appears on the 1876 Atlas, then being one of 4 such buildings (the 4th, directly adjacent to Factory Pond, has been razed). The 1879 View pictures these structures, though curiously, only 3 have been illustrated. Continuously owned by proprietors of the mill, in 1888-1912 they belonged to the B.E. & R: Knight Co. of Providence, their Readville mill being known as Manchaug Mfg. Co.

Much of the housing which had developed around the mill during the 19th c. was lost 1902, when B.F. Sturtevant Co. erected its monumental factory now adjacent. This is particularly true of the Damon Place extension, then known as Charles St., which included a long brick tenement, only brick housing located in this mill village.

The tenement at the corner of Knight & Damon Place, although similar to housing under discussion, was built in the 1880s (see street form for Knight St. & Damon Place).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Listing as part of the Dedham Mfg. Co. Mill District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866, 1872 maps; BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1879 View; " " "
3. Atlases.
4. Complete bibliography for Dedham Mfg. Co. located on form for 1576-1608 River St.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X _____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

one of earliest Mass. cotton factories, & one of longest continuously running cotton mills in U.S. Earliest development in Readville clustered around this cotton mill, established in 1814.

In 1867, Smithfield Mfg. Co. purchased the cotton mill, being the 3rd owner of mill since its establishment. (See 1576-76, the housing St. for history of Dedham Mfg. Co.) Constructed c.1872-76, the housing first appears on the 1876 Atlas, then being one of 4 such buildings (the 4th, directly adjacent to Factory Pond, has been razed). The 1879 View pictures these structures, though curiously, only 3 have been illustrated. Continuously owned by proprietors of the mill, in 1888-1912 they belonged to the B.B. & R. Knight Co. of Providence, their Readville mill being known as Manchaug Mfg. Co.

Much of the housing which had developed around the mill during the 19th c. was lost in 1902, when B.F. Sturtevant Co. erected its monumental factory now adjacent. This is particularly true of the Damon Place extension, then known as Charles St., which included a long brick tenement, only brick housing located in this mill village.

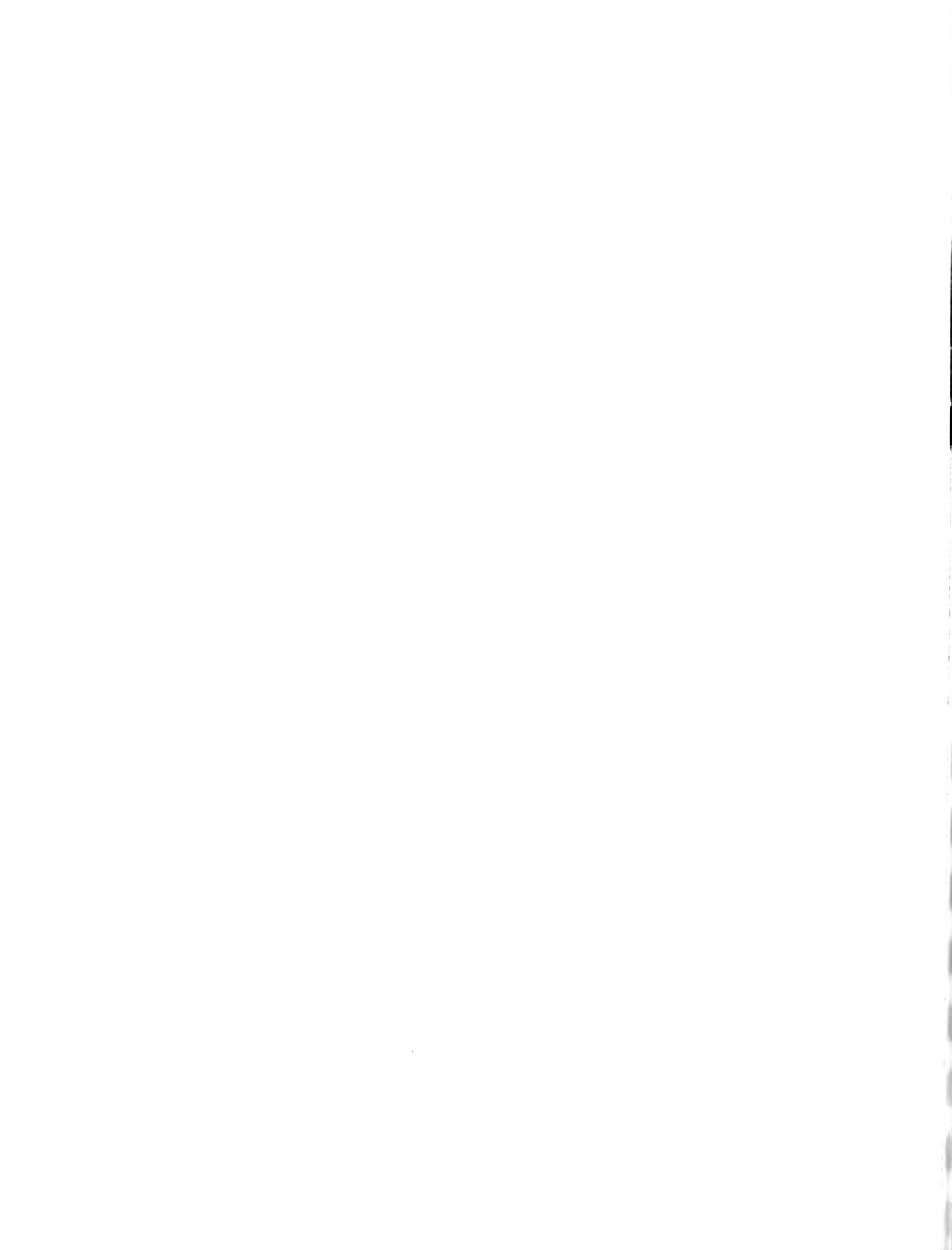
The tenement at the corner of Knight & Damon Place, although similar to housing under discussion, was built in the 1880s (see street form for Knight St. & Damon Place).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Listing as part of the Dedham Mfg. Co. Mill District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866, 1872 maps; BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1879 View; " " "
3. Atlases.
4. Complete bibliography for Dedham Mfg. Co. located on form for 1576-1608 River St.



ADDRESS 30 Millstone St. Hyde Park Ave.
COR. Hamilton St.

NAME Hemenway School
present original

MAP No. 2N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1950 permit
source

ARCHITECT John M. Gray Co. permit
source

BUILDER G. L. Rugo & Son, Inc. permit
source

Permit
OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

Common w/Flemish variation
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Art Moderne elementary school, its U-shaped plan containing 9 bay central section. Recessed central entry emphasized by flat, Moderne design in cast stone, repeated in simplified form in entry at end of west wing of U. Rectangular fenestration organized via central triple-window flanked by coupled windows in bays 2-4, & 6-8, as well as small side entries in 1st & last bays. Cast stone cap surmounts building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 47,958 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Free-standing structure faces three streets. Surrounded by black-topped playground.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Hemenway School is an attractive, small-scale example of Art Moderne design, the only Art Moderne structure to be found in Hyde Park. Its scale is highly sympathetic to that of the surrounding residential area.

(Map)

Constructed in 1950 to serve the educational needs of an expanding Readville, it was designed by the John M. Gray Co of Boston, architects of other city owned structures at mid-century. Related in design is their Art Moderne Fort Hill Fire Station at 99 Oliver St., Boston, erected in 1956

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Buildings Dept. Records.
2. List of architects for Boston's CBD Survey Area, Boston Landmarks Commission.



ADDRESS Milton Street COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1898 Scrapbook History, vol. 7 p. 21
 source

ARCHITECT unknown/ possibly Horton & Hemenway, see below
 source

BUILDER _____
 source

Scrapbook
 OWNER _____
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____

ROOF hipped-slate _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Structure of extremely plain design, its notable feature being its triangular plan. 10x10x13 bays, its main entry once faced New Haven tracks. Slated shelter wraps around facade and partially around northern side. Rectangular fenestration with granite sill & lintels, its round arched window in 4th bay of 2nd level surmounting original entry; small, square windows under cornice provide additional lighting. Rear facade is one level, facing old Midland tracks. 2 story tower at southern corner, with hipped roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____ entry

CONDITION good (fair) (poor) LOT AREA 76,230 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Triangular plan to accomodate site; Located at edge of Wolco Square.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Readville Union Station, notable architecturally for its triangular shape planned to fit the site, was constructed in 1898-9, resulting from the consolidation in 1898 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the New England Railroad. Two stations for one road being impractical, it was decided to bring the two roads together at Readville and erect a large station serving the needs of both these roads. At the time, it was noted that "soon this will be another ornament to this vicinity of Boston."1. Serving the

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	<u>x</u>	Military	_____	Transportation	<u>x</u>
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Providence & Midland Divisions of the N.Y., N.H., & Hfd. R.R., it was constructed in connection with the change in grade crossings, & had to be erected of irregular shape with two stories on the New Haven, or Providence Division side, & one on the New England or Midland side.

The exterior is constructed of buff colored Mortel brick with a slated roof; the interior was finished in light brick & natural wood, the general waiting room being ornamented with mantles & fireplaces featuring arches of white block granite. 2. (The interior has not been examined) Costing approximately \$2,000,000, it was built under the supervision of Hortons & Hemenway of Providence, R.I., and opened in May of 1899. It is not clear whether or not Hortons & Hemenway were architects of the structure.

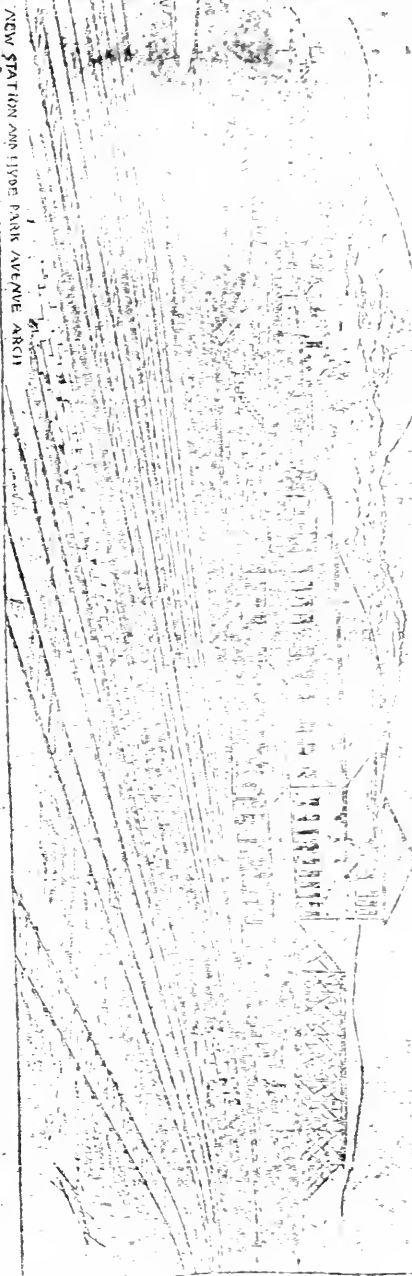
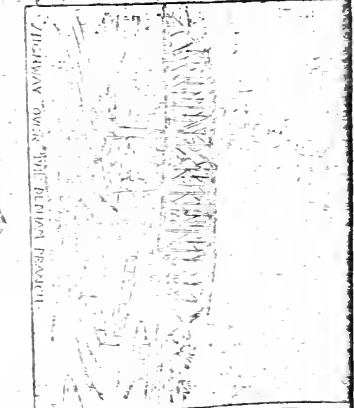
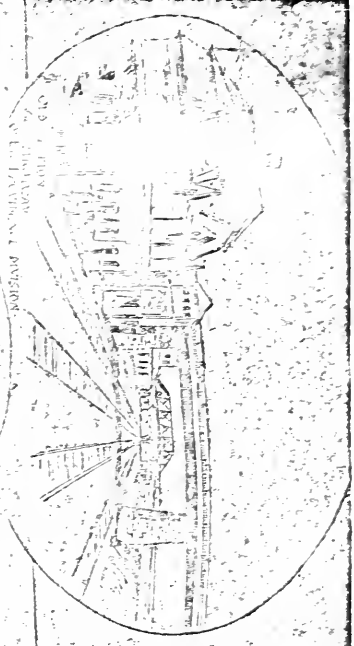
In conjunction with the grade changes, the immense granite archway adjacent on Hyde Park Ave. was constructed, supporting the roadbed of the Midland Division. Two granite stairways lead up to the depot, one being currently closed off.

Preservation Consideration (acc. for public use and enjoyment, p



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 7, p. 21, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. Scrapbook, vol. 7, p. 53.
3. Scrapbook, vol 7, p. 92 (illus.), 93,94.
4. 1912 Atlas.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE READVILLE ELEVATION AND WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN ELIMINATING THE GRADE CROSSINGS AT THAT POINT.
THE BOSTON BEARD
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

HEADQUARTERS

Head Office & Insurance

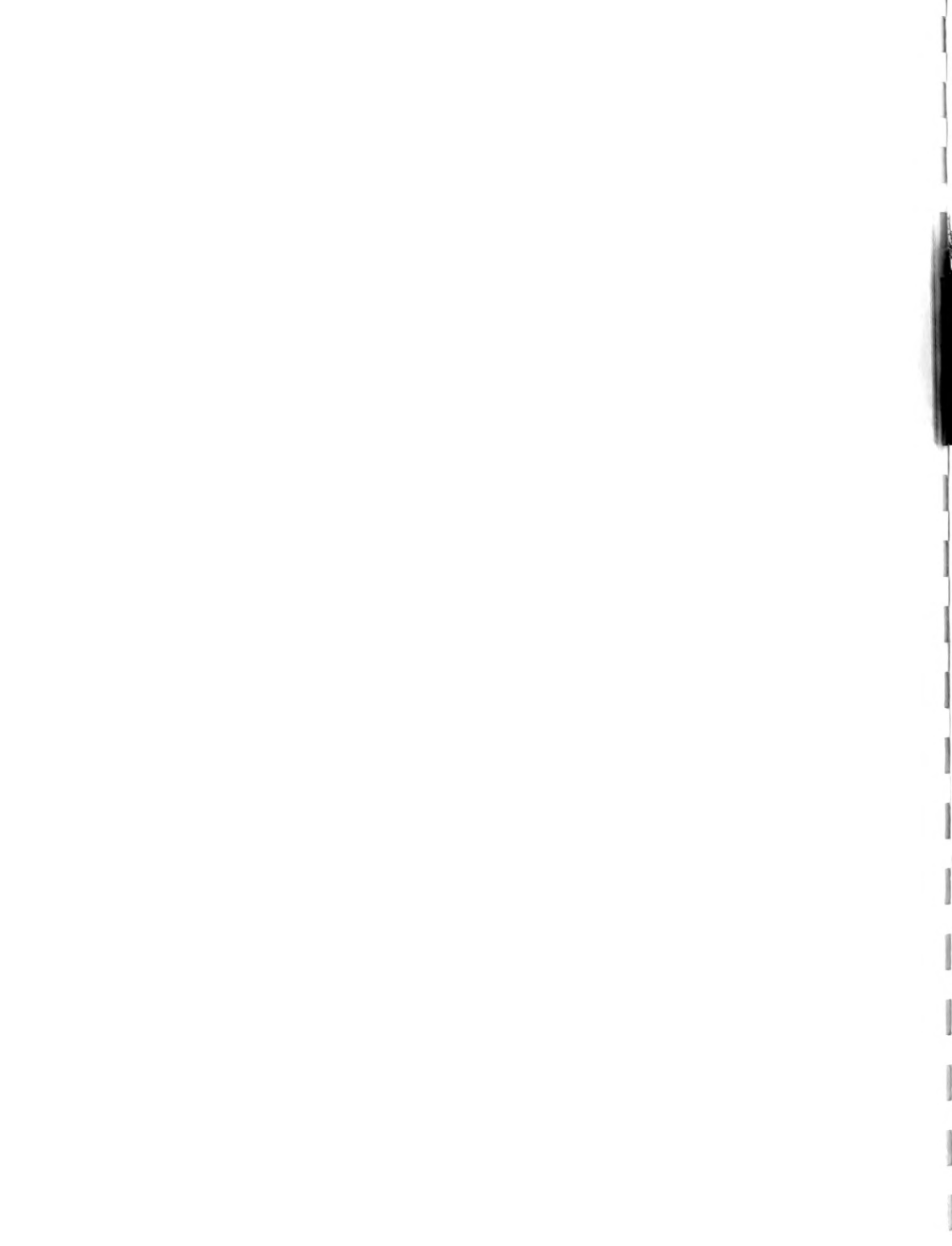
Lots of land on Pinehurst and the Old Camp Ground on Lawrence. All situated within five minutes walk of the station and the New Haven and New England stations at Readville.

F. L. GEORGE,
Special Agent

Patrolable Life Assurance, South

Station of the Boston

Residence 17 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.
Office 204 Milk St. Boston, Mass.



ADDRESS Neponset Valley Pkwy COR. _____NAME Paul Bridge / same
present originalMAP No. 3N-7E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE 1849 Scrapbook, Vol. 4, p.18 National Regis
source ter Nominationredesigned 1932-5ARCHITECT Redesign -Arthur A. Shurcliff/ National Register
source NominationBUILDER 1849-Thomas Hollis, Jr. - Scrapbook, vol.4,p.18
source

Scrapbook

OWNER Towns of Dedham & Milton
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) bridge

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Triple-arched bridge constructed of unmortared, hand-out stones, Voussoirs
formed of stone blocks. Areas between arches on original side are rubble masonry; Those on
addition are coursed. Stone parapet added during 1932 reconstruction.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Now located on Neponset Valley Parkway within Neponset
River Reservation.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Since the early 18th c.
there has been a bridge on this site, at that time one
of 3 Milton crossings over Neponset River & only link
between Milton & Dedham. Now located within Neponset
River Reservation which links Stoney Brook & Blue Hills
Reservations, planned and developed by Olmstead, Olmstead
& Elliot, the famous architectural firm founded by Frederic
Law Olmstead.Likely that first bridge constructed c. 1719 by John
Nelson, whose wife, Elizabeth, had inherited Readville
lands from her uncle, Lieut. Gov. William Stoughton

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in 1701. Deed dated May 30, 1719, from the Nelsons to their son-in-law Nathaniel Hubbard refers to bridge as "Mr. Nelson's bridge;" another deed to Samuel Paul, Date Dec. 19, 1719, refers to it as "lately erected by said Nelson." Hubbard, who reside on the Sprague farm until c.1730 was prominent member of Colony, & bridge became known as "Hubbard Bridge", being so called as late as 1766 when it is referred to as Such a deed.

In 1759, bridge re built of wood by Dedham & Milton, cost being shared by both towns. Again reconstructed in 1784, it was known by that time as "Pauls Bridge" after the owners of the land on Readville side of river. (Samuel Paul had purchased this land from Nelsons in 1719.) Still another bridge was constructed in 1807, consisting of "stone abutments, & a stone pier 6' wide & 18' long, standing nearly in the center of the stream, & a wooden roadway resting on the pier and abutments." The present bridge was constructed in 1849 by Thomas Hollis, Jr. of Milton, at a cost of \$1250.

Arthur A. Shurcliff, FASLA & founder of AIP, redesigned Paul's Bridge in 1932-5. Until 1905 he was a member of Olmstead Bros." firm, and was chief landscape Consultar to Metropolitan Parks (District) Commission and landscape architect for Restoration of Williamsburg from 1928-1944.

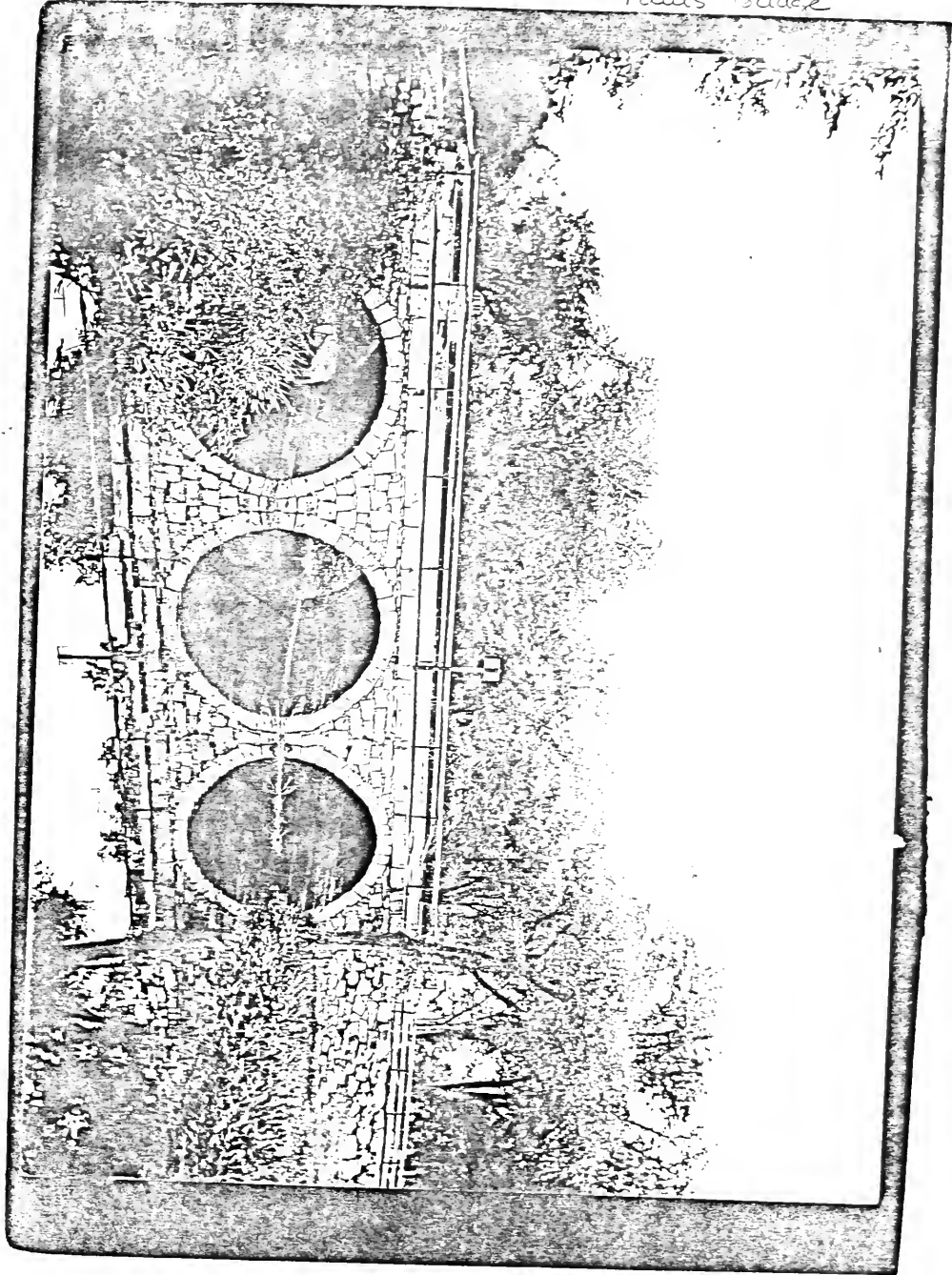
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places., recommended for designation as Boston Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.4,p.18 Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Paul, Edward Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899. Hyde Park Historical Society Collection.
3. National Register Nomination form, copy at BLC.
4. 1831 Dedham Map.

Paul's Bridge







209 Neponset
ADDRESS Valley Parkway COR. Hamilton Street

NAME Readville Fire Station
present original

MAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1917 Located on Facade.
Building permit.
source

ARCHITECT Joseph Macguiness, Boston permit
source

BUILDER M.S. Kelliher, Hyde Park "
source

Permit
OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) fire station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____

ROOF hipped - slate small cupola
cupola for fire horn dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone cast concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x7 bay brick structure in Classical Revival style, its two central round-arched openings having rope-molded enframements of cast stone embellished with oval floral medallion at top. Corners emphasized by double Ionic columns supporting full entablature & capped by double C-scrolls; entablature continues across facade, separating 1st from 2nd levels. At 2nd level, 4 rectangular windows with 6/6 sash alternate with inset cast stone panels enriched with bas relief floral decoration, the corners elaborated by niches
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic /inset urns, Overhanging, bracketed, wood
/cornice on street facade.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 14,040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; located across Hamilton Street from

noteworthy Queen Anne chapel

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Structure architecturally significant as example of city building from the first quarter of the 20th c., as rendered in the then popular Classical Revival style, as well as being the most architecturally outstanding commercial-type structure located in Readville's Wolcott Square. Historically, it represents the replacement by the City of Boston of an earlier Readville fire station, after Hyde Park's incorporation into the city in 1911.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u> x </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

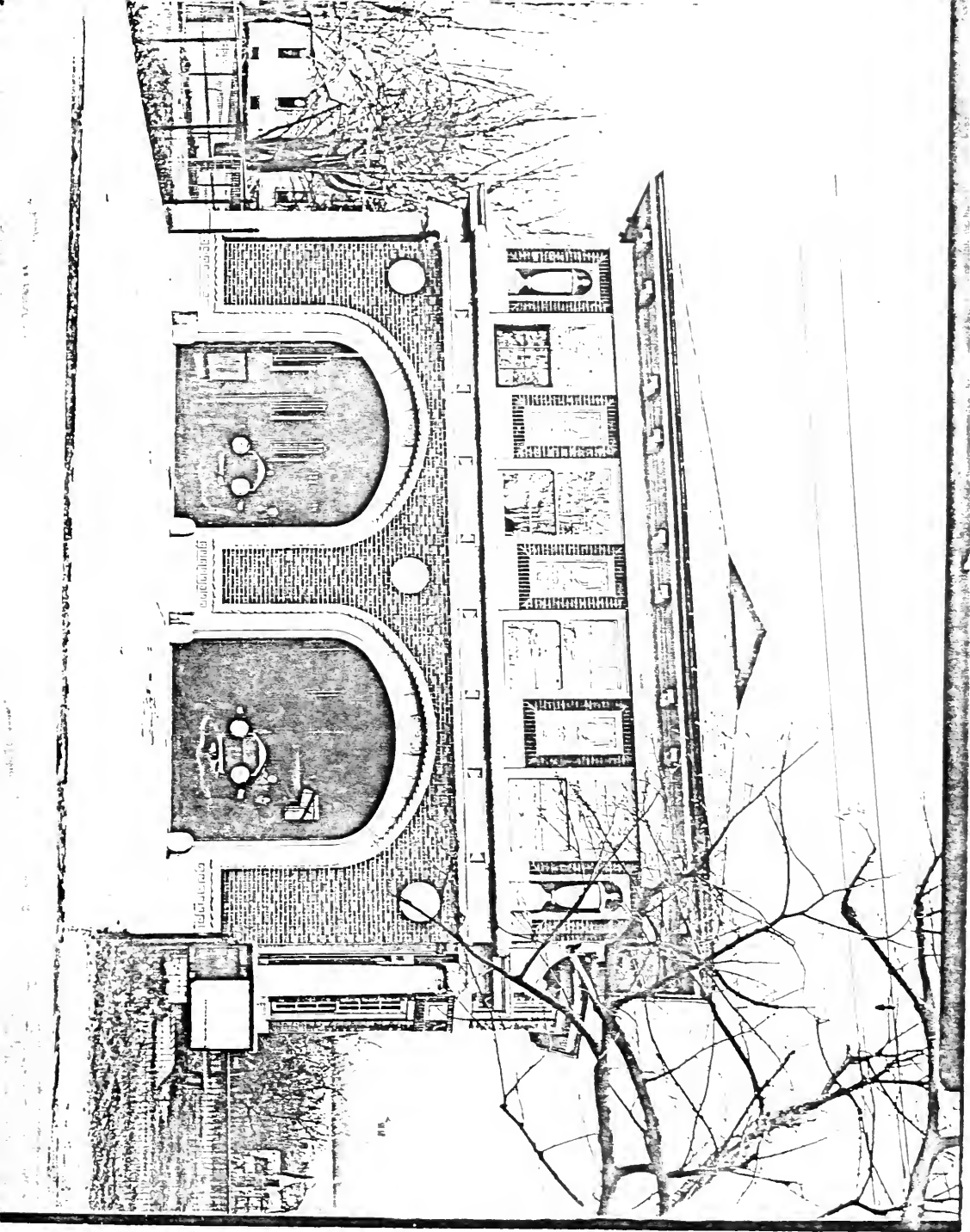
Constructed in 1917, the Readville Fire Station was the 2nd to serve Readville; the first had been constructed c. 1900-1901, and was located at the south-west corner of Milton & Sprague Streets. From 1901-1911, it was the location of Hose 3, & after 1911, when it became part of the Boston Fire Department, Hose 49 was housed there.

No information is available concerning the architect, Joseph Macguiness of Boston. The builder, however, M.S. Kelliher, was a Hyde Park resident, and lived at 279 Neponset Avenue.

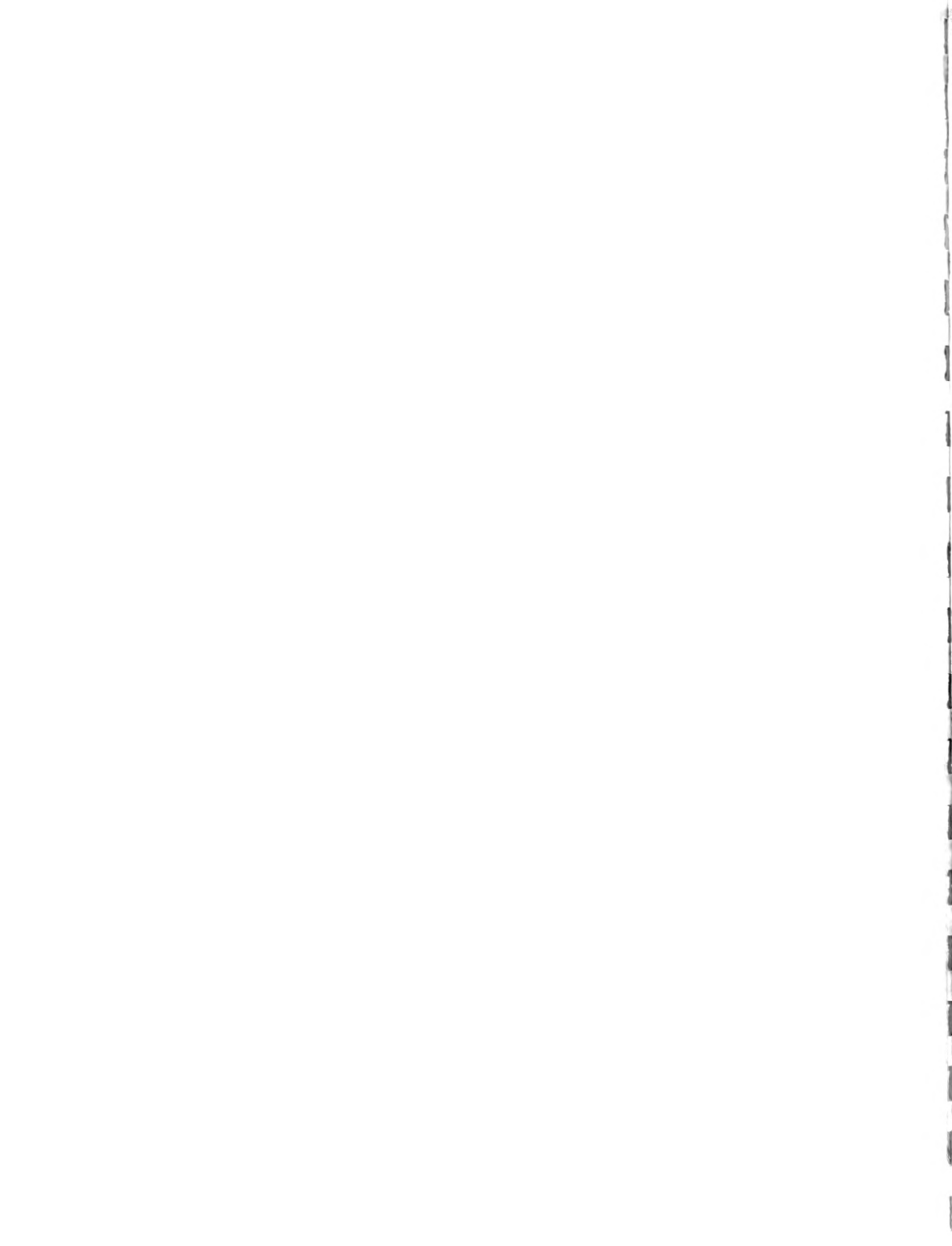
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

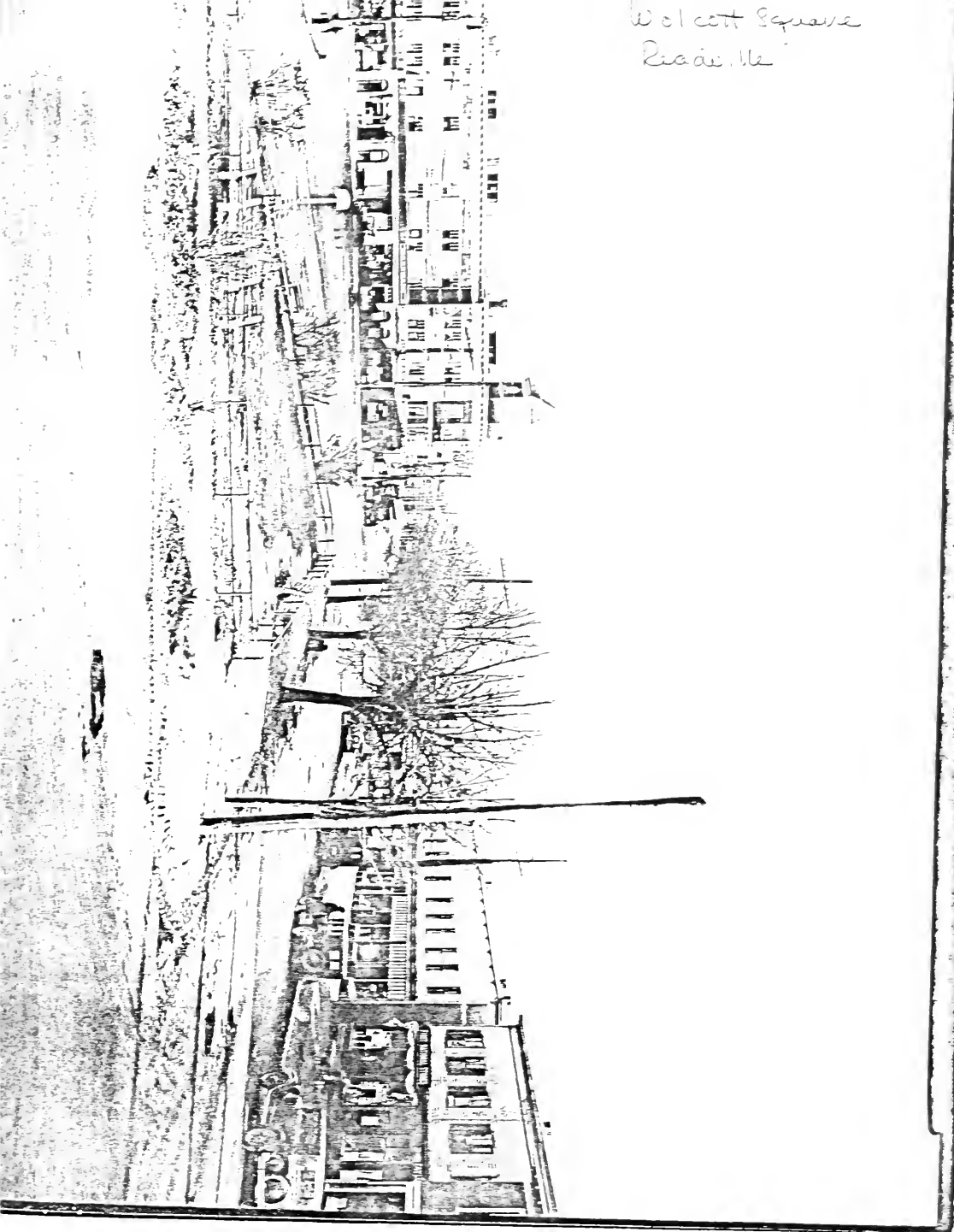
1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Hyde Park Directories.
3. Boston Directories.
4. SPNEA photo collection, "Hyde Park," pre-1932 photo.

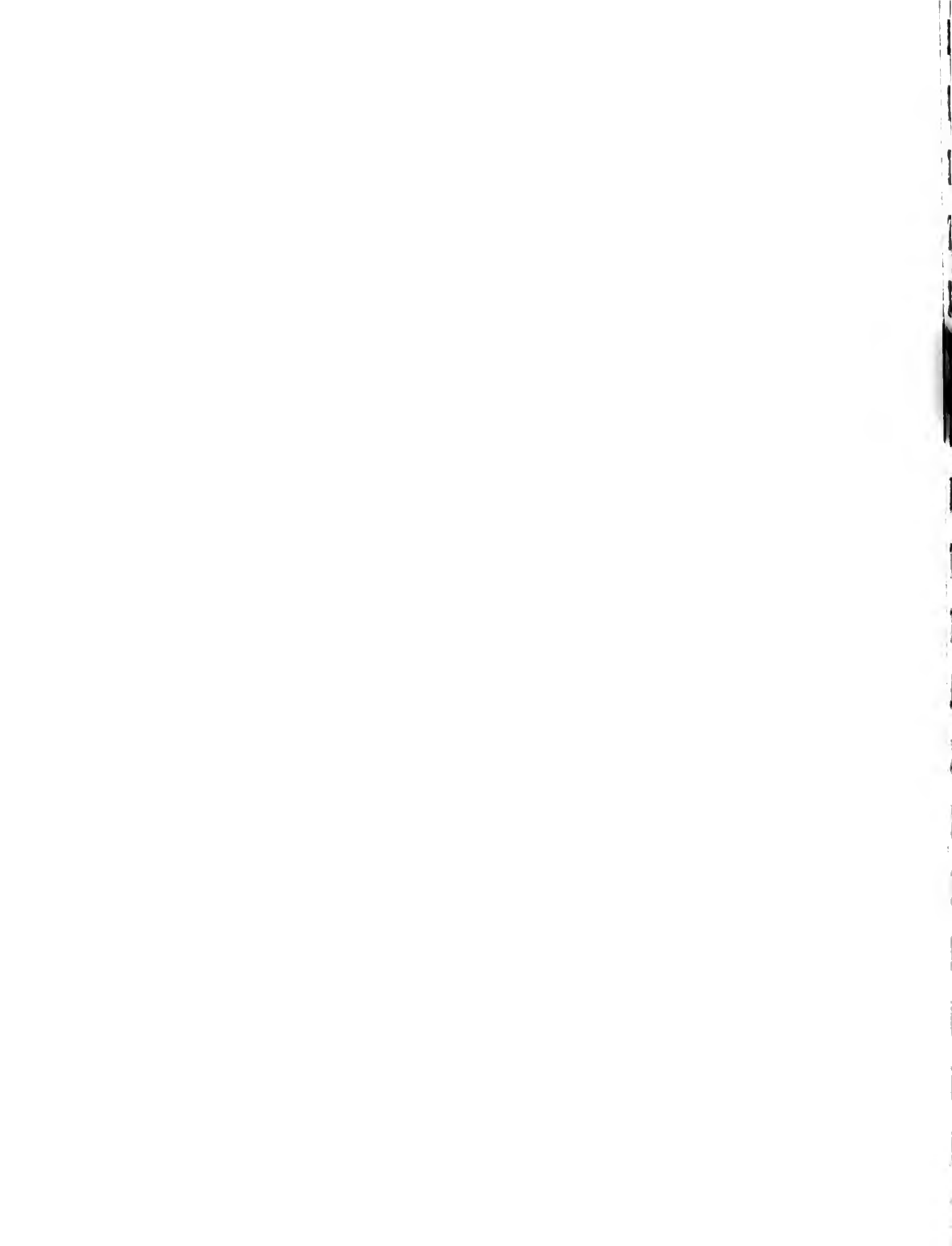


209 Neponset Valley Parkway



Wolcott Square
Riv. Me.







ADDRESS 215 Neponset Valley Parkway COR. Hamilton St.

NAME Blue Hill Community Church/Blue Hill Chapel
present original

MAP No. 3N-6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1889-9 The Sentinel, Nov. 4, 1903
source

ARCHITECT G. Wilton Lewis
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Scrapbook
Blue Hill Evangelical Society/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus _____

ROOF pitched (asphalt) cupola hall tower dormers one-shed roof

MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, picturesque Queen Anne Style church, basically T-shaped in plan, its entry at joining of 2 wings, recessed within porch with round-arched openings at right angles. Clapboards form wainscoting below rectangular windows, with patterned shingles above. Low sloping roofs contain overhanging gable on wings facing each street, featuring stick style brackets and leaded glass semi-circular windows. Square bell-tower at joint of "T" capped with spire.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Shingles have been painted.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8145 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Blue Hill Chapel is notable for its picturesque quality, retention of its original building fabric, and for integral role it has assumed in the religious fabric of Readville's history. Also significant as the platform from which many prominent religious thinkers have spoken, and the site of the last sermon of Phillips Brooks before his death.

(Map)

The Blue Hill Evangelical Society was incorporated in

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Sept. 1888, a non-demoninational society whose purpose was the "establishment & maintenance of a Sabbath-School & of religious meetings for the worship of God."¹. Prior to 1888 no religious association in Readville east of railroad; people attend church elsewhere. Mrs. Ellen F. Stetson, who also gave Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room, largely responsible for idea & for raising much of money. Land given Readville Homestead Association. Character of chapel's architectural style derived Chapel at Magnolia, Mass.,¹ & its cost was \$2,749.81. ¹ Blue Hill Chapel dedicated March 24, 1899, pastors from Hyde Park churches participating in service. Many men's wide reputation" have spoken here, among them Phillips Brooks, Leighton Parks, Phil Maxom, & Arthur Little.²

The architect was G. Wilton Lewis of Boston, who was in partnership with Sanford Phipps, the delineator of the illustration.³ Lewis was born in New York State in 1845, & opened his Boston office in 1872. Phipps was a Massachusetts native who began his practice in 1881, & worked with Lewis in the late 1880's. Lewis & Phipps design the Richardsonian Romanesque Structure at 86-8 Bedford Street, Boston.

Preservation Consideration (ac for public use and enjoyment,

capacity



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.3,p.123. Hyde Park Historical Society Collection.
2. The Sentinel, Hyde Park (Readville, MA. Wednesday Nov. 4, 1903, p.1.
3. Blue Hill Chapel, Readville, Mass. Memorial Sunday, May 29, 1892. Program. **
4. Hyde Park Historical Society file cabinet: Drawer #2, photo; Drawer #3, Envelope containing church documents.

** Hyde Park Library Collection

Moved; date if known _____

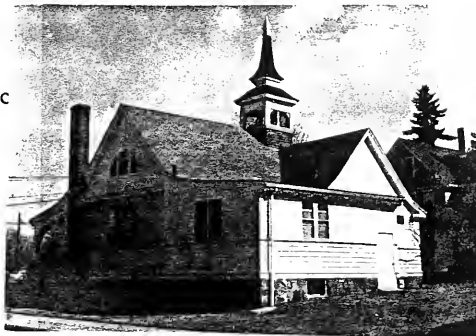
Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	<u> x </u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Sept. 1888, a non-demoninational society whose purpose was the "establishment & maintenance of a Sabbath-School & of religious meetings for the worship of God."¹ Prior to 1888 no religious association in Readville east of railroad; people attended church elsewhere. Mrs. Ellen F. Stetson, who also gave Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room, largely responsible for idea & for raising much of money. Land given Readville Homestead Association. Character of chapel's architectural style derived from Chapel at Magnolia, Mass.,¹ & its cost was \$2,749.81. Blue Hill Chapel dedicated March 24, 1899, pastors from Hyde Park churches participating in service. Many men "of wide reputation" have spoken here, among them Phillips Brooks, Leighton Parks, Philip Maxom, & Arthur Little.²

The architect was G. Wilton Lewis of Boston, who was in partnership with Sanford Phipps, the delineator of the illustration.³ Lewis was born in New York State in 1845, & opened his Boston office in 1872. Phipps was a Massachusetts native who began his practice in 1881, & worked with Lewis in the late 1880's. Lewis & Phipps designed the Richardsonian Romanesque Structure at 86-8 Bedford Street, Boston.



Preservation Consideration (ac
for public use and enjoyment,

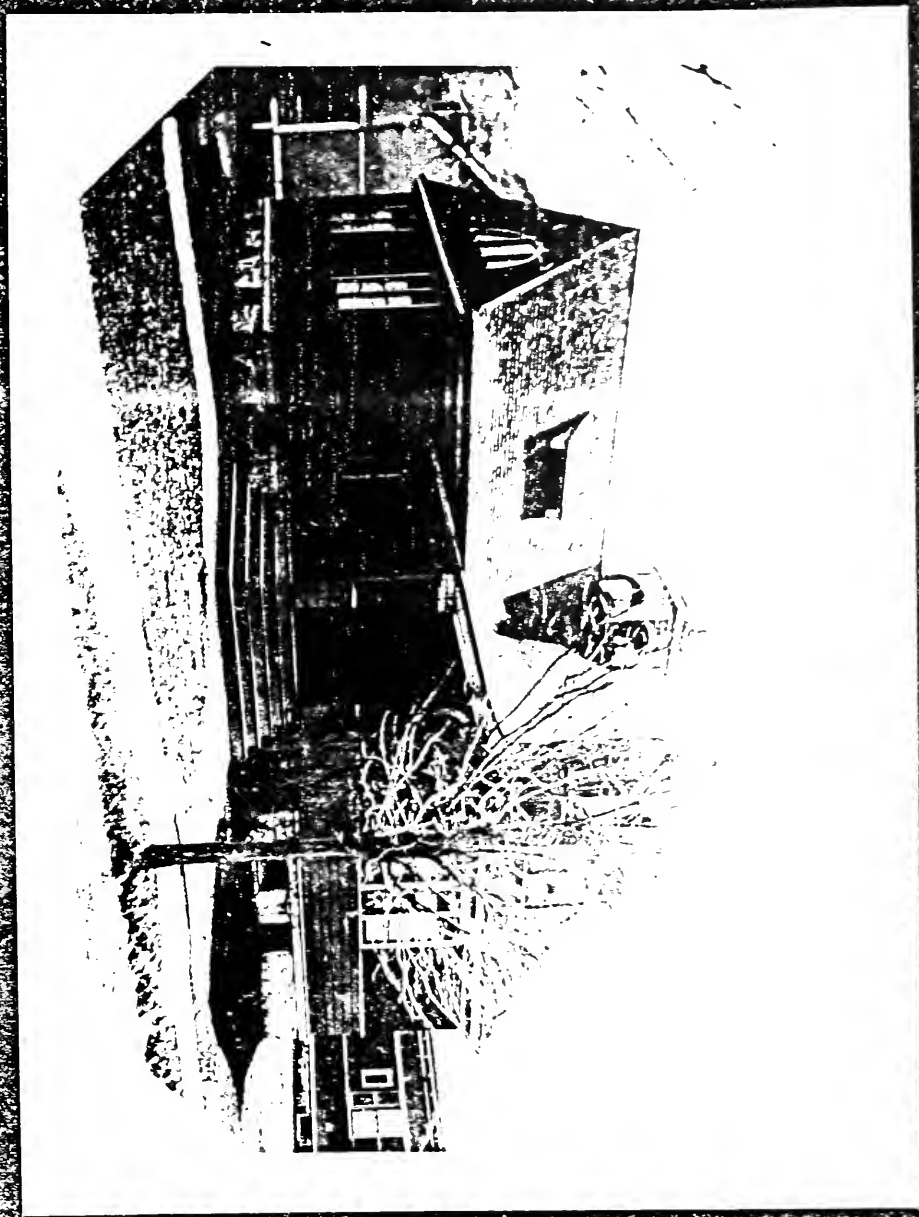
capacity

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.3,p.123. Hyde Park Historical Society Collection.
2. The Sentinel, Hyde Park (Readville, MA. Wednesday Nov. 4, 1903, p.1.
3. Blue Hill Chapel, Readville, Mass. Memorial Sunday, May 29, 1892. Program. **
4. Hyde Park Historical Society file cabinet: Drawer #2, photo; Drawer #3, Envelope containing church documents.

** Hyde Park Library Collection.

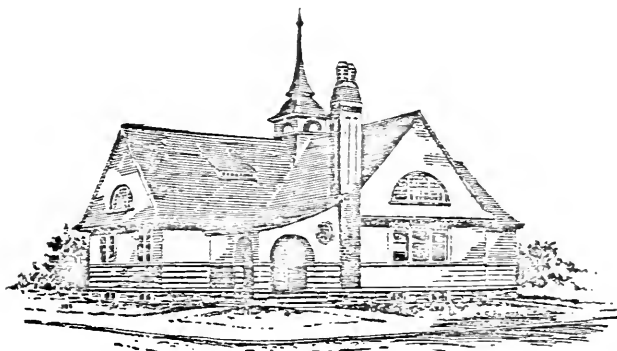






* Blue + Hill + Chapel *

READVILLE, MASS.



Memorial Sunday, May 29, 1892.

— — — — —
INVITED GUESTS.

TIMOTHY INGRAHAM POST, NO 121, G. A. R.,

HYDE PARK, MASS.



ADDRESS 265 Neponset Valley COR. _____
ParkwayNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 3N/6F SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c. 1885-1888 1888 Atlas
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1888 Atlas
OWNER Thomas H. Woodworth
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormers 2 - triangular pedimentMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne dwelling of basic L-shaped plan, its gable end to street. Features wrap-around porch with turned baluster supports & railing of simple though imaginative design. Entry asymmetrically located in 3rd bay of 3 bay facade. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2 sash, excepting attic story which features narrow paired windows with 1/1 sash shutters. Both gables ornamented with scalloped shingles. Cornice embellished with applied geometric ornament. Brackets emphasize corners. Sawn, openwork design decorates gable's peak.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 10, 932 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Currently located on busy highway. Generous lot
compared to those surrounding. Mature shade trees.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) One of the earliest houses to remain in the Hamilton Park section of what was then Milton St., 265 Neponset Valley Parkway is a simple, attractive, example of a Queen Anne cottage, its categorization deriving largely from its vocabulary of surface ornament. Retaining all of its original building fabric, it is representative of other area houses which have undergone extensive modifications.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hamilton Park at Readville was first laid out in 1881, and the revised plan of 1890 shows only 5 houses located on what was then Milton St., the old road from Dedham to Milton. The 1896 plan shows one additional structure: the Blue Hill Chapel. This house, located just at the edge of this development, first appears on the 1888 Atlas and was probably constructed not long before that date. The Hamilton Park land was originally owned by the Paul family, and was the site of Camp Meiggs during the Civil War, famous for the first black regiment recruited by any state, and which is commemorated by the well-known sculpture by Saint Gaudens located on the Boston Common. The camp later became a hospital for convalescent soldiers and was sold for development in 1866 by Ebenezer Paul to Charles A. White of Hyde Park.⁴

Thomas H. Woodworth, coachman, appears as owner of the property in 1888, although his first listing in the directory is not until 1891-2. Possibly the house was rented out for the years prior to 1891.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Plan of Hamilton Park at Readville, Mass., Sept. 1st, 1881, Revised May 1, 1890, Whitman & Breck, Surveyors, Hyde Park Library Collection.
2. "Plan of Building Lots, Readville, MA., Jan. 20, 1896," H.T. Whitman Surveyor, George H. Walker & Co., Boston, Lith. H.P. Historical Society.
3. Paul, Edward Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899, H.P. Historical Society.
4. Williamson, Erastus Edward, "Readville in Hyde Park, Mass.", Hyde Park Historical Records, vol.VIII, 1912, pp.40-48.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hamilton Park at Readville was first laid out in 1881, and the revised plan of 1890 pictures only 5 houses located on what was then Milton St., the old road from Dedham to Milton. The 1896 plan shows one additional structure: the Blue Hill Chapel. This house, located just at the edge of this development, first appears on the 1888 Atlas and was probably constructed not long before that date. The Hamilton Park land was originally owned by the Paul family, and was the site of Camp Meiggs during the Civil War, famous for the first black regiment recruited by any state, and which is commemorated by the well-known sculpture by Saint Gaudens located on the Boston Common. The camp later became a hospital for convalescent soldiers and was sold for development in 1866 by Ebenezer Paul to Charles A. White of Hyde Park.⁴

Thomas H. Woodworth, coachman, appears as owner of the property in 1888, although his first listing in the directory is not until 1891-2. Possibly the house was rented out for the years prior to 1891.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Plan of Hamilton Park at Readville, Mass., Sept. 1st, 1881, Revised May 1, 1980, Whitman & Breck, Surveyors, Hyde Park Library Collection.
2. "Plan of Building Lots, Readville, MA., Jan. 20, 1896," H.T. Whitman Surveyor, George H. Walker & Co., Boston, Lith. H.P. Historical Society.
3. Paul, Edward Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899, H.P. Historical Society.
4. Williamson, Erastus Edward, "Readville in Hyde Park, Mass", Hyde Park Historical Records, vol.VIII, 1912, pp.40-48.



ADDRESSES Readville St., 7-45

MAP NO. 4N/6E
5N/6E SUB-AREA Readville

DATES 1851 Dedham map; 1888
Atlas; Scrapbook, vol.3,p.52
source

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN Runs west to east, then takes 90 degree angle turn south.

TOPOGRAPHY flat

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 2F, 3F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1 + attic, 2, 2+ attic

ROOFS pitched

BUILDING PLACEMENT Aligned with street & side facing

SET BACK Set fairly close to road, about 20 ft.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) mid-19th c. vernacular; late 19th c. vernacular mill housing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION good to fair

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Part of complex of mill housing associated with cotton mill across Mother Brook at 1608 River St. (see form). Originally established in 1814 as Dedham Mfg. Co, was one of earliest structure remaining in area (see form). Built c. 1840s, was undoubtedly owned by individual associated with mill, & 1876, owned by Smithfield Mfg. Co., 3rd owner of cotton mill.
Tenements at 7-33 & 39-45 Readville St. erected c.1887 by B.B. & R. Knight Co., who had purchased mill in 1879 according to newspaper article, corporation did their own work, not letting out building by contract. There are 3 large tenements at 7-29 Readville St., related to that at 8-10 Damon Place (see street form for Knight St.), & 2 smaller structures at 31-3 & 39-45 Readville St. These end-gable tenements characterized by paired central en-

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) tries on each long side, with
recessed lights above, 2/2 sash except 6/6 in gables,
gable returns & dormers; smaller tenements charac-
terized by small, square windows at 2nd story. Some
later enclosed porches.

TREES AND PLANTINGS Some mature street trees

FENCING Privet hedge; concrete sidewalks with granite curbing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 3, p.52, Rich Coll., Hyde Park
Historical Society. 1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
1851 Dedham Map; 1876, 1888 Atlases.



ADDRESS 35-7 Readville St. COR.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 4N/6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c. 1840 1851 Dedham Map
sourceARCHITECT Unknown
source1851 map
BUILDER A. Darling
sourceOWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus atticROOF pitched-asphalt cupola _____ dormers 2-shed roof, front & rearMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, 5x2 bay 1 1/2 story vernacular dwelling from mid-19th c., with altered central entry & later porch across facade. Rectangular fenestration features 2/2 sash. Later dormers. Small central chimney & granite ashlar foundation. 1 story rear ell connects main house to 1 1/2 story addition at rear, which has rubble foundation.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic siding, porch, entry, dormers.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8250 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at 90 degree angle turn of Readville St.located amidst cluster of housing developed around mill.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This simple vernacular dwelling, prominently sited at the degree angle turn of Readville St., may be earliest structure remaining in area, from its origin undoubtedly associated with the Dedham Co. located across Mother Brook. An element in what remains of a complex of houses & tenements which sprang up around the cotton mill as it developed & grew over the years, the house, though altered, remains mute

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

testimony to the early years of the mill whose major monument, the 1814 frame mill building, has long since disappeared.

The main portion of the house was probably constructed as a 1 family dwelling in 1840s, as part of the small village clustered around the mill. It appears on the 1873 map of Dedham, owned by A. Darling. In 1858 it was owned by an individual named Smi & 1866, R. Wells was the owner. Although no directories are available for these year it is very likely that these individuals were somehow associated with the mill, which had been established in 1814 (see 1576-1608 River St.). By 1876, the house was owned by the Smithfield Mfg. Co., who had purchased the mill in 1867; the configuration on the 1876 Atlas indicates that the rear addition had probably been made by that date, and it is pictured as it presently stands on the 1879 Birdseye. In 1888 & 1899, the house was owned by the Manchaug Mfg. Co., the name by which the mill was known after its purchase in 1879 by B.B. & R. Knight Co., and in 1912, it is simply labeled "Knight Mfg. Co."

Registry research would undoubtedly pin down the construction date as well as the pattern of ownership.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Listing as part of the Dedham Manufacturing Co. Mill District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1831 map of Dedham, State House Archives
2. 1851 map of Dedham, B.P.L. Rare Books
3. 1853, 1858, 1866, 1872 maps. B.P.L. Rare Books
4. Atlases

Bibliography for Dedham Mfg. Co. on form for 1576-1608 River St.



ADDRESS 40-46 Sprague St. COR.

NAME Readville Color Works
 present original

MAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1889 Hyde Park Industries¹.
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER unknown
 source

Sunn Collection².
 OWNER Joseph Walker & Co.
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x5 bay late 19th c. industrial structure, bays articulated by brick buttresses rising full height. Segmental arched fenestration with granite sills; paired windows in each bay, at each level. Cornice of angled & stepped bricks along horizontal eaves. Shed roof wing on right side, featuring same design elements.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 61,741 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located below Sprague St. on Sprague Pond & railroad tracks Part of small industrial complex, including 3 brick structures, basically windowless, & featuring similar buttressing. Structures appear to have altered rooflines; they are now fla

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Small, late Victorian industrial structure, which is architecturally intact & attractive in design. Most intact element in what was small complex of brick buildings housing manufacture of chemicals used by calico printers.
 The Readville Color Works, manufacturers of gums, color & other supplies used by calico printers, came from Manchester, England in 1882 and "built its factory beyond the

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

crossing of the two railroads at Readville."¹ Owned by Joseph Walker & Co., of Manchester, Thomas Leyland & Co. of 12 India St. Boston, were selling agents, & Benjamin Kenyon, manager of the works.² The factory was gradually enlarged, the building under discussion erected in 1889 "to accommodate the manufacture of a substitute for a product whose importation had been excluded by the tariff."¹ The 1917 Insurance Atlas labels this building in the complex as "NO. 1 Building: Dextrine Works," dextrine presumably being the product substitute. Color shop & color mixing were located in other buildings. Hyde Park Industries notes that this is "one factory in Hyde Park to which the public are not invited and none are admitted."¹ This enigmatic statement is clarified by information, found elsewhere, that the Readville Color Works controlled a secret process of manufacture.²

In 1893, the works employed 12 hands and had a yearly payroll of \$11,000.¹ It remained in operation through at least 1924.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, editor, 1893, p. 23.
2. Dunn Collection, Vol. 56, p. 309; Archives Baker Library, M.I.T.
3. 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.
4. 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas, updated in 1924; H.P. Historical Society.
5. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal.	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

crossing of the two railroads at Readville."¹ Owned by Joseph Walker & Co., of Manchester, Thomas Leyland & Co. of 12 India St. Boston, were selling agents, & Benjamin Kenyon, manager of the works.² The factory was gradually enlarged, the building under discussion erected in 1889 "to accommodate the manufacture of a substitute for a product whose importation had been excluded by the tariff."¹ The 1917 Insurance Atlas labels this building in the complex as "NO.1 Building: Dextrine Works," dextrine presumably being the product substitute. Color shop & color mixing were located in other buildings. Hyde Park Industries notes that this is "one factory in Hyde Park to which the public are not invited and none are admitted."¹ This enigmatic statement is clarified by information, found elsewhere, that the Readville Color Works controlled a secret process of manufacture.²

In 1893, the works employed 12 hands and had a yearly payroll of \$11,000.¹ It remained in operation through at least 1924.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, editor, 1893, p. 23.
2. Dunn Collection, Vol. 56, p. 309; Archives Baker Library, M.I.T.
3. 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.
4. 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas, updated in 1924; H.P. Historical Society.
5. Hyde Park Directories.



ADDRESS Off Sprague St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 3N/5E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c.1902 Sightseeing Towns¹.
source1912 Atlas
ARCHITECT N.Y., N.H., & Hfd. Railroad Co.
sourceBUILDER _____
sourceOWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) IndustrialNO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) see description plus _____ROOF see description cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Complex of turn-of-the-century industrial structures bisected & flanked by railroad tracks. Major buildings north of tracks are 2 long, rectangular brick blocks of 1 story, having series of clerestory monitors running transversely. Extending from south side of easterly block is 2 story brick structure w/hipped roof. These in fair-poor condition. South of track are 2 brick structures, an extremely long 1-2 story rectangular bldg., & 1 story L-shaped structure, both w/ flat roofs, & both in good condition.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor varies _____ LOT AREA approx. 802,727 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located well below grade of Sprague & Milton Streets. Access to area north of tracks via road leading under Sprague St. Bridge. Area of shop buildings bisected & flanked by R.R. tracks.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Remnants of large industrial complex, these structures were once the home of the Readville Car Shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., the "largest shops in the territory served by this transportation company,"¹ undoubtedly contributing to the town's population expansion, as well as to its economy.

A 1901 book on sightseeing around Boston notes that the N.Y., N.H. & Hfd, Railroad Co. was about to establish

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"great car shops which cannot fail to bring hundreds of new families to this part of the town."¹ Massachusetts Industries, published in 1930, points out that these enormous shops are "completely equipped with machinery to build freight & passenger cars, and has one of the largest & most practical locomotive shops in this section of New England."² In 1929, the company completed a \$3,500,000 program for new rolling stock, most of which was built at the Readville Shops. It included 1,591 steel underframe (s.u.f.) box cars, 95 s.u.f. caboose cars, 25 s.u.f. flanger cars for snow removal, 25 s.u.f. milk cars, & 20 multiple unit passenger train motor cars.²

The 1912 Atlas identifies the various structures within the complex. The westerly structure north of the tracks held the piping & tinning shop, the cabinet shop, & trunk shop; the easterly structure was the paint shop. Just south of the tracks, the long rectangular building, now Gold Seal Rubber Co., held the machine erecting, boiler & tank shop; the L-shaped building, currently the warehouse for John Worley Co. held the blacksmith, hammer & forge shop. There are also some minor structures included within the complex, as well as many structures which have been razed. Currently, there is considerable construction taking place in the large area north of the tracks, between the 2 major buildings previously discussed, and where once the erecting shop was located.



ibility
ection,



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Historic Boston-Sight-Seeing Towns Around the Hub, 1901, pp. 142-3;
2. Stone, Orra L., History of Massachusetts Industries, 1930, vol. II, p. 1613;
Bostonian Society (HC107, M4S7).
3. 1912 Atlas

Signi. Cont.

It then employed 200 operatives, & produced 1000,000 yards of cloth per week.

Further research may reveal when bell tower & pitched roof, visible in early renderings, removed, or when original wooden mill razed. Bldg. Dept. records do indicate, however, that in 1954 a 4 story frame building of mill construction still located on site.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u> x </u>
Commerce	_____	Military	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____
Community/ development	_____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked)

in U.S., is said that in 1893 the only earlier cotton mill still running was Slater's Mill in Pawtucket, R.I.³. Importantly, Readville takes its name from James Read, large stockholder in mill by 1840s.

Corporation known as Dedham Mfg. Co. established by Act of Comm. of Mass. in 1814; 7 Corporation members were Samuel Dexter; David S. Greenough (president), Aaron Davis, Charles Davis, John Grew, James Richardson & John Guild.⁷ Contrary to popular belief, James Read did not build factory; however, sometime prior to 1847 he became large stockholder & treasurer of corp., & his firm, Read & Chadwick, the selling agents. On Oct. 8, 1947, Dedham's Low Plain School District voted its name changed to Readville in honor of Read.

Original frame mill, run entirely by water power, began operation in 1815 with following succession of supt.: Frederick A. Taft, c.1817-24; Pollus Morris, c.1825-6; & James Downing, 1832-62 when mill closed during war.⁴ Initially, only carding & spinning done in factory, w/weaving done in local homes; power loom added in 1817 for factory weaving. Only coarse shirtings & sheetings produced here until 1833, when machinery changed in order to weave finer print fabrics. In 1827 Dedham Mfg. Co. produced 6,000 yards of cloth per week, & employed 70 persons.

After war, factory purchased by Manton Bros. of Providence & Boynton of Boston, reopening in 1865 still as Dedham Mfg. Co. Prospering, in winter of 1866-7, erected brick structure currently on site, & added 20' to old mill. Financial loss through outside speculation forced sale in 1867 to Smithfield Mfg. Co. of Providence. In 1879 B.B. & R. Knight Co. of Providence purchased mill, owning it through c. 1918-1922. as*

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Listing as part of the Dedham Manufacturing Company Mill District., and for designation as Boston Landmark.

***Manchaug Co. Knight Bros. largest cotton mfgs. in U.S. at end of 19th c., this being but one of mills owned by them.³

Illustrating development over years, water run machinery in 1850s consisted of 1 pair mules (spinning machines), 58 looms, & 12 single cards. In 1893, steam powered machinery consisted of 19,000 spindles, 486 looms, 108 cards, 9 pair mules & 80 spinning frames.³

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's (see top of records, early maps, etc.) _____ page)

1. Worthington, Erastus, Historical Sketch of Mother Brook, Dedham, MA., 1900, pp.7,11, 15. Dedham Historical Society, copy in Hyde Park Library.
2. Hurd, D. Hamilton, History of Norfolk County, 1884, p.911 H.P. Library.
3. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., 1893, pp. 9-10, 26. H.P. Historical Society.
4. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, p. 76; vol. 3, p.52; vol. 7, p. 55; Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.

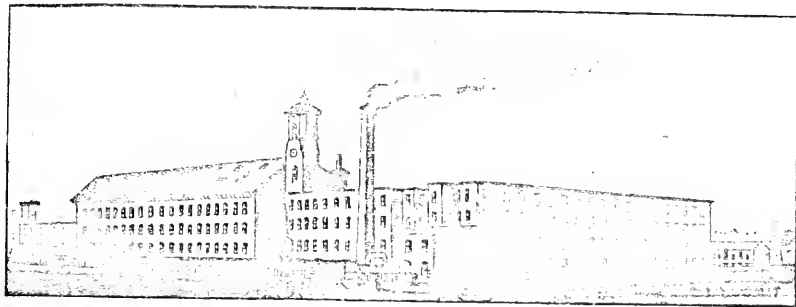
Bibliography for 1576-1608 River Street continued

5. Chadwick, James Read, M.D., A Brief Sketch of the Life of James Read, 1905.
6. Worthington, Erastus, The History of Dedham From the Beginning of its Settlement in Sept. 1635 to May, 1827, 1827, p. 131. H. P. Historical Society.
7. Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1812-1815, Chapter XCI (91), p. 339. State House Archives.
8. Hales John G., Plan of the Town of Dedham in the County of Norfolk, 1831. State House Archives.
9. 1851, 1853, 1858, 1866, 1872 maps.
10. Atlases.
11. 1879 & 1890 Birdseye Views of Hyde Park.
12. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 49:180
49:181
49:245
49:250



REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
40:180	John E. Ellis	Bedham Lfg. Co.	200	2 acre parcel bordered by road from Bedham to Ardester, near Water Brook
40:181	Edward Hiting	Bedham Lfg. Co.	350	2 acres on Dorchester road
40:245	James Richardson	Bedham Lfg. Co.	7,5000	10 acre, 15 acre, 52 acre, 20 acre parcels, partially bordered by a "road", Newport .., 2 land of various individuals. Mentions road near "New Manufactory."
40:250	James Richardson John Child	Bedham Lfg. Co.	6,000	15 acres both side of Dorchester road to house occupied lately by David Ward, 2 Mother W plan by Father Wilmington, 12-26- 1912. Also water rights. Mentions "we will dan."





B. B. & R. KNIGHT'S COTTON MILL.

THE cotton mill at Readville is one of the oldest cotton mills in the country. There is only one other cotton mill now running which was built previous to this, and that is at the Slater mill at Pawtucket.

About 40 rods above where the present mill dam is may be seen jutting out from either side of the stream a thick stone wall, while in the middle still remain large blocks of stone. This wall was begun at the time the present dam was, by a rival company, the agreement being that the party which completed his dam first should have exclusive water power rights.

The original mill was built in 1814 by a Mr. Read, of Boston, who at one time owned the mill here, another in Mill Village, and three in Newburyport. Business was carried on under the title of the Dedham Manufacturing Co.

James Dowling was the superintendent of this mill for 18 years, assuming that position in 1815.

The old mill was 75 feet long and 50 feet wide and gave employment to about 30 operatives.

For the first five or six years after the mill was built, the weaving was done outside, mainly in the houses in Hyde Park and Readville. The carding was all done in the factory. About 1820 a number of girls from Maine entered the factory as weavers and from that time forward the weaving was done in the factory.

The tenement house across the stream and opposite to the mill was used for picking the cotton. In the early days there was a race which passed under this house and turned a large water wheel in the basement and thus the machinery was run. This house is still known as the picker building.

On the opposite side of the street was a saw mill built about the same time as the old cotton mill.

The old mill was run entirely by water power. An old fashioned undershot wheel which was used, made of hard pine and about 20 feet in diameter.

Over 40 years ago the machinery consisted of one pair of mules, run by hand, 58 looms, and 12 single cards.

The mill was shut down during the war, but in 1865, Boynton & Manton got possession of it. They had secured a large contract for print cloths, the standard then being the old 56x60s, five yards to the pound. The contract guaranteed the firm 12 cents per yard. Cotton was then worth 30 cents, but it immediately dropped to 12 cents and then the mill was run night and day for a year and the company coined money. As a result of this prosperity they built in the winter of 1866-67, the brick addition. By outside speculation the company lost heavily and were forced to sell their plant to the Smithfield Manufacturing Co. This company operated the business for a few years and then sold the plant to the Watermans, of Providence, for \$15,000. The Watermans met with fair success, but through an infringement of patent rights, they were forced to stop in 1876, the mill remaining idle until the latter part of 1877. Then B. B. & R. Knight, of Providence,



HYDE PARK INDUSTRIES.

bought it for \$50,000. This is but one of a number of mills which they own, they being the largest cotton manufacturers in this country. It is said that their factories combined run about 500,000 spindles.

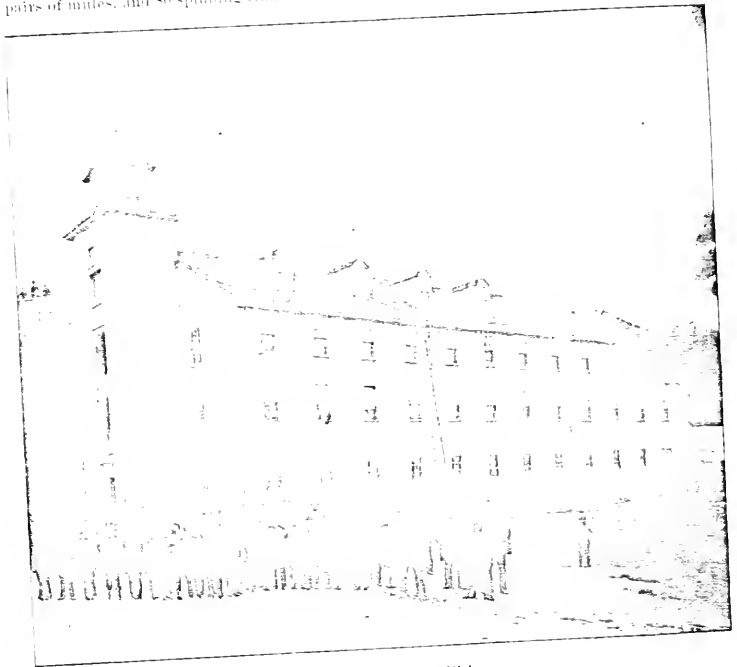
The success of these two brothers in the manufacturing business is without parallel in the annals of New England. Their entire business has been built up within the life of one generation, while many other manufacturing concerns of like prominence have indicated the results of fostering care for a number of generations.

Both started as poor boys and enjoyed but limited educational advantages. Benjamin B. Knight earned his first money as a farmer's boy, while Robert gave his boyhood years to toil in the cotton mill. This experience, however, enabled him to acquire an intimate and thorough knowledge of the mechanical part of the business which proved valuable in later life when he became manager of large manufacturing interests of his own.

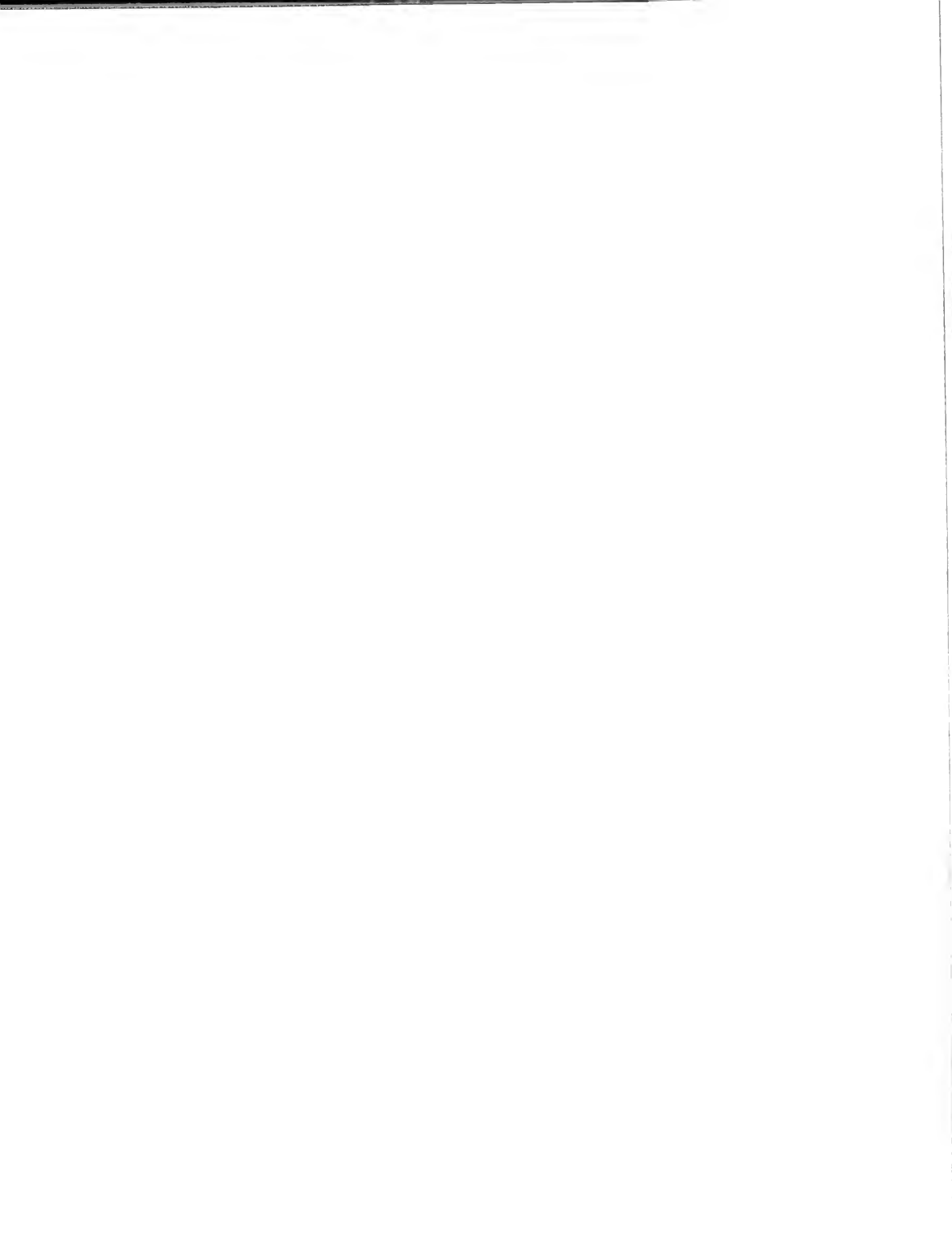
A few of the old operatives are still living here. They are: Daniel O'Connell, Altree Downing, John O'Connell and William O'Connell.

The mill at present employs 200 operatives and produces 100,000 yards of cloth per week. The plant is valued at about \$100,000. The mill consumes 2,000 bales of cotton per year, its products being shirtings, sheetings, twills and print cloths. The weekly pay roll is \$1,500. Steam has taken the place of water power and in its production 2700 tons of coal are consumed yearly.

The machinery now used in the mill consists of 10,000 spindles, 480 looms, 108 cards, 9 pairs of mules, and 80 spinning frames.



THE ORIGINAL MILL.



ADDRESS Stanbro St. COR. Hyde Park Ave.
Parkson St.
Clifford St.

NAME Camp Meiggs Memorial Park
present original

MAP No. 2N & 3N/6E SUB AREA Readville

DATE 1903 Scrapbook¹
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER -----
source

Scrapbook¹
OWNER Town of Hyde Park
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) park

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ plus _____

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, rectangular park set in the midst of residential area, feat walkways, young trees, benches & central wooden pavillion, as well as sculptural grani monument of canon set on raised bed of granite paving blocks. Park also contains rec facilities such as tennis court, basketball court, baseball diamond, & children's pla

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 124,714 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits in midst of residential area, faced by houses c
all four sides.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Camp Meiggs Memoi Park commemorates Readville's Civil War camp, knowi the training ground for the first black regiment er by any state during the war. Originally named Ham Park, these 3 acres were given by the Readville Imp Assoc. to the town in March of 1892; it was dedicat Camp Meiggs Memorial Park on July 11, 1903.

The history of this park & the many acres surroi it are significant to Readville & Hyde Park's histi of the farmland of Samuel Paul in the early 18thc.

oved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Original	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	X	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

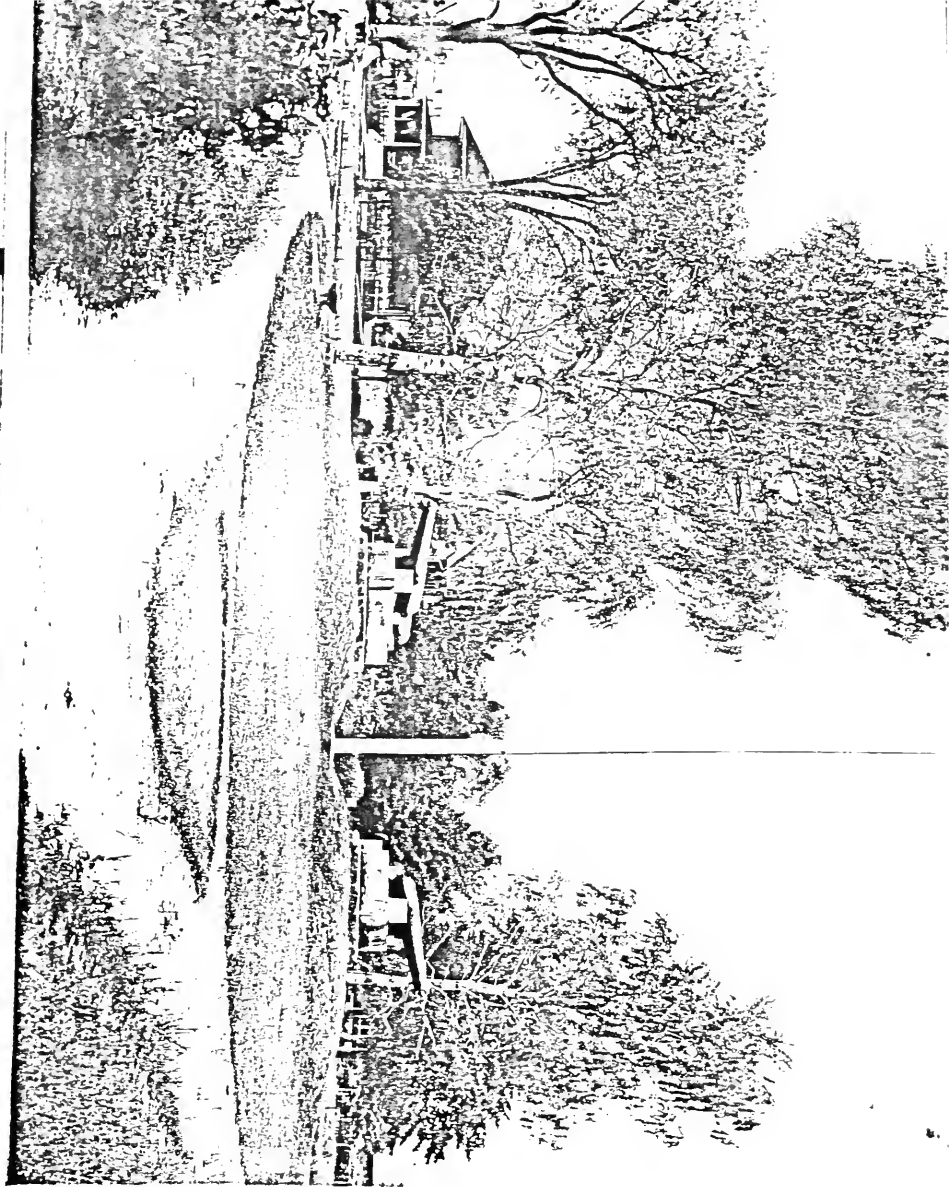
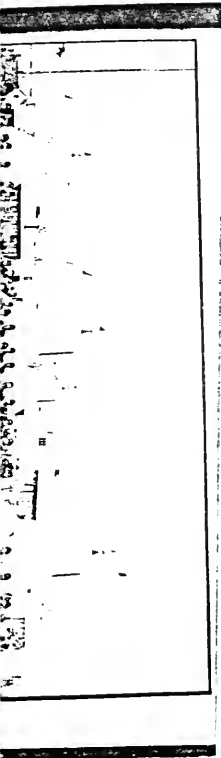
ended in the Paul family, and became the site of the Civil War camp known as Camp Meiggs. It was named after General Montgomery C. Meiggs, quartermaster General of the Army; Meiggs was an engineer, & also designed the Pension Building in Washington, D.C. Camp Meiggs was the training ground for the 54th regiment under Col. Robert Gould Shaw, the 1st black regiment enlisted by any state during the Civil War, and one which led itself to be of outstanding quality. Their assault on Fort Wayne on July 18, 1862, during which Shaw was killed, was responsible for considerably shortening the war. The camp was in operation for 4 years, & on June 8, 1864, it was directed that the barracks at Readville be turned over to the Medical Dept. to serve as a hospital for ailing and convalescent soldiers. Many shallow pipes were laid for sewerage, & tons of sand dumped on the fertile farm land to protect them from frost. The land thus being rendered unusable for farming, the owner, Ebenezer Paul, sold his entire farm in 1866, to Charles A. White of Hyde Park for \$20,000, the land being desirable for building houses. In 1868, the land at Readville became part of the new town of Hyde Park. During the 1903 dedication, Augustus C. Lovett, Corporal of Co. A, 45th Mass. Regiment, mentioned in his dedicatory address that nearby, in the fall of 1862, stood 10 new barracks, accommodating 100 men each. Company streets ran between each building for a distance of 100 feet. Behind each was a small cook house, & at the rear of these were officers' quarters. In front of the barracks, & on the site of the park, was a parade & drill ground. At the time of its dedication, Camp Meiggs Memorial Park was the only park under the ownership of the town of Readville.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection of historic resources, etc.)



Additional information (photography and/or references (such as newspaper clippings, early maps, etc.)

dated and untitled scrapbook of Camp Meiggs memorabilia, H.P. Historical Society collection.
 1. Edward Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899, H.P. Historical Society collection.
 2. EA photo Coll., "Readville," 2 photos of park, pre 1932; photo of drawing, Camp of Recruits from 2nd Mass. Cavalry, Cap. L. Cabot, Aug. 30, 1863.
 3. S. Army General Hospital, Readville, Mass., "drawn by L. Bufford, H.P. Historical Society Collection."
 4. Chester Historical Society, 2'x4' photo of Camp Meiggs soldiers.



Camp Meigs Park

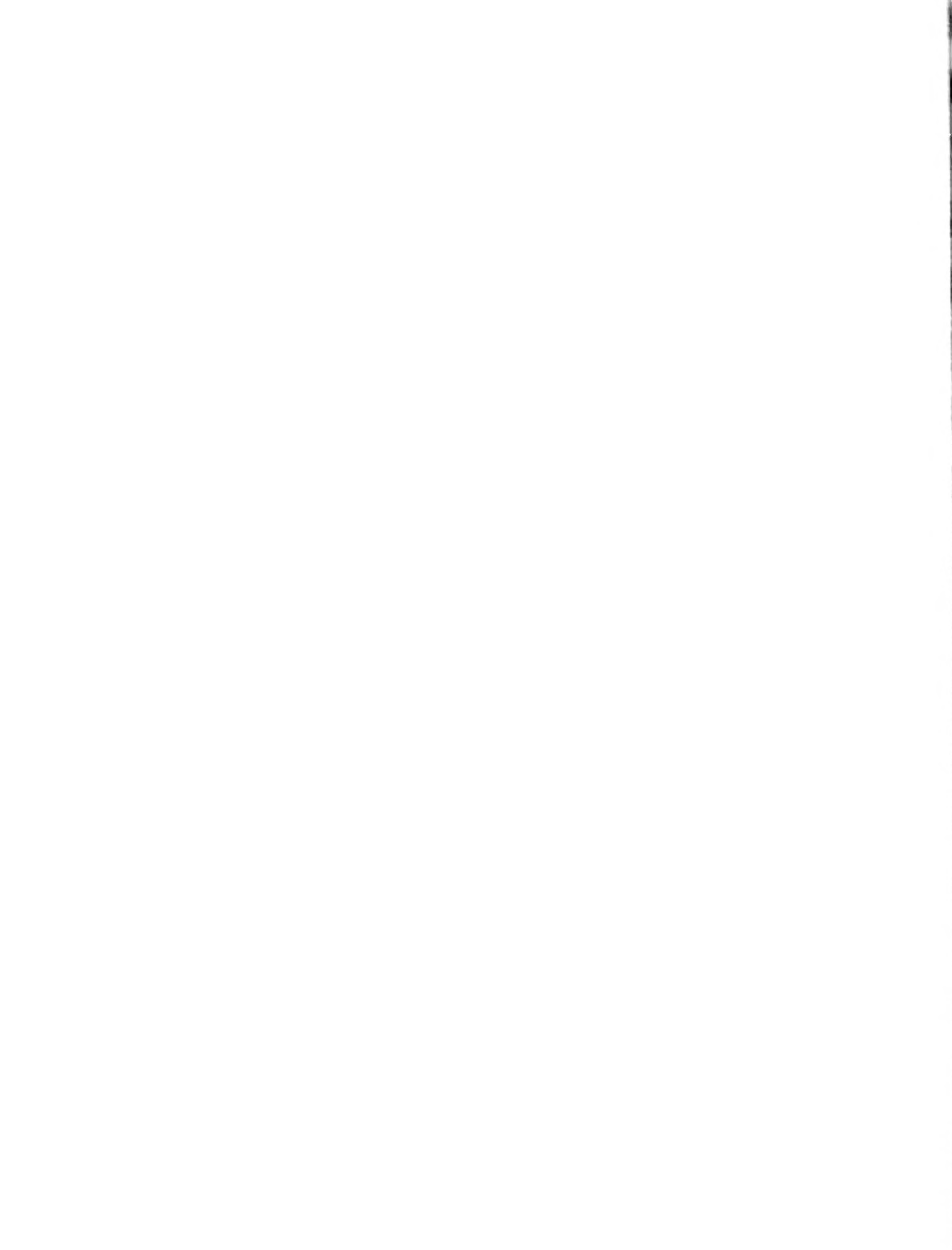


U.S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL, READINGVILLE, MASS.

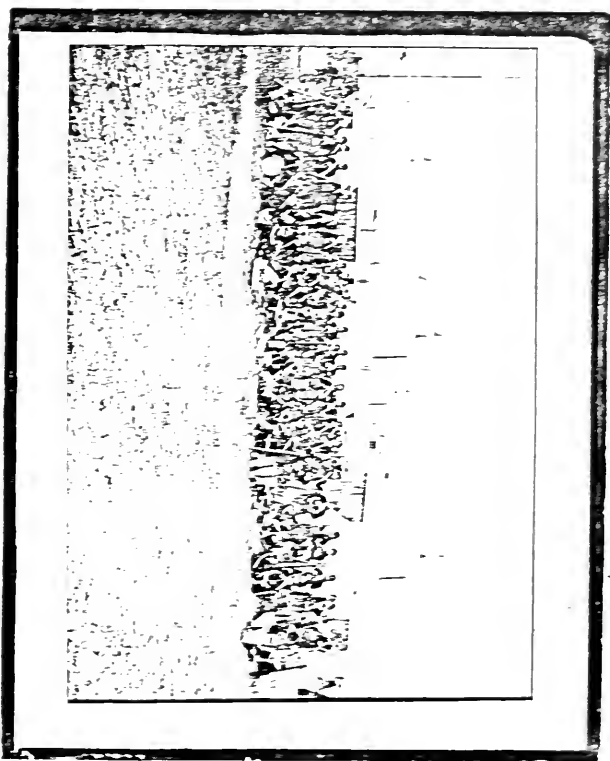
F. H. CROSS, MAJ. GEN. & SURGEON, U.S. VOL. COMMANDING.
VIEW FROM OLIVE HILL: HIGHEST POINT ON THE ATLANTIC COAST, BETWEEN MAINE & N.S.

- 1. ATTENDANT BUILDINGS
- 2. BUILDING OF DIRECTOR GENERAL
- 3. BARRACKS
- 4. FIRST HOUSE
- 5. WAREHOUSE
- 6. FRESH WATER POND





Camp River





Camp Meigs

Camp of recruits from 9th Illinois Cav^y
Capt. Is. Caldwell







ADDRESS 69 W. Milton St. COR. _____

NAME _____ Amos Macomber House
 present original

MAP No. 3N-5E SUB AREA Readville

DATE c. 1846-1850 1851 Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 168:
Smith & Walling Map of Dedham
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

Deeds
 BUILDER Amos Macomber
 source

OWNER _____
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x2 bay symmetrically arranged 1½ story vernacular dwelling house. Central entry features projecting molded cornice. Rectangular fenestration retains original 6/6 sash. Battery-type shutters. Paired windows in end gables. Plain, unmolded cornice along horizontal eaves. Small central chimney on forward slant or roof. Dwelling hugs ground, sitting on large rockfaced granite slab foundation, a rare type in Hyde Park.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8150 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits close to road surrounded by white picket fence.

Good sized yard contains mature trees.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This simple vernacular 1½ story dwelling house may be oldest, or one of 2 oldest dwellings remaining in Readville. (Other located at 35-7 Readville St.) Because the 18th c. homesteads such as those of the Paul, Sumner, & Blanchard families, once located within the perimeters of Hyde Park, are now gone, 69 W. Milton St. is a last survival of an era when this area was largely composed of farm & forest lands, along with a few mills.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Probably constructed c.1846, this house was originally owned by Amos Macomber, Dedham Manufacturer. 4256 sq. feet of land was sold to him by Edwin Macomber (Possibly his father) for \$1.00 in 1846,¹ property which was situated in the midst of land owned by Edwin & other members of the macomber family. There is no mention of any building on the site. In 1870, Edwin again sold to Amos a further lot of 4000 sq. ft. adjacent to the "granties house lot," south of but not adjoining Milton St.²

Edwin Macomber apparently lived in a house originally built as an addition to Ebenezer Paul's house, once located on Milton St. near Paul's Bridge. At some point this addition was moved & converted into a house for Edwin, and was once located directly adjacent to #69.⁴ The 1831 map of Dedham pictures one house in this vicinity; the 1851 map & all those subsequent indicate 2 houses close together, and according to the 1858 Map, one of these houses was owned by "F" Macomber (Undoubtedly an error). This indicates that certainly by 1851 #69 was on the site. In the Macomber family for many years, in the late 19th c. it was occupied by Worthy Macomber, gardener.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 168:34.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 397:50
3. Paul, Edwin Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899, p.7 H.P. Historical Society
4. 1876 Atlas
5. 1831, 1851, 1853, 1858 maps.
6. Hyde Park Directories

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Probably constructed c.1846, this house was originally owned by Amos Macomber, Dedham Manufacturer. 4256 sq. feet of land was sold to him by Edwin Macomber (Possibly his father) for \$1.00 in 1846,¹ property which was situated in the midst of land owned by Edwin & other members of the macomber family. There is no mention of any building on the site. In 1870, Edwin again sold to Amos a further lot of 4000 sq. ft. adjacent to the "granties house lot," south of but not adjoining Milton St.²

Edwin Macomber apparently lived in a house originally built as an addition to Ebenezer Paul's house, once located on Milton St. near Paul's Bridge. At some point this addition was moved & converted into a house for Edwin, and was once located directly adjacent to #69.⁴ The 1831 map of Dedham pictures one house in this vicinity; the 1851 map & all those subsequent indicate 2 houses close together, and according to the 1858 Map, one of these houses was owned by "F" Macomber (Undoubtedly an error). This indicates that certainly by 1851 #69 was on the site. In the Macomber family for many years, in the late 19th c. it was occupied by Worthy Macomber, gardener.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 168:34.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 397:50
3. Paul, Edwin Crane, The Paul Homestead in Dedham, 1899, p.7 H.P. Historical Society
4. 1876 Atlas
5. 1831, 1851, 1853, 1858 maps.
6. Hyde Park Directories



	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
546	Norfolk 168:34	Edwin Macomber Estate, heirs of late Ichabod Macomber	Amos Macomber "Bedham Manufacturer"	\$1.00	1/4 of land in Bedham in part called Low Plain bounded: N = road from Mill Village to Pauls Bridge, 76' E = land of heirs of I. Macomber, 56' S = land of Edwin Macomber, 76' W = other land of heirs, 56'
70	397:50	Edwin H. Macomber	Amos Macomber	\$1.00 & other valuable consideration	land estimated at 4,000 sq. ft. adjacent to grantor's house lot, south of but not adjoining Milton



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house is first pictured in 1888 Atlas, its owner being "McAvoy." James D. McAvoy first appears at a Milton St. address in 1879 (the earlier directory is 1876-7) pointing to a construction date of 1878. McAvoy owned McAvoy & Co., wood, coal, flour & grain dealers.

Currently the house is the Rectory for the adjacent St. Ann's Church.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1876, 1888 Atlases.
2. 1876-7, 1879 Directories

ADDRESS 18 Yuill Circle COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 3N/6E SUB AREA ReadvilleDATE c.1910 1912 Atlas; List of Assessed
source Polls, 1911.ARCHITECT _____
unknown sourceBUILDER _____
unknown source1912 Atlas
OWNER Mabel H. Slater
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormers 1 octagonalMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival Bungalow featuring irregular roofline of sloping pitches & gables, bay windows, & whimsically placed fenestration of assorted varieties. Facade roof curves down to enfold porch, whose supports & entry posts are embellished at edges with rope molding. Octagonal dormer with turret roof centrally located on facade roof. Window varieties on side facades, which retain original QA style sash treatment, include Palladian motif at peak, oculus, round-arched, diamond, coupled, & an entirely original

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic /variety on right facade. Top 1 1/2
/stories contained within enclosed gable.

CONDITION good fair (poor) LOT AREA 3662 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large side yard. Sits on unpaved street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 18 Yuill Circle is undoubtedly the most unique bungalow to be found in Hyde Park. Characterized by the whimsical facade arrangement of the Queen Anne style, it imposes Colonial Revival & QA motifs & asymmetrical AQ massing on a basic Bungalow form. Unfortunately, no building permit can be found, therefore, the designer of this highly individual house must remain unknown for the present.

Originally known as 220 Milton St., it first appears

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	_____ X	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the Atlas under the ownership of Mabel H. Slater. The Slaters were apparently land owners & developers in the Readville area around this period; Mabel Slater owned other property nearby, and Slater's Block was a commercial building located in Wolcott Square. 220 Milton St. is first mentioned in the 1911 List of Assessed Polls, when Henry L. Titus, horse trainer, was occupant; prior to this, only the 3-decker across the way is mentioned, pointing to a probable 1910 construction date. Titus was undoubtedly associated with the Readville Trotting Park which had opened in 1896.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
2. List of Assessed Polls, 1911.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the Atlas under the ownership of Mabel H. Slater. The Slaters were apparently land-owners & developers in the Readville area around this period; Mabel Slater owned other property nearby, and Slater's Block was a commercial building located in Wolcott Square. 220 Milton St. is first mentioned in the 1911 List of Assessed Polls, when Henry L. Titus, horse trainer, was occupant; prior to this, only the 3-decker across the way is mentioned, pointing to a probable 1910 construction date. Titus was undoubtedly associated with the Readville Trotting Park which had opened in 1896.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
2. List of Assessed Polls, 1911.



et Information Form No. 1029 Area Hyde Park

RESSES Albion St., 14-32, 9-27 & 73 Highland St.

NO. 6N/7E & 8E SUB-AREA Fairmount

S 1870s-1920s 1866, 1872 maps; Atlases 1879 View
source

TOPOGRAPHS 1 2/1* 2/2* 2/3* - 80

STREET PATTERN Runs straight N/W - S/E from Beacon to Highland Streets.

TOPOGRAPHY Clight N/W slope down hill

VISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 1, 1+ attic, 2+ attic

ROOFS Mansard, pitched, hipped

BUILDING PLACEMENT Predominantly narrow end to street; some side entries. Several
large lots, #17 & 28 with extensive side yards.

SET BACK Varies from moderate 30' setback to sitting directly on street.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Mansard, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow
contemporary suburban

EXTERIOR ALTERATION Minor to major EXTERIOR CONDITION good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Contemporary suburban at #23

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Streetscape of substantial houses characterized by a variety of architectural styles, predominantly single family as originally built. Represents entire sequence of Fairmount's development, from the earliest houses of Italianate styling to 1920s 2 family Bungalow. First houses on street constructed c. 1867-1871, & include Italianate house at #27, notable for its corner pilasters, window detailing, & cornice molding; small Mansard at #9 featuring corner tower capped by Mansard roof; & a large Mansard at #22, now lacking roof of its 3-story tower. By 1876, the well maintained Mansard was sitting on its large lot at #28. By 1879, facing Albic St. at 73 Highland St. was an Ita/ianate/Queen Anne residence, notable for decorative "batten-board" treatment of its gable. #17 represents full-blown Queen Anne developer of the 1880s, featuring wrap-around porch with unusual elaborate & imaginative spindled screen. Two attractive

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) Colonial Revival structures
as well as a 2F Bungalow are also represented on the
street.

Integrity of setting as well as architectural integrity
make Albion St. one of the best preserved in Fairmount.

Albion St. was named by Thomas Hammond, once postmaster
of Hyde Park, who purchased this block of land c.1868,
laid out the street, & constructed houses on it. Hammond's
house was located at #9, and at #17, Enoch E. Blake, (one
of the Twenty Associates, lived later in his life. (See
forms for 17 & 27 Albion St.)

TREES AND PLANTINGS Mature trees of maple, elm, & chestnut.

FENCING Some use of privet hedge; chain link fence with privet around #20 & 28. Concrete
sidewalk with granite curbing.

ART _____

OTHER _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY Hyde Park Historical Record, v.III, no. 1, April 1903, p.77, H.P. Library.
1856, 1872 maps; 1879 View of Hyde Park; Atlases.



ADDRESS 17 Albion St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
1888 AtlasDATE c. 1890 1891 Directory
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1899 Atlas
OWNER Anna S. Lee
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/4*, 3/5 - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched & hipped cupola dormers one-shed roofMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Asymmetrically massed Queen Anne dwelling with overhanging gables. 1st story predominantly clapboarded; shingles with patterned coursing above.Handsome curved porch features turned-spindle railing & curved brackets. Main entry, located on convex curve where 2 gable wings form right angle, retains original pannelled door, & is emphasized by stained glass window to right. Porch highlight is screen shielding side entry, formed of geometrically arranged turned spindles with open-work sunburst surmounting. At 2nd level, in line with entry, is balcony recessed within round arch, &EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic adjacent round-arched window, both with spindled railing; pendil drop at roof cornerCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in streetmaintaining historic ambience. Very large lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 17 Albion St. is an architecturally intact dwelling in the Queen Anne style, designed with great variety & imagination. Located on a street notable for the retention of its period ambience, is historically significant as the home in later life of Enoch E. Blake, one of the Twenty Associates. Probably erected c.1890, the house does not appear in the 1888 Atlas; however, Enoch E. Blake was first listed here in the 1891-2 directory, and the house is visible on

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the 1890 Birdseye. One of the founders of Hyde Park, Blake's first house, is still located at 7 Beacon St. (see survey form). Interestingly, although Blake resided at 17 Albion St. for a number of years, he does not appear to have owned the house by 1899, for the 1899 Atlas as well as that for 1912 indicate that the property belonged to Anna S. Lee. (Registry work would determine original ownership.) Anna S. Lee, widow of George W., is listed here only in 1901. Blake was partner in the wholesale fruit business of Blake, Scott, & Lee, and it is probable that George W. Lee was Blake's partner. Blake lived here through 1901, then removed to Boston. In 1903, Francis O. Draper, superintendent of schools, was occupant; however, in 1904 Blake was back at #17, along with George S. Lee, fruit merchant, Somerville (possible son of George & Anna).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.
2. Hyde Park directories.
3. 1903 List of Assessed Polls.
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, p. 10; H.P. Historical Society.
5. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park

ADDRESS 27 Albion St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
1866 Map of BostonDATE c.1867-1871 1872 Map of Hyde Park
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1876 Atlas
OWNER Edward Wescott
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 3/6^{*} - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION L shaped Italianate dwelling, gable end to street, pilasters emphasizing corners. Entry faces street in 1st bay of L. Porch across L's facade features bracketed flat-topped arches connecting supports. Rectangular fenestration ornamented by bracketed triangular pediments with central medallion & bracketed sills; round-arched in peak. Large overhanging cornice with gable returns, bracketed along raking eaves & wide frieze board along horizontal eaves. 3-sided bay window at 1st level of both gable ends also features bracketed cornice.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic entryCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 10,965 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits on nicely landscaped lot with mature trees in rear yard, including horse chestnut & maple.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Located on a goodsized, well-landscaped lot, the house at 27 Albion St. is an outstanding example of the Italianate style as found in

(Map)

Hyde Park. It incorporates many handsome features, and, except for the entry, its historic fabric remains intact. Its significance is enhanced by its early origins, having been erected just after the 1st decade of settlement, & at approximately the time when Hyde Park was incorporated as a town.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Albion St. first appears as an undeveloped street on the 1866 map, originally planned to extend all the way to Prospect St. By 1872, this house, along with three others, had been erected, pointing to an 1867-1871 construction date. Its original owner was undoubtedly Edward Wescott, real estate owner, who is located at that address in 1874 directory as well as the 1876 Atlas. By 1884, the occupant/owner was O. W. Whicher, a Boston leather dealer. A more gruesome aspect of the house's history relates to its owner in the 1890s; for it was here that Edmund Davis - Dartmouth graduate serving, in the Civil War, and lawyer active in town affairs - shot himself in July 1897.¹

An interesting aspect of this house is its association with Charles Haley, long-time Hyde Park carpenter-builder, who first constructed a house "on his own" in 1869.⁸ The window caps are identical to those on Haley's house at 1161 Hyde Park Ave. (see form), an Italianate which he was living in by 1874, & later remodelled. It is likely that Haley built his own house, & it is possible that he was also the builder of 27 Albion St. If so, this is one of the earliest examples of Haley's work.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 118; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. 1866 Map of City of Boston
3. 1872 Map of Hyde Park
4. 1876, 1888 Atlases.
5. Hyde Park Directories
6. 1879 View of Hyde Park.
7. Photographs of Hyde Park Citizens, vol. 6, Rich Collection. H.P. Historical Soc



DRESSES Beacon St., 22-50, 19-53
 P NO. 6N/7E & 8E SUB-AREA Fairmount
 TES 1856-1920s Atlases, Fairmount Bulletin
 source
 TOGRAPHS 1 3/1, 3/2* 3/3* 3/4*-80

STREET PATTERN straight, running S/W-N/E

TOPOGRAPHY Sharp grade upward toward N/E, & on north side, sharp drop toward Truman Highway, at rear of houses.

VISTAS Mt. Neponset, & once toward Neponset River & valley

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F, & residential, converted to institutional
 (#50)

MATERIALS frame STORIES 2+ attic

ROOFS Pitched, hipped mansard, flat

BUILDING PLACEMENT Both narrow end to street, & aligned with street.

SET BACK Moderate, 20-30 feet

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Mansard, Shingle, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Bungalow
 3-Decker

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor-major EXTERIOR CONDITION good to fair

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Contemporary suburban infill

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although this section of Beacon St. not as well preserved as upper section, is still good example of development along one of Fairmount's earliest streets, as well as containing several notable houses. Probably the 1st house to be erected in block, Gothic Revival dwelling at #29 retains its rectangular window caps, ogee-arched porch, & facade gable with diamond shaped window; moreover, is one of 6 identical houses erected over winter of 1856-7 in 2nd wave of building activity (see 181 Fairmount). Several fine Italianate houses, c. 1867-75, grace street, particularly that at #34 which features typically Italianate porch, bracketed cornice, & triangular window in gable peak. Unusal, U-shaped Queen Anne double house occupies corner lot at #19-21 (see form). Corner of Beacon & Milton Ave. distinguished by 2 fine late 19th c. Queen Anne houses: a half-timbered at #50 which retains a remarkably rich interior including outstanding

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) stained glass windows, and
#46 a house notable for its monumental overhanging
facade gable enriched with pebble veneer, & stained
glass windows (see forms).

Beacon St. was originally a part of Water St., more
recently becoming Truman Highway. C.1875, this portion
was changed to Beacon resulting from a petition by
the residents.

TREES AND PLANTINGS Mature yard & street trees.

FENCING Chain link fence, privet hedge.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY Hyde Park Historical Record, vol. III, no. 1, April 1903, p.77 Hyde Park
Library.

Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April, 1906.

Atlases.



BO:



Street Information Form No. 103 Area Hyde Park

DRESSES Beacon St., 60-122, 71-131; 38 Milton Ave., 892, 900 Metropolitan Ave.

NO. 6N/8E SUB-AREA Fairmount

ES 1870s-1900s Atlases source

TOGRAPHS 2 4/4* 4/5* 4/6*-80

STREET PATTERN Straight, running S/W-N/E, toward open area with grassy island where Metropolitan & Vose Ave. intersect.

TOPOGRAPHY Slight grade upward toward N/E, & on north side, sharp drop toward Truman Highway, at rear of houses.

VISTAS Mt. Neponset, & once toward Neponset River & valley.

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F

MATERIALS frame STORIES 2+attic, 1+attic

ROOFS pitched, hipped

BUILDING PLACEMENT Both narrow end to street & aligned with street; generally moderate sized lots, a few very large.

SET BACK Generally 20-30 ft., & a few set well back.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Mansard, Queene Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION predominantly minor EXTERIOR CONDITION good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This section of Beacon St. maintains a stately aspect lacking in most other areas of Fairmount. One of the earliest streets to be laid out in Hyde Park, many of the houses retain their historic fabric, exemplifying the architectural development of Hyde Park during the 19th & early 20th c. Elaborate Italianate house at #71 probably designed by one of Hyde Park's early carpenter-builders, & remodelled in QA style by long-time Hyde Park builder (see form). Although now partially altered, #117 retains remnants of rich architectural detailing including carved window pediments, double round-arched window in gable, & overhanging cornice supported by large-scale, carved brackets. Street also characterized by several modets Mansards, one with patterned shingles, as well as a number of QA houses, often with imaginative wrap-around porches, patterned shingles, carving, a Palladian window, towers, & balconies

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) _____

(see forms for #60 & 89). Elaborate Colonial Revival
at #66 distinguishes street, enriched by 2-story, Ionic
corner pilasters, & slate hipped roof with balustrade
(see form).

Beacon St. expands into large open area with central
grassy island, where Metropolitan Ave & Vose Ave.
intersect, fronted at 892 Metropolitan Ave. by simple
but imposing QA house on enormous, tree shaded corner
lot.



TREES AND PLANTINGS _____ Many mature street & yard trees, including maples and evergreens.

FENCING _____ Privet hedge

ART _____

OTHER _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY _____ 1876, 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.



ADDRESS 46 Beacon St. COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1886 Norfolk County Gazette, April 17, 1886
 source

ARCHITECT G. W. Capen
 source

BUILDER Burt Bros., Mattapan
 source

Gazette
 OWNER Ellis H. Williams
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/4* 1/5 - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____ attic

ROOF hipped & pitched-asphalt cupola _____ dormers one-triangular pediment with
scrolled ornament

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Asymmetrically massed Queen Anne dwelling fronted by sizable entry porch with fluted corner pilasters supporting sunburst-carved triangular pediment, as well as porch seat with curved scrolled arms. Doorway surmounted by triple stained glass window at 2nd level. Remaining facade fenestration features QA style muntins in upper sash. Massive pebble-veneered facade gable supported by scrolled brackets overhangs 2nd bay. 3-story tower with conical roof emphasizes left front corner. Denticular cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic aluminum siding; portion of porch missing.

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 13,226 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited on slope of Beacon St., and at crest of hill which once provided vista of Neponset River. Mature maples flank yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 46 Beacon St. exemplifies the type of house being erected by the Hyde Park well-to-do during the latter part of the 19th c. Architect rather than builder designed, its ornamentation reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival, and the pebble-embedded stucco surface of the gable is reminiscent of McKim, Mead & White's Samuel Tilton House in Newport, R.I. (1881-2), with its sources in the 17th c. Its massing reflects the interior spaces, likely revolv-

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

ing around the central living hall so typical of the period. Unfortunately, the
house has been veneered with modern siding, and no photo has been located to reveal
its exact original surface treatment. It is likely, however, that shingles were the
predominant materials, and possibly some half timbering.

A newspaper article dated April 17, 1886, notes that "the elegant and commodious
Queen Anne residence of Mr. E.H. Williams on Beacon St. is about completed & ready for
occupancy. Its beauty of design & finish arrests the attention of all." Ellis
H. Williams was an "oil merchant," who lived in his house only a short time, for he
died in March of 1888. By 1890, George W. Bent, "manufacturer of chair cushions,
etc.," was the new owner. (The numbering on Beacon St. changed between 1888-1890;
in 1888, this house was #18.)

Nothing is known of the architect, G.W. Capen, his name cannot be found in either Hyde
Park or Boston directories. He also designed 60 Beacon St., as well as 4 Pond St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Gazette, April 17, 1886, article can be found in Rich, Scrapbook
History, vol. 3, p. 28, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
3. Hyde Park Directories.
4. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park. H.P. Historical Society.

*** Description Continued - around left facade. Sash varies between 6/1 & 4/1. Fine, unaltered interior including 3 outstanding stained glass windows on stair landing.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed c. 1893, the site was vacant on the 1890 Birdseye. It is pictured, however, on the 1899 Atlas as belonging to William H. Alles. Alles, previously listed at 9 Pond St., (see form) is first listed at this address in the 1893-4 directory, and remained there through 1898, his occupation variously listed as "cigars!" and "merchant." From 1900-1904, Archibald R. Sampson, merchant, is listed at 50 Beacon. After 1904, the occupant was Stephen L. Taylor, and the 1912 Atlas indicates the owner to be Taylor's estate. Possibly borders were taken in during the Taylor residency, for several other names appear at this address, among them George M. Peabody, later owner/occupant of 950 Metropolitan Ave. (see form).

In about 1929, the house was purchased by Frances Barnard Pratt to be maintained as a comfortable home for elderly women of limited finances. Named in memory of her mother, Frances Merry Barnard, Mrs. Pratt endowed the home & it was run under the auspices of the Unitarian Church, preference being given to Unitarian women. There was great concern for non-institutionalization, still evident at the home today. Frances Barnard Pratt, wife of E. F. Pratt, a well-known Boston merchant, was a world traveler & lived to be 100. A resident of Copley Sq. for many years, she "Pinched & scrimped in order to do what she had set her mind & income to, establish an endowed home in Hyde Park in memory of her mother, Frances Merry Barnard. In order to save, she wore shoes patched so many times a scrub woman would not have worn them. And she sold at (Back Bay) sales, in her large suite of rooms, treasures that she & her husband had picked up all over the world, some rare & interesting things, in order

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** to swell her building fund."¹.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Newspaper article in collection of Frances Merry Barnard Home.
2. 1952 Photo
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park.
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. 1899, 1912 Atlas.
6. Conversation with Mrs. Susan Jackson, member of Board of Trustees.

* Description Continued - around left facade. Sash varies between 6/1 & 4/1. Fine, unaltered interior including 3 outstanding stained glass windows on stair landing.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed c. 1893, the site was vacant on the 1890 Birdseye. It is pictured, however, on the 1899 Atlas as belonging to William H. Alles. Alles, previously listed at 9 Pond St., (see form) is first listed at this address in the 1893-4 directory, and remained there through 1898, his occupation variously listed as "cigars!" and "merchant." From 1900-1904, Archibald R. Sampson, merchant, is listed at 50 Beacon. After 1904, the occupant was Stephen L. Taylor, and the 1912 Atlas indicates the owner to be Taylor's estate. Possibly borders were taken in during the Taylor residency, for several other names appear at this address, among them George M. Peabody later owner/occupant of 950 Metropolitan Ave. (see form).

In about 1929, the house was purchased by Frances Barnard Pratt to be maintained as a comfortable home for elderly women of limited finances. Named in memory of her mother, Frances Merry Barnard, Mrs. Pratt endowed the home & it was run under the auspices of the Unitarian Church, preference being given to Unitarian women. There was great concern for non-institutionalization, still evident at the home today. Frances Barnard Pratt, wife of E. F. Pratt, a well-known Boston merchant, was a world traveler & lived to be 100. A resident of Copley Sq. for many years, she "Pinched & scrimped in order to do what she had set her mind & income to, establish an endowed home in Hyde Park in memory of her mother, Frances Merry Barnard. In order to save, she wore shoes patched so many times a scrub woman would not have worn them. And she sold at (Back Bay) sales, in her large suite of rooms, treasures that she & her husband had picked up all over the world, some rare & interesting things, in order

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** to swell her building fund."1.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Newspaper article in collection of Frances Merry Barnard Home.
2. 1952 Photo
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park.
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. 1899, 1912 Atlas.
6. Conversation with Mrs. Susan Jackson, member of Board of Trustees.



ADDRESS 60 Beacon St. COR. Pleasant St.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1886 Norfolk County Gazette, April 7, 1886
sourceARCHITECT G. W. Capen (attributed)
sourceBUILDER Burt Bros. of Mattapan (attributed)
sourceGazette
OWNER Fred N. Tirrell
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 5/1, 6/1*- 80TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers one-eyebrowMATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

Asymmetrically massed Queen Anne residence; major entry recessed behind projecting porch with round-arched opening, fan-carved spandrels, & scroll-carved, bracketed, triangular pediment. Rectangular bay surmounts entry at 2nd level, featuring round-arched, keystone window & shingled balcony. Remaining fenestration rectangular, of varying size & sash treatment, some with stained glass. Large facade gable, half-timbered & embellished with scroll carving in peak. 2 story tower at left rear capped by octagonal dome & encircled by porch. Molded & denticular cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic small 1-story addition to facade.CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 20,956 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits on sharply sloping corner site, necessitating high stone foundation at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Prominently sited at corner of Beacon & Pleasant Streets, this structure is a fine example of the type of residence desired by the Hyde Park well-to-do, during the latter part of the 19th c. A handsome & elegant example of the Queen Anne style, it also exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival which had begun to find particular favor after the Philadelphia Centennial. Retention of its historic building fabric, characterized by a variety of materials,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

textures, & ornaments, adds vastly to its architectural significance in an area so prone to modern siding.
Constructed in 1886, 1.60 Beacon St. was originally owned by Fred N. Tirrell, whose business was boots & shoes in Boston. Previously on the site was a mansard roofed dwelling, visible in the 1879 View, and undoubtedly considered quite out of date by the mid-1880s.

Although the wording of the Gazette article is not entirely clear, the house can be attributed to G.W. Capen, 1. who also designed 46 Beacon St. & 4 Pond St. Nothing is known of Capen, who is not listed in either the Hyde Park or Boston directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Owner apparently considering aluminum siding.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Gazette, April 7, 1886; article also found in Rich, Scrapbook History, vol. 3, p.28. H.P. Historical Society.
2. 1879 View of Hyde Park,. BPL Rare Books Collection.
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, Hyde Park Historical Society
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. 1888 Atlas.

ADDRESS 66 Beacon Street COR. _____

NAME _____

present original

MAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE C. 1900 - 1911 1899, 1912 Atlases

source

ARCHITECT _____

unknown

source

BUILDER _____

unknown

source

1912 Atlas
OWNER _____James A. Tilden

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 5/2, * 5/3 - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF hipped - slate cupola _____ dormers 5 - triangular pediments

with Ionic pilasters

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay Colonial Revival residence, its corners emphasized by full length Ionic pilasters. Features elaborate central entry with leaded glass sidelights, & flanking Ionic pilasters supporting full entablature. Entry surmounted at 2nd level by triple window articulated by Ionic pilasters & full entablature. Remaining fenestration rectangular, with same cornice treatment; original sash & shutters. Wide frieze board & dentil molding along horizontal eaves. Balustrade surmounts dormered roof.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9983 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits on large, well landscaped lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This elegant Colonial Revival dwelling exhibits the developmental trend of architectural styles after the turn of the century. In a reaction against the assymetry, exhuberence, & variety of the Queen Anne style, the Colonial Revival looked back to the country's origins for its sources, using the Georgian vocabulary of ornament in a new way. Its symmetrical, quiet, & contained quality is in sharp contrast to the Queen Anne houses nearby at #46, 50, & 60. Clearly

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u> x </u>	settlement	_____	invention	<u> x </u>
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/ development	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

built by someone of means, it represents the attempt by one family to update their living style.

66 Beacon St. was constructed sometime between 1900 and 1911. The 1890 Birdseye pictures a mansard roofed structure on the site, which was also in place in 1899. The present structure appears on the 1912 Atlas. Owned by James A. Tilden, the Tilden family was also owner/occupant of the house previously located at #66. Because of the continuous occupancy by the same family, it is difficult to more closely pinpoint the construction date.

James A. Tilden was born in New Boston N.H., on Nov. 2, 1862. His family moved to Boston, & Tilden was educated in Hyde Park. At age 18, he went to work for Hersey Bros. of So. Boston, mfgs. of sugar machinery. He became superintendent after a few years, then general manager, eventually becoming vice-president & a director. He made many inventions over the years, the most notable being his water meters. He was recognized as one of the leading inventors in his field, and his meters were used throughout the U.S. and in many foreign countries. Among his Hyde Park activities, he was a vice-president & trustee of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. Tilden died in September, 1927.¹

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, Sept. 27, 1927, P.14
2. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park.
3. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. Lists of Assessed Polls.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs. Blake was born in Pittsfield, N.H. on July 4, 1835. At age 16 he came to Boston with his brother, Alpheus, where he secured a variety of employment work in the market and a hotel, a newspaper route, as well as being assistant Sexton of the Part St. Church and having charge of the Niles Block on School St. After joining the Twenty Associates & moving to Hyde Park in 1856, he married in 1859; he and his wife had one daughter who died at a young age. Active in the affairs of the newly developing town, from 1859-1863 Blake kept a grocery store in Hyde Park, and was also Postmaster of Fairmount in 1861 under President Lincoln, charter member & Deacon of the Congregational Church, and Station Agent of the Providence Railroad. In 1866, he entered the wholesale fruit business in Boston, in the employ of Mr. Crocker in Chatham St. In 1872, the firm became Crocker & Blake, & by 1906 Blake had a large store on Commercial St. under the name of Blake, Scott & Lee. Blake moved to Hyde Park Ave. near Arlington, in 1881, & this house was sold to Ephraim S. Peabody, who had a grocery store in the Neponset Block in Everett Square. In about 1891, Blake built a larger, more up-to-date residence at 17 Albion St.

Once occupying a large lot on Beacon St. extending from Fairmount to Warren, apparently at some time c. 1889-1898, the house was moved back from the street to accommodate the Queen Anne residence now at the corner of Fairmount & Beacon.¹

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, No. 1, p. 10, 16, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 246:314.
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B "Plan of the Lands of Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, Mass.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. Atlases of Norfolk County & Hyde Park
5. Photographs of Hyde Park 20 Associates, 1856, Richcoll., Russell Photo, H.P. Historical Society.
6. H.P. Historical Society photo collection

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs. Blake was born in Pittsfield, N.H. on July 4, 1835. At age 16 he came to Boston with his brother, Alpheus, where he secured a variety of employment work in the market and a hotel, a newspaper route, as well as being assistant Sexton of the Part St. Church and having charge of the Niles Block on School St. After joining the Twenty Associates & moving to Hyde Park in 1856, he married in 1859; he and his wife had one daughter who died at a young age. Active in the affairs of the newly developing town, from 1859-1863 Blake kept a grocery store in Hyde Park, and was also Postmaster of Fairmount in 1861 under President Lincoln, charter member & Deacon of the Congregational Church, and Station Agent of the Providence Railroad. In 1866, he entered the wholesale fruit business in Boston, in the employ of Mr. Crocker in Chatham St. In 1872, the firm became Crocker & Blake, & by 1906 Blake had a large store on Commercial St. under the name of Blake, Scott & Lee. Blake moved to Hyde Park Ave. near Arlington, in 1881, & this house was sold to Ephraim S. Peabody, who had a grocery store in the Neponset Block in Everett Square. In about 1891, Blake built a larger, more up-to-date residence at 17 Albion St.

Once occupying a large lot on Beacon St. extending from Fairmount to Warren, apparently at some time c. 1889-1898, the house was moved back from the street to accommodate the Queen Anne residence now at the corner of Fairmount & Beacon.

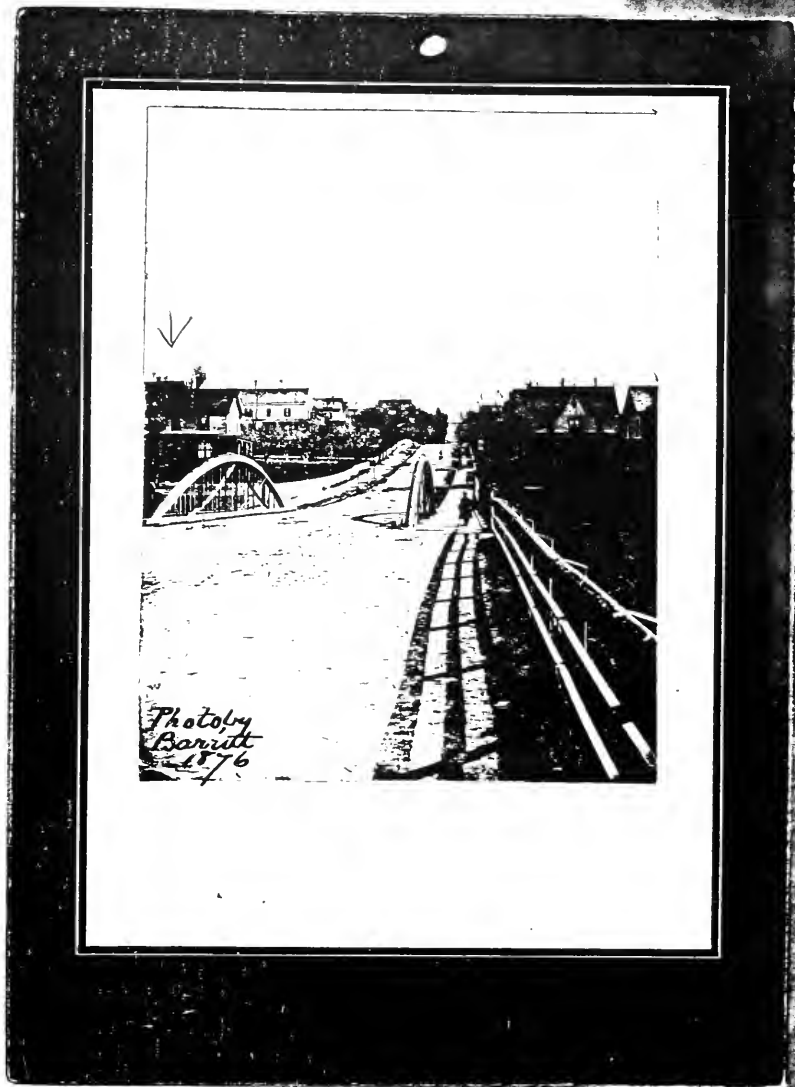
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, No. 1, pp. 10, 16, Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 246:314.
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B "Plan of the Lands of Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, Mass.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. Atlases of Norfolk County & Hyde Park
5. Photographs of Hyde Park 20 Associates, 1856, Richcoll., Russell Photo, H.P. Historical Society.
6. H.P. Historical Society photo collection

Looking up Fairmount Ave from
Fairmount Bridge.

7 Beacon St.





ADDRESS 19-21 Beacon St. COR. Warren Ave.

NAME present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE c. 1891-1897 1890 Birdseye
1899 Atlas
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1899 Atlas
OWNER Emma N. Bates
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/2* - 80



TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
6x5 bay Queen Anne double residence. Bays 1-2 & 5-6 are gable ends of 2

BRIEF DESCRIPTION wings, perpendicular to street, which give house a curious U-shape. These gable ends form slightly projecting pavillions, & each contains a flight of steps leading up to porch & entry with original doors. Gable peaks feature dog-tooth out shingles & triangular window. Remaining fenestration rectangular, with molded architraves & 2/1 sash. Side facades feature coulus window & spindled, shed-roofed door hood.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 5490 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 19-21 Beacon St. is architecturally significant as an unusual design, its U-shaped plan being unique to Hyde Park residential architecture. Its imaginative design concept provided a two-family house with unified facade, yet the two rear wings allowed additional window space with resulting increase in light, as well as the attraction of a small, private yard tucked in between the two wings. Both its handsome facade in addition to its intact building fabric

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

contribute to its statement as an unique example of 2-family housing, a form so prevalent in Hyde Park. There was another structure on the property through at least 1890, which it was pictured on the 1890 Birdseye. The property then belonged to Emma A. Bates who was also the original owner of the present structure. Apparently built as an income producing property, no Bates were occupants, although Emma M. Bates was listed as a resident taxpayer of Hyde Park in the post-1899 Lists of Assessed Polls.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park
2. 1899 Atlas.
3. Lists of Assessed Polls.

ADDRESS 71 Beacon St. COR. _____

NAME _____

present original

MAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c. 1869 1866, 1872 maps
sourceARCHITECT _____ unknown
sourceBUILDER John M. Williams (attributed)
source

1876 Atlas, Deed

OWNER John M. Williams
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 5/4, 5/5*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____ attic

ROOF _____ pitched _____ cupola _____ dormers 2-triangular pedimentMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate house remodelled in Queen Anne style, having l-shaped plan with rear ell. Gable end w/shingled bowed bay faces street; side facing entries. Panelled pilasters define corners. Heavy, overhanging modillioned cornice encloses gable of facade & ornaments all horizontal eaves. Small, 3-sided bay window w/triangular pediment in gable, supported by cornice below. Molded cornice along raking eaves. Rectangular fenestrations w/new l/l sash. Facade characterized by elaborate, wrap-around porch, featuring pairs of fluted columns, railing of sawn, reverse-curved scrolls, & repetition of modillioned cornice.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8208 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Many mature yard trees; Gothic Revival barn at rear.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 71 Beacon St. is elaborate example of Italianate house updated in Queen Anne style during late 19th c. A practice prevalent in Hyde Park, this is Fairmount's richest example. Located on one of most architecturally intact streets in Fairmount, it was originally owned, & undoubtedly built, by one of Hyde Park's early carpenter-builders. Moreover, it may have been altered by one of Hyde Park's most prolific builders, a man active in that capacity for about 50 years.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

First appearing on the 1872 map, in 1876 the house was residence of John M. Williams carpenter & builder, who appears in the 1874 directory on Beacon St. On Dec. 12, 1874 Daniel Phipps, teamster, sold this lot to Williams for \$492.48. It is likely that Williams built the house soon after, pointing to construction date of c.1869. A handsome barn featuring Gothic Revival detailing is located at the rear of house, on the site by 1876.

It is likely that the bowed bay of facade, modillioned cornice, dormers, gable window and porch are included in later "modernization." Unfortunately, it is difficult to pin down dates for these alterations, for both birdseye views picture only rear of house & Atlas renderings are inconclusive. The Q.A. porches are identical to those on 2 other houses in Hyde Park, thought to be redesigned by long-time builder, Charles Haley. (See 1161 Hyde Park Ave. for info. on Haley.) 60 Central St. is a remodelled Mansard & 53 Oak St. may be a remodelled Italianate, similar to 71 Beacon. Both houses are believed to have been updated in 1890, consistent with their architectural style leading to conclusion that 71 Beacon was likewise remodelled in the '90s. Among Hal Fairmount buildings are 188-90 Fairmount Ave., & 89 Beacon St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 373:272
2. 1866, 1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books.
3. 1879 View.
4. 1890 Birdseye, H.P. Historical Society.
5. Atlases.
6. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

First appearing on the 1872 map, in 1876 the house was residence of John M. Williams, carpenter & builder, who appears in the 1874 directory on Beacon St. On Dec. 12, 1868 Daniel Phipps, teamster, sold this lot to Williams for \$492.48. It is likely that Williams built the house soon after, pointing to construction date of c.1869. A handsome barn featuring Gothic Revival detailing is located at the rear of house, on the site by 1876.

It is likely that the bowed bay of facade, modillioned cornice, dormers, gable window, and porch are included in later "modernization." Unfortunately, it is difficult to pin down dates for these alterations, for both birdseye views picture only rear of house & Atlas renderings are inconclusive. The Q.A. porches are identical to those on 2 other houses in Hyde Park, thought to be redesigned by long-time builder, Charles Haley. (See 1161 Hyde Park Ave. for info. on Haley.) 60 Central St. is a remodelled Mansar & 53 Oak St. may be a remodelled Italianate, similar to 71 Beacon. Both houses are believed to have been updated in 1890, consistent with their architectural styling, leading to conclusion that 71 Beacon was likewise remodelled in the '90s. Among Hyde Park Fairmount buildings are 188-90 Fairmount Ave., & 89 Beacon St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 373:272
2. 1866,1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books.
3. 1879 View.
4. 1890 Birdseye, H.P. Historical Society.
5. Atlases.
6. Hyde Park Directories.



ADDRESS 89 Beacon St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1894 Rich. Scrapbook, v. 5, p.3
source

ARCHITECT _____
unknown
source

BUILDER Charles Haley Same
source

Scrapbook
OWNER Gideon H. Haskell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 4/1*, 5/6 - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Asymmetrically massed Queen Anne residence, gable end to street & cross wing at rear. Wrap-around porch features turned & fluted double columns supporting sweeping segmental arches, their spandrels infilled with "Moorish" spindled screen; capped by triangular pediment enriched with carved sunburst. Sunburst brackets support overhanging attic story which contains round-arched recessed balcony with curved, sawn railing, & Palladian motif doorway enriched with carved, scrolled sunburst. Left facade features Palladian window. Clapboarded 1st story, & shingled above with some patterned coursing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 16500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Enormous lot with mature shade trees.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 89 Beacon St. is a highly imaginative, architecturally intact example of a Queen Anne style dwelling house, built by a man who was extremely active in Hyde Park's residential development for about 50 years. It is located on a street notable for its many interesting & often elegant homes. Constructed in 1894, the house was owned by Gideon H. Haskell, who sold drygoods, boots & shoes at 52 River St. Haskell was also owner of this large piece of pro-

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

perty in 1888, and the house, sitting well back from the road, still maintains its well-kept, handsome lot.

The structure was built by Charles Haley 1834-1923, a carpenter-builder born in Maine who erected his first Hyde Park house "on his own account" in 1869, and was still building & renovating after 1910. Haley is known to have erected several houses in Fairmount, among them the elegant triple-decker at 188-190 Fairmount Ave. (attributed) and another at 47 Warren Ave., as well as the Queen Anne house at 9 Pond St. (attributed) and several renovations. Haley did considerable building along Hyde Park Ave., actually known as "Haleyville," in Clarendon Hills, and interestingly, the house at 1129 Hyde Park Ave., though now covered with modern siding, is almost identical to 89 Beacon St. It is very possible that Haley was not only builder, but also designer of this and other houses. (See 1161 Hyde Park Ave., Haley's residence.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p.3
2. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, p. 71
H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.
5. Hyde Park Gazette Times, Thursday September 27, 1923, p.3

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

perty in 1888, and the house, sitting well back from the road, still maintains its well-kept, handsome lot.

The structure was built by Charles Haley 1834-1923, a carpenter-builder born in Maine who erected his first Hyde Park house "on his own account" in 1869, and was st-11 building & renovating after 1910. Haley is known to have erected several houses in Fairmount, among them the elegant triple-decker at 188-190 Fairmount Ave. (attributed), and another at 47 Warren Ave., as well as the Queen Anne house at 9 Pond St. (attributed) and several renovations. Haley did considerable building along Hyde Park Ave., actu 11 known as "Haleyville," in Clarendon Hills, and interestingly, the house at 1129 Hyde Park Ave., though now covered with modern siding, is almost identical to 89 Beacon St. It is very possible that Haley was not only builder, but also designer of this and other houses. (See 1161 Hyde Park Ave., Haley's residence.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p.3
2. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, p. 71
H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. Hyde Park directories.
5. Hyde Park Gazette Times, Thursday September 27, 1923, p.3



ADDRESS 141 Beacon St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 7N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c. 1899 1900 List of Assessed Polls
sourceARCHITECT _____
unknown sourceBUILDER _____
unknown source1912 Atlas
OWNER Mary E. Poole
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 4/2, 4/3*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone rubble concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Turn-of-the-century Richardsonian dwelling house, or irregularly coursed rubble. Two semi-circular bays flank central entry, recessed behind a round-arched opening faced with sharply protruding rocks; the roof slopes down between these bays to enclose entry. Each bay capped by conical roof. Gable ends shingled above 1st story. Large rectangular windows contain 2/1 sash.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 8280 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back from street. Rubble wall at sidewalk line.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Unique in Hyde Park, 141 Beacon St. is architecturally significant as an example of masonry dwelling house strongly influenced by work of architect Henry Hobson Richardson, such as his Ames Gate Lodge (1880-1) in North Easton, MA. Although clearly contained by the symmetry & balance growing out of the Colonial Revival, characteristics such as the rough texture of the rubble walls, the rather forbidding entry with its projecting rocks and the bulging bays with

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

conical roof, are all reminiscent of Richardson's work.

Apparently built as a rental property, the house was owned in 1912 by Mary E. Poole. The site was vacant in 1899; however, in 1900, 141 Beacon St. is listed for the first time in the List of Assessed Polls, pointing to an 1899 construction date. William B. Foster, foreman & later an advertising agent, lived here from 1900-1913. In 1915, Mrs. Frances Lane was occupant. Mary E. Poole lived at 92 Milton St. and never resided at the Beacon St. address.

Unfortunately, the architect of this structure has not been discovered.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1899, 1912 Atlases of Hyde Park
2. 1900 List of Assesses Polls.
3. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Milton farmer whose land on Brysh Hill bordered this street, and had been purchased by the Real Estate & Building Co. These houses were all in place by 1872, according to the 1872 map of Hyde Park. (Interestingly, the 1879 View shows houses only at #142 and what appears to be #147; other inconsistencies, however, have been observed on this map.) All built according to the same basic design, the houses differ only in details. #145 & 147 still retain the pendil drops now missing on #141, and all except #141 have been enlarged by sizeable, boxy rear additions.

The original occupant of 141 Dana Ave. was probably Jerry Gribbin, a Boston print known to be located here as early as 1874. Two of the other houses were occupied by a bookkeeper and picture frame manufacturer, a third was owned by a non-resident, and the house at #145 was owned by a realstate agent, A. P. Bickmore.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866 Map of City of Boston; BPL, Rare Books Collection
2. 1872 Map of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books Collection.
3. Hyde Park Directories
4. 1876 Atlas.
5. 1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books Collection.
6. Rich, Frank B., "Our Public Streets. For Whom They Were Named," Hyde Park Historical record, volume. III, No. I, April 1903, p. 77; Hyde Park Library.
7. 1860 Map of Hyde Park and Fairmount.

ADDRESS 182 Fairmount COR. _____

NAME John E. Abbott House
 present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1856 Norfolk Registry of Deeds, 255:133
1857 Plan of Lands of Fairmount Land Co.
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1
 source p. 10

OWNER John E. Abbott
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 6/1* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensively altered Italianate residence with gable end to street, its architectural details missing, its porch enclosed, and an addition on rightside facade. Rectangular fenestration, retains some original 2/2 sash at 2nd level. Wide frieze board and gable returns.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9968 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large elm in front yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although the architectural integrity of 182 Fairmount Ave. has been lost through extensive alterations, it is historically significant as the home of John E. Abbott, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. Little is known of Abbott, who apparently was in the tailoring business in the old Mercantile Building on Summer St. in Boston, where the offices of the

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Fairmount Land Co. & Real Estate & Building Co. were located. It has been suggested that this fact led to his contact with the Associates & his subsequent membership. Local history places Abbott in the tailoring business in Boston until about 1870, and later in the same business in Portland, Maine.¹

The house at 182 Fairmount Ave. was erected in 1856, as were the other houses of the Twenty Associates, all according to the same basic design, and under the supervision of George W. Currier, building contractor and Associatè. Abbott never lived here, & in 1876 the property was owned by J.E. Piper. By 1888, it was owned by the Emerson family, Prof. Luther O. Emerson being a "noted Composer" of time.¹

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, 1906, pp.10,14,17. Hyde Park Library.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 225: 133.
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA.", May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors, Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. Atlases of Norfolk County & Hyde Park.
5. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll. H.P. Historical Society.

ADDRESS 188-190 Fairmount Ave. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c. 1911 1899, 1912 Atlases
1913 Directory
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER Charles Haley (attributed)
source1912 Atlas
OWNER Charles Haley
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 5/2, 5/3* - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus atticROOF gambrel cupola dormers left facade-2 shed roof
right facade-2 hexagonal
-triangular pedimentsMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive Colonial Revival triple decker, with gable end to street, its
corners enriched by Ionic pilasters. 3-story porch features tapering
squared columns with Ionic caps, embellished with scrolled modillioned cornice at 2nd
level & surmounted by triangular pediment at 3rd. Rectangular fenestration with 6/1 sash,
& fan light in attic story. Denticular cornice. Both sides feature facade gables with
gambrel roof. Three-sided, 2-story bay windows in 1st & last bays of right facade, includes
stained glass windows in last bay.EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic vinyl siding - 1979CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 9955 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back from street; lawn elevated behind concrete re-
taining wall with sandstone cap. Located on slope of Fairmount Ave.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 188-190 Fairmount Ave.
is unique as a highly imaginative & elaborate example
of the three-decker building style, as well as being
attributed long-time Hyde Park carpenter-builder, Charles
Haley. Though the original shingled surface was covered
with vinyl siding in 1979, great sensitivity was evidenced
through the retention of the structure's ornate archi-
tectural features.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed c. 1911, this building makes extensive & imaginative use of the architectural vocabulary of the Colonial Revival, differentiating it from the often more repetitive characteristics of the 3-decker style in Hyde Park. According to the 1899 Atlas, a different structure was located on this site, and in 1913, #188-190 first appears in the street directories. Since this building is shown on the 1912 Atlas, a 1911 construction date is probable.

Because the property belonged to Charles Haley in 1912, and because of the similarity of detail between this and 3D at 47 Warren Avenue, known to be by him, an attribution to Haley is possible.

Charles Haley (1834-1923) had been a Hyde Park carpenter since the 1860s, and in 1869 had first built houses on his own. Located on Central near Lincoln, the houses "show (ed) evidence of tasteful design & thorough workmanship."¹ Listed as "carpenter" in the 19th c. directories, by the turn of the century he was listed both as "contractor & builder" and "carpenter & builder." Extremely active in building and remodelling in Hyde Park, among the houses Haley erected in Fairmount were the similar, though not as elaborate, 3-decker at 47 Warren Ave., the Queen Anne residences at 89 Beacon St., & 9 Pond St. (attributed), and, among others, remodelled 192 and 185-7 Fairmount Ave.; it is very possible that Haley was designer as well as builder of this and other houses. (see 1161 Hyde Park Ave., Haley's residence.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, p. 71: H.P. Historical Society.
2. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
3. Hyde Park Directories.
4. Building Department Records.
5. Hyde Park Gazette Times, Thursday Sept. 27, 1923, p.3

ADDRESS 192 Fairmount Ave. COR.

NAME William H. Seavey House
present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE Norfolk Registry of Deeds, 5.
1857 Plan of Lands of Fairmount Land C
source 6.

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER George W. Currier The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II
source no. 1, p. 10

OWNER William H. Seavey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 5/4* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION This drastically altered house retains no architectural integrity.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9955 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Rockfaced ashlar masonry retaining wall with brownstone
cap fronts sidewalk area.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although no architectural significance remains, 192 Fairmount Ave. is historically significant as the home of William H. Seavey, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856, and later as home of Benjamin F. Radford, prominent Hyde Park citizen.

Seavey was born in Georgetown, Maine, in 1823. A school teacher, he was master of the Elliot School, Boston in 1855, and was principle of Girls High and Normal School Boston from 1856 until his death on April 27, 1868. Different accounts describe his residence at this address, a

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____ x _____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1906 version giving the dates as 1861-1866.¹ An 1896 version, however, states that Seavey lived here until June, 1859, when he sold it to Edward Payson Weston, "the famous pedestrian, "who had many repairs done by David Higgins & Henry Rich." "After making the alterations, the pedestrian took another walk and acknowledged that he had no funds."² The property was deeded back to Seavey on Sept. 24, 1859, who sold it Benjamin F. Radford on May 2, 1865.

Radford "made a beautiful estate: ¹ out of the house, & lived here for almost 30 years. In 1894, he moved to Franklin Terr., living with one of his daughters in a house which he had built for her. Prominent in Hyde Park affairs, he had made great efforts in securing the town charter, served as one of the 1st selectmen, was one of the incorporators of Hyde Park's first savings bank in 1871, and an incorporator of the Hyde Park Water Co. in 1884. Leaving as his "principle monument"³ the American Tool & Machine Co., he was its president and general manager.

Carpenter-builder Charles Haley purchased the property c. 1893-4, and remodelled it as a boarding house, also building the 3-decker on the Warren Ave. side of the lot at #47. Haley also built 188-190 Fairmount Ave. as well as 89 Beacon St., and did many alterations to other Hyde Park buildings. A photo in the H.P. Historical Society collection pictures the house after Haley's remodelings. Building Department records indicate that in 1968, fire caused extensive damage to roof, siding, windows, and doors, undoubtedly causing the drastic alterations.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, pp. 10, 11, 17; Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 5, p. 16; H.P. Historical Society.
3. Hyde Park Historical Record, vol. III, no. 1, April 1903, pp. 29-30.
4. Hyde Park Historical Record, vol. I, no. 4, January 1892, pp. 57-9.
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248:257.
6. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, "Bl..."

Hyde Park Historical Society Photo Collection.

1912 Fairmount Ave





ADDRESS 230 Fairmount Ave. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1894 1893-4 List of Assessed Polls
1891 Birdseye
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1899 Atlas
OWNER George Fred Washburn
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 5/6*, 2/4-80TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF asphalt-hipped & pitched cupola dormers one-hipped roofMATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Asymmetrically massed Queen Anne residence, featuring wrap-around porch with turned posts & balusters, & lattice-work screen depending from cornice, the entry emphasized by small triangular pediment with sunburst infill. 1st bay features 3-sided bay window, topped by bracketed triangular pediment. Polygonal tower at 2nd story right corner, capped by conical roof, its 8/8 sashed windows surmounted by bas relief floral garlands. Ornately patterned shingles above 1st level. Remaining fenestration with 2/1 sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drasticCONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 9948 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited on slope of Fairmount Ave., adjacent to similar Queen Anne residence. Enormous beech tree in front yard. Ornately shingled Queen Anne Barn at rear, featuring asymmetrically located facade gable & small cupola.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 230 Fairmount Ave. is architecturally significant as handsome example of Queen Anne residential style, complete with period barn, evidencing in its detailing the emergence of the Colonial Revival. Historically it represents the early division of large Fairmount estates, originally the properties of the Twenty Associates and a few others. Erected c.1894 it was first occupied in 1894 by George Fred Washburn, merchant, previously of Boston. Not appearing on the

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1890 Birdseye not in the 1893 List of Assessed Polls, an 1894 date is probable. A newspaper article dated July 23, 1892, notes that with the subdivision sale of the A.P. Blake homestead (located at N/E corner of Fairmount & Summit), the subdivision of large estates on Fairmount Ave. now have "begun in good earnest, which must soon result in making this avenue the grandest and most desirable residence avenue in our beautiful town..."

Although the architect is unknown, the similarity of 230 Fairmount Ave. to its Queen Anne neighbor, points to the same designer.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rich, Henry A., Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol 4, p. 84; H. P. Historical Society.
2. 1890 Birdseye.
3. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
4. 1893-4 List of Assessed Polls.



ADDRESS 238 Fairmount Ave. COR. _____

NAME David Higgins House
 present original

MAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
 Norfolk County, Reg. of Deeds

DATE 1856 1857 Plan
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER George W. Carrier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II
 source no. 1, 1

OWNER David Higgins
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 4/1* - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-19th c. Italianate residence, its gable end to street. Wrap-around porch characterized by double squared supports with beveled edges, & denticular cornice with paired brackets. Side-facing entry at left. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2 sash, full length at 1st story. Later polygonal bay window on right side, & in line with this at 2nd story is featured a projecting window frame with bracketed sill & triangular pediment containing pair of narrow windows. Cornice with eave returns repeats porch cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 29,687 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits back from road on rise; large mature trees. Barn at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 238 Fairmount Ave. was originally the home of David Higgins, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. A master builder, Higgins worked on the Associates' houses, as well as erecting many other Hyde Park residences. Retaining much of its historic building fabric, Higgins' residence is one of the better preserved of the Associates' houses; once lining Fairmount Ave. on large lots, this house still retains most of its original property.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Higgins's house, along with those of the other Associates, were all built according to the same basic design, apparently in order to save money for these men, most of whom had limited means. Although the architect is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, one of the Associates, & quite possibly the architect; George Pierce and Arthur Russell are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs.

David Higgins was born on Prince Edward Island on April 21, 1826. In 1853 he came to Boston, & later joined the 20 Associates, purchasing his land for \$3,000 in Sept. of 1856.¹ He broke the ground in Deacon Tucker's pasture, & drove the 1st nail into the 1st of the Twenty Associates' houses to be erected. Marrying in Feb. 1857, he brought the bride to the new village. The first school was in the parlour of his house after it was erected. He was a charter member of the Baptist church, and served in the 6th Mass. Regiment during the Civil War. "Besides his business as carpenter and builder he found time to 'scatter sunshine,' calling on the new comers, caring for the sick, and helping those who needed what he could give."³ A life long resident of this house, "Honest David"³ died on April 8, 1897.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248:252.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, Mass.", May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors; Original at H.P. Historical Society.
3. Norfolk County Gazette, April 10, 1897; copy in Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.3, p.3, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 1, April 1906, pp.10,11,18: H.P. Historical Society.
5. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856 Russell phot. Rich Coll. H.P.

ADDRESS 260 Fairmount Ave. COR.

NAME Samuel S. Mooney House
present original

MAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
Norfolk County Registry of Deeds¹

DATE 1856 1857 Plan of Fairmount
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin,
source vol. II, no. 1, p.10

OWNER Samuel Salmon Mooney
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/2* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The architectural integrity of this structure has been lost through extensive alterations.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits on slight rise back from street; mature maple tree in front yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 260 Fairmount Ave. was originally the home of Samuel Salmon Mooney, one of the Twenty Associates who were founders of the town of Hyde Park. In its original form, the structure was Italianate in style, architecturally similar to the houses of the other Associates. All built according to the same basic plan, they were erected under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, also an Associate. By 1876 it had passed into the hand of T.M. Stevens, and Lawson B. Bidwell was the owner in 1888, 1899, & 1912.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Mooney was born in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, July 30, 1822. Coming to Boston at the age of 20, he learned the trade of barber & hairdresser, & for nearly 20 years kept one of the largest & most stylish barber shops in Boston, located at 198 Washington St. between Winter & Franklin St.³. He moved with his family to Hyde Park in 1856 and was present at the raising of the first house on May 15, 1856. His second child was born in April of 1858, the second baby boy born in Fairmount. He and his family lived in Hyde Park until 1862, when he sold his house & moved to Portland, Maine. He was owner of the barbershop at the famous United States Hotel in Boston, & later was in the coal & wood business. He died in Cambridge in 1887.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 247: 115.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA.," May 1857. Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1 1906, p. 10,12,18, Hyde Park Library.
4. 1876, 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.

ADDRESS 268 Faimount Ave. COR. _____NAME _____ John S. Hobbs House
present originalMAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1856 1857 Plan of Fairmount Land Co.
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol.II
source no.1 p.10OWNER John S. Hobbs
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 4/3* - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate residence, its gable end to street. One-story original enclosed porch of left facade covers original entry & replaces original porch. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2/ sash. Wide frieze board, and denticular cornice with paired brackets along raking & horizontal eaves. Large barn at rear, visible on 1876 atlas, converted to garage.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Porch & shingles.CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 19,961 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits back from street on slight rise. Mature yard
tress. Large evergreen almost completely obliterates view of street facade.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although the architectural integrity of this house has been partially lost because of modifications, it is historically significant as the house erected by John S. Hobbs, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. In its original form, the structure was similar to the houses of the other Associates, which were all built according to the same basic plan, and under the supervision of George W. Currier, contractor as well as Associate.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

John S. Hobbs was born in Camden, Maine in 1828, working on a farm and going to the district schools in the winter. In about 1850, he came to Boston & worked in a lime, cement & plaster store, eventually having a business of his own at 102 State St. After joining the Twenty Associates in 1855, he built this house at 268 Fairmount Ave., although he never lived here. It was the home for many years of Seth Blackmer, ruffle manufacturer of Boston. He died on Oct. 8, 1893.

Interestingly, the 1857 Plan of the Lands of Fairmount Land Co. indicates that Oakes P. Hobbs was owner of the property; Oakes was the brother of John S. Hobbs.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April, 1906, pp.10, 13,18; H.P. Historical Society.
2. "Hyde Park Business Cards," Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
4. Photographs of the Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll. H.P. Historical Society.



ADDRESS 272 Fairmount Ave. COR.

NAME Jesse Wentworth Payson House
present original

MAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
 Norfolk Registry of Deeds: 247:87
 DATE 1856 1857 Plan of Fairmount Land Co.
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 10
source

OWNER Jesse Wentworth Payson
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 4/4*-80

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate structure with L-shaped plan, its gable end to street. Side facing entry at right, recessed behind porch featuring slim, double columned supports with beveled edges, a denticular cornice, & paired brackets. Same cornice treatment at horizontal & raking eaves, as well as wide frieze board. Coupled windows in attic story of gable. Rectangular fenestration contains later 6/1 sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic later sash & shingles; street facade portion of porch missing.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 9664 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits on slight rise back from street. Ashlar masonry retaining wall at sidewalk area, and large granite posts flanking drive.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Retaining many important architectural features, 272 Fairmount is a fairly intact example of the Italianate houses erected in 1856 on Fairmount Ave. by the Twenty Associates, founders of Hyde Park. Each of the houses was constructed from the same basic plan, apparently as an economic measure, and this one belonged to Jesse Wentworth Payson. Although the architect is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier,

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	<u> x </u>	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

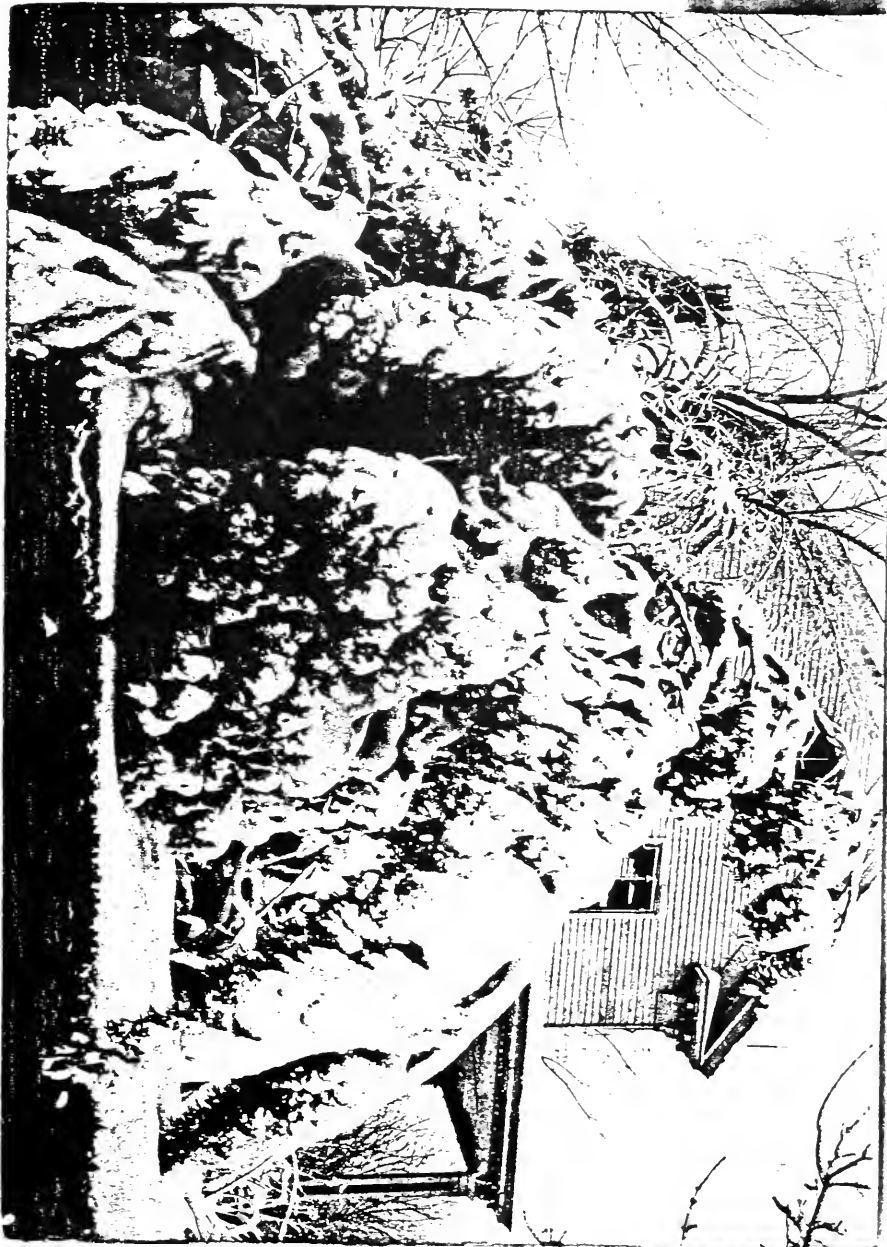
one of the Associates & quite possibly the architect; George Pierce, Arthur Russell & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs.

Jesse W. Payson was born on Nov. 6, 1815, in Hope, Maine. The author of penmanship books used throughout the country, he was also "the chief author" 4. of the publishing house of Dunton, Payson and Scribner, predecessor of the famous house of Scribner. From 1861-77, he was professor of penmanship & bookkeeping at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y., and also wrote a popular series of books on bookkeeping. Greatly skilled in writing, he won many medals, among them one given at the Philadelphia Centennial. He died in Hyde Park on Sept. 17, 1889. Married twice, his 2nd wife, Cordelia, died in Hyde Park on 1906. This house remained in the Payson family until Cordelia's death.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248: 87, 88.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
3. Hyde Park Historical Society Photo Collection (wooden file cabinet, drawer #1).
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol.II, No. 1, April 1906, pp.10,13,18; H. P. Historical Society.
5. Hyde Park Directories.





ADDRESS 181 Fairmount Ave. COR. _____

NAME William F. Badger House
 present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1857 1857 Plan
Scrapbook, vol. 3, p. 30
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER Arthur C. Russell Same
 source

OWNER William F. Badger
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 1/1* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Gothic Revival Cottage with projecting centry entry featuring centerpoint arches infilled with stained glass, & small porch repeating arch motif & ornamented with pendil drops. Rectangular 1-story window bay at 3rd bay. Coupled rectangular windows at 1st story & single above, features rectangular molded caps. Central facade gable. Projecting cornice with paired brackets on facade and right side. Left facade features coupled window in gable with triangular heads. 2 paneled chimneys. Bay windows on right facade, if not original were period additions.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic Cornice missing on left gable end porch.

Window of 2nd bay, 2nd story, changed
 CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 11,788 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located toward foot of sharply sloping hill up Fairmount Ave., once overlooking Neponset River.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Structure architectural all significant as fairly intact, mid-century example of the Gothic Revival style, one of six built in Fairmount from one set of plans. Historically, the house was the residence of William F. Badger, who held the stair-building contract for the Fairmount Ave. residences of the Twenty Associates.

(Map)

William F. Badger was born in Chelsea, Vt. on May 24 1833, and was in Boston by 1856, when he appears in the Boston Directory as a stair builder, located at 232 Tremo Street. On May 15, 1856, he received a contract from the

Moved; date if known 1932

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Building Committee of the Twenty Associates, "to furnish stock & materials, build & finish in a good & workmanlike manner forty flights of stairs for twenty houses in Milton" ². to be paid the sum of \$1,960. The first flight was to be circular, and 2nd to be square framed.

In November of 1856, Arthur L. Russell, master builder who had helped construct the 20 houses organized a company of six; during the winter of 1856-7 he built these houses including Badger's which was originally directly on the corner of Fairmount & Water. Besides the Badger house, four others remain: the Hannaford house at 189 Fairmount, Col. William Rogers house at 719 Truman Hgwy., Young house at 14 Pond St., & the Muller house at 23 Beacon; the Russell house is no longer standing.

Moving into his "Swiss Cottage", as the style was then termed, in early 1857, Badger lived here throughout his life. Continuing his craft of stair building, he was soon recognized as "one of the best woodworkers & designers in Boston"⁴. He later moved his business to Wareham St., where he was accidentally killed in August, 1897, when a brick archway in his new building at #81 collapsed. 4.

In 1932, when the brick retail block at the corner of Water & Fairmount was to be constructed, a permit was granted to move the house to a new location on the same lot. Early views picture it as facing the Neponset, and featuring a wrap-around porch such as that on 23 Beacon St. It now faces Fairmount Ave., and has been renovated into a 2-family dwelling.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.3, p.30, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
2. Contract between Building Committee of Twenty Associates and W.F. Badger for building stairs; H.P. Historical Society, Wooden file cabinet, Drawer 3, Envelope of Deeds & Contracts.
3. "Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, photo of Arthur C. Russell, (Rich Collection) H.P. Historical Society.
4. Scrapbook History, vol 5, p. 120.
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "1857 Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA," May,

Moved; date if known 1932

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	<u>x</u>	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/ development	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Building Committee of the Twenty Associates, "to furnish stock & materials, build & finish in a good & workmanlike manner forty flights of stairs for twenty houses in Milton" ². to be paid the sum of \$1,960. The first flight was to be circular, and the 2nd to be square framed.

In November of 1856, Arthur L. Russell, master builder who had helped construct the 20 houses organized a company of six; during the winter of 1856-7 he built these houses including Badger's which was originally directly on the corner of Fairmount & Water St. Besides the Badger house, four others remain: the Hannaford house at 189 Fairmount, Col. William Rogers house at 719 Truman Hwy., Young house at 14 Pond St., & the Muller house at 23 Beacon; the Russell house is no longer standing.

Moving into his "Swiss Cottage", as the style was then termed, in early 1857, Badger lived here throughout his life. Continuing his craft of stair building, he was soon recognized as "one of the best woodworkers & designers in Boston"⁴. He later moved his business to Wareham St., where he was accidentally killed in August, 1897, when a brick archway in his new building at #81 collapsed. ⁴

In 1932, when the brick retail block at the corner of Water & Fairmount was to be constructed, a permit was granted to move the house to a new location on the same lot. Early views picture it as facing the Neponset, and featuring a wrap-around porch such as that on 23 Beacon St. It now faces Fairmount Ave., and has been renovated into a 2-family dwelling.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

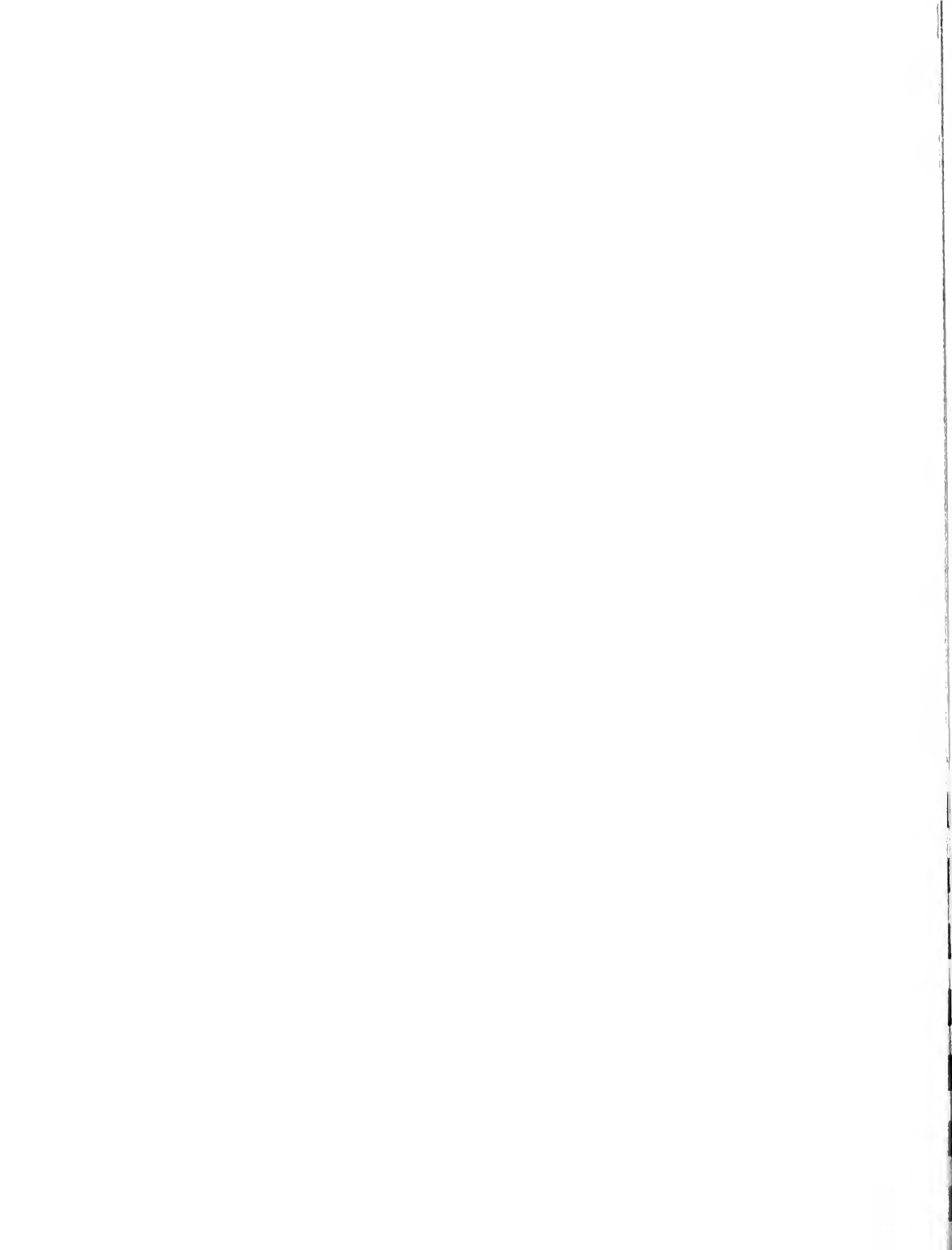
1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.3, p.30, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
2. Contract between Building Committee of Twenty Associates and W.F. Badger for building stairs; H.P. Historical Society, Wooden file cabinet, Drawer 3, Envelope of Deeds & Contracts.
3. "Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, photo of Arthur C. Russell, (Rich Collection) H.P. Historical Society.
4. Scrapbook History, vol 5, p. 120.
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "1857 Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA," May, 185

Looking up Fairmount Ave. from
Fairmount Bridge.

181 Fairmount Ave



Photoly
Barritt
1876



21 Water St.

one of 6 Gothic Revival Houses
similar to 151 Fairmount Ave.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

1283

RY.

row and other
eerers, Yacht
tic Chain
for Windlasses,
ll



BOSTON, MASS.

& CO.,

MACHINERY,

FT HANGERS,
ck constantly on hand.
Manufacturers' Prices.

ght and Sold.
T, BOSTON.

WORKS,

N,

DILER,

Also, all kinds of
ILERS.
ter by Waste Heat
Y AND YARN.
ess St., Boston.

NCH,

SE BOILERS

cing Pits Heated
ate Buildings

BOSTON.

ing and Closing Ventilating
ories.

W. F. BADGER,

61 and 63 1/2 Wareham St.,

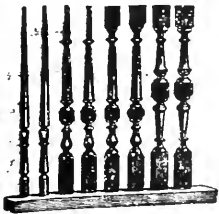
STAIRS,

Posts, Rails and Balusters,
Jig Sawing & Turning.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

MOULDINGS,

Hard Wood Floorings,
And KILN DRIED LUMBER.



Being Invented a Machine for Turning Balusters superior to handwork, and at much less cost.
I am prepared to furnish ROUND and SQUARE END BALUSTERS at Very Low Prices.

WILLIAM F. CHESTER,

WOOD AND IVORY TURNING.

MANUFACTURER OF

CORNICE POLES, ORNAMENTS,

TEN PIN BALLS AND PINS,

Ladies Clubs, Dumb Bells, Banner Poles, Policemen's Clubs, Batons, Gavel, and other Society
Tools and Implements. Billiard Balls Turned and Colored. Band,
Circular, and Jig Sawing and Planing.

18 and 21 HARVARD PLACE, - - - - BOSTON.

PALMER, PARKER, & CO.,

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment

VENEERS AND FANCY WOODS,

Used by Car Builders and Cabinet Makers.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

FOREIGN and NATIVE HARD WOODS IN BOARDS and PLANKS,

DOOR STOCK AND CIGAR-BOX BOARDS constantly on hand.

Salesroom and Factory, cor. PORTLAND and TRAVERS STS., BOSTON.

O. LAPPEN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

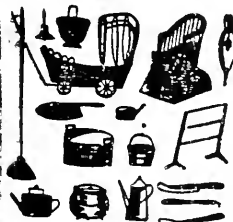
BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS,

Children's Carriages, Battans, Willow Ware,

Sieve Cordage; French, German, and

American Baskets, Etc,

26 and 28 DOCK SQ., BOSTON.







ADDRESS 185-7 Fairmount Ave COR. _____

NAME _____ William E. French House
present original

MAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1856 1857 Plan of Fairmount
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source
Fairmount Bulletin,

BUILDER George W. Currier vol. II, no. 1, p.10
source

OWNER William Estabrook French
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/6

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched cupola dormers 2-shed roof

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The architectural integrity of this house has been lost through extensive alterations.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 17, 188 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated close to street on slight rise.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 185-7 Fairmount Ave. was originally owned by William E. French, one of the Twenty Associates who were founders of Hyde Park. In its original form, the structure was Italianate in style, architecturally similar to the houses of the other Associates. All built according to the same basic plan. They were erected under the supervision of George W. Currier, contractor & also Associate. Since French was a contractor-builder, it is certainly probable that he had a hand in building his own house.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	_____	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

W. E. French was born in Dunstable, MA. on June 14, 1817, and at age 17 he went to Boston to learn the trade of mason. Using his own earnings, he attended the academy at New Hamton H.H. in 1837-8, and the winter following at Hancock, N.H. IN 1843, he started business in Boston as a contractor & builder. He was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives from Boston in 1855, when he joined the company which was organizing to start the village of Fairmount. French actually never lived in Hyde Park, since at the time he was apparently in the midst of several contracts which he couldn't leave. 3. He died in Roslindale on Sept. 15, 1894.

In 1876 this house belonged to Dr. Thomas E. Sumner, homeopathic physician and it remained in the Sumner family until its purchase in 1905 by developer Charles H. Haley. A contemporary, viewing the alterations, noted that Haley "has made a wonderful change in its appearance. It is now made over into a double house and all resemblance of its original form has been wiped out."3. Haley also built the Queen Anne house at 89 Beacon St., as well as many other Hyde Park residences.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors, Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
2. 1876, 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, 1906, p. 10, 12, 17, Hyde Park Library.



ADDRESS 199-201 Fairmount Ave. COR. _____
NAME Fairmount Hall
present original
MAP No. 5N, 6N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount
DATE 1858 Hyde Park Times. 12/18/84 ^{1.}
source
ARCHITECT unknown
source
BUILDER George Pierce
H.P. Times 1. source
OWNER George Pierce
original present
PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) public hall/school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
pitched, coupled 2 windows,
ROOF pitched cupola dormers carving in peak

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x2 bay end gable Italianate structure, its paired entries symmetrically placed & separated by wide pilaster with molded & carved cap resting on high base; double doors of right entry retain original round arched glazing. Rectangular fenestration, couple at first level, features denticular pediments & retains 2/2 sash. Corners emphasized by wide corner boards with molded caps. Denticular cornice with paired brackets ornaments horizontal & raking eaves. 3-sided bay window on right gable end.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic later porch

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 12,160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits back from road on rear lot, accessible by long driveway.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 199-201 Fairmount Ave., originally known as Fairmount Hall, is architecturally significant as mid-century example of public building in Italianate style, retaining significant amount of its historic fabric, & erected & owned by one of Hyde Park's original carpenter-builders. Historically, was the last public building erected in Fairmount, was first place of worship for Hyde Park's Baptist Society, and was first building used for variety of public functions in new community.

Moved; date if known 1871 and 1890-1899

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u>x</u>	Science/ invention	<u>x</u>
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u>x</u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Originally standing on N/E corner of Fairmount Ave. & Highland St., Fairmount Hall was erected in 1858 by George Pierce (see 265 Fairmount Ave.). In the fall of 1858, the year old school in Fairmount removed from parlour of David Higgins' house (see 238 Fairmount Ave.) to its new quarters, rented from Pierce on 1st floor of Fairmount Hall. Upper floors were used as hall, and on Sept. 24, 1958, Baptist Society dedicated it as place of public worship. Fairmount School remained located here until 1871, its attendance increasing from 44 pupils in 1858 to 76 at time of town's incorporation. Crowded conditions of school became of concern, & in March, 1871, town appropriated money for new school house on Williams Ave.

At sometime prior to 1868, T.D. Weld apparently purchase building, for town report of year ending Feb. 15, 1869, records rent of \$316.66 paid to Weld for use of Fairmount School. In summer of 1871, Weld had building removed to site directly across street, adjoining lot then owned by Mr. S.C. Putnam. At that time, building converted into 2-family dwelling, which it remains today.

Although 1876 Atlas indicates that a Dr. Fletcher was owner of property, the 1888 1912 Atlases show ownership to be by T.D. Weld or his heirs; it is possible that Fletcher's name is an error. Sometime after 1890, when 1890 Birdseye pictures built on site, it was moved to rear lot where it appears on 1899 Atlas, & where it stands today. The porch was added sometime after 1890.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for individual listing on National Register, and designation as Boston Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Times, Dec. 6, 1884; copy in Rich Scrapbooks, vol. 3, p. 3. H.P. Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Gazette, March 30, 1895; copy in Rich Scrapbooks, vol 5. p. 6
3. First Annual Report of the Receipts & Expenditures of the Town of Hyde Park, year ending Feb. 15, 1869, p. 17; H.P. Library.
4. Atlases.
5. 1890 Birdseye.

Moved; date if known 1871 and 1890-1899

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	<u> x </u>				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Originally standing on N/E corner of Fairmount Ave. & Highland St., Fairmount Hall was erected in 1858 by George Pierce (see 265 Fairmount Ave.). In the fall of 1858, the year old school in Fairmount removed from parlour of David Higgins' house (see 238 Fairmount Ave.) to its new quarters, rented from Pierce on 1st floor of Fairmount Hall. Upper floors were used as hall, and on Sept. 24, 1958, Baptist Society dedicated it was place of public worship. Fairmount School remained located here until 1871, its attendance increasing from 44 pupils in 1858 to 76 at time of town's incorporation. Crowded conditions of school became of concern, & in March, 1871, town appropriated money for new school house on Williams Ave.

At sometime prior to 1868, T.D. Weld apparently purchase building, for town report of year ending Feb.15, 1869, records rent of \$316.66 paid to Weld for use of Fairmount School. In summer of 1871, Weld had building removed to site directly across street, adjoining lot then owned by Mr.S.C. Putnam. At that time, building converted into 2-family dwelling, which it remains today.

Although 1876 Atlas indicates that a Dr. Fletcher was owner of property, the 1888 1912 Atlases show ownership to be by T.D. Weld or his heirs; it is possible that Fletcher's name is an error. Sometime after 1890, when 1890 Birdseye pictures building on site, it was moved to rear lot where it appears on 1899 Atlas, & where it stands today. The porch was added sometime after 1890.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for individual listing on National Register, and designation as Boston Landmark

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Times, Dec. 6, 1884; copy in Rich Scrapbooks, vol.3, p.3. H.P. Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Gazette, March 30, 1895; copy in Rich Scrapbooks, vol 5. p. 6
3. First Annual Report of the Receipts & Expenditures of the Town of Hyde Park, year ending Feb. 15, 1869, p. 17; H.P. Library.
4. Atlases.
5. 1890 Birdseye.



B1



Street Information Form No. 1032 Area Hyde Park

ADDRESSES Fairmount Ave., 210-246, 211-247

6N/7E

MAP NO. 5N/7E & 8E SUB-AREA Fairmount

1857 Plan of Lands, Breck;

DATES 1856-1900s 1858 map; Atlases
source

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/2* 2/3* 2/5* 2/6*-80

STREET PATTERN straight, N/W - S/E

TOPOGRAPHY steep grade from N/W to S/E

VISTAS Once view of Neponset River & valley, and Mt. Neponset beyond.

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F

MATERIALS frame STORIES 2, 2+ attic

ROOFS front-facing gable, hipped, pitched

BUILDING PLACEMENT 19th c. houses generally have narrower end to street.

SET BACK N/E side - earlier bldgs. moderate to deep, with deep lots; modern houses on small lots close to street. S/W side - moderate setback, often below street grade.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Queen Anne, Bungalow, contemporary suburban

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to major EXTERIOR CONDITION fair to good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS intrusion of modern houses; loss of J.C. house at #212, and A.P. Blake house at #246.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Fairmount Ave. is historically significant as 1st street laid out in Hyde Park as well as being that upon which the Twenty Associate founders of the town, built their houses, the first to be erected in the settlement. This portion of Fairmount Ave. once contained 7 of the Associates' houses, 5 of which remain; these Italianate houses at #238, 221, 227, 239, & 247 all retain at least some of their historic fabric, including wrap-around porches, round arched window in gables, & bracketed cornices (see forms). The house of Associate John C. French originally stood at #212; the significance of the site has been vastly increased for it was here that noted abolitionist, Theodore D. Weld, lived from 1864-1895, as well as his wife, Angelina Grimke & her sister Sarah, aki wekk-known anti-slavery workers. The Grimke sisters led the women's march on suffrage in 1870, nationally known as the first time that women voted

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) & a significant event in Hyde Park's history. At #246 once stood the residence of Alphous P. Blake, "Father of Fairmount," which burned in 1896. At age 23, Blake conceived the plan for the settlement, organized the Associates, & was the guiding spirit behind the project. A once elegant but now much altered Mansard at #232 was the 19th c. home of Sylvanus Cobb, well-known writer, & moderator of the historic 1870 town meeting.

Street also characterized by fine pair of houses at #226 & 230, both featuring towers & identical wrap-around porches with turned spindles & sunburst pediments (see 230 Fairmount). Other houses characterizing block are intact QA house on large corner lot of 210 Highland, notable for its 2 fine spider-web stained glass windows, & QA double house at #215,

TREES AND PLANTINGS Many mature trees including maple, oak & ash

FENCING Chain link fencing, evergreen hedge, stone retaining walls; remnants of granite paving block curbing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, pp.10, 11, 17, 18. H.P. Historical Society. 1857 Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates," Charles Breck & Son; Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B.



View from Fairmount Ave.



VICINITY OF BOSTON.

VIEWS OF HYDE PARK



ADDRESS 221 Fairmount Ave. COR.NAME Hypolitus C. Fisk House
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1856 Norfolk Registry of Deeds, 125,248:
1857 Plan of Fairmount Land Co.
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, n
source p.10OWNER Hypolitus C. Fisk
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 2/1* - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF Pitched - asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate residence, gable end to street & side facing entry. Features wrap-around porch having double, squared supports with beveled edges, & denticular cornice with paired brackets. Tall fenestration at first level contains original 2/2 sash. Round-arched window in attic story. Porch cornice treatment repeated along horizontal & raking eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic sidingCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 10,363 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits back from road slightly below street grade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 221 Fairmount Ave. is fairly intact example of the houses erected in 1856 by the Twenty Associates, founders of Hyde Park. All built along Fairmount Ave. on spacious lots, this house was owned by Hypolitus C. Fisk, longtime resident & prominent citizen of Hyde Park.

The Fisk house, along with the houses of the other Associates, were all built after the same design, apparently in order to save money for these men, most of whom had limited means. Although the archi-

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

text is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, one of the Associates, & quite possibly the architect; George Pierce, Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs.

Fisk, partner in the Boston wholesale milliners firm of Sleeper, Fisk & Co. was born in Berlin, Mass., Feb., 1827. After joining the Twenty Associates, in the fall of 1856 he moved with his family into his new house. In 1878, his daughter Helen, married Marshall T. Burnett, resident of 22 Pond St.; Fisk built the house at 12 Pond St., located on the back portion of his property, for his daughter & her husband. During the 19th c., there was also a green house on the property, which he had erected sometime before 1876. After his retirement, Fisk lived with his daughter, & his house was rented to various tenants. It remained in the family through at least 1912.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the recommended Fairmount National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol. II, no. 1, pp.10,12,17; H. P. Historical Society.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds: 248:125
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No.2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA." May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors; original at H.P. Historical Society.
4. Atlases.
5. Hyde Park directories.
6. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll. H.P. Historical Society.

ADDRESS 227 Fairmount Ave. COR.

NAME Daniel Warren House
present original

MAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1856 1857 Plan of Fairmount Land Co.
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II
source no. 1, p

OWNER Hon. Daniel Warren
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 3/6* - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers two-shed roof

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Altered Italianate residence; wrap-around porch retains original denticular cornice with paired brackets, although original supports replaced by columns. Porch cornice treatment repeated along horizontal & raking eaves. Some 2/2 sash retained; window in attic story covered.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic siding, porch supports, windows

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 7500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits slightly below street grade.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although much of the architectural significance of this house has been lost through alterations, it is historically significant as the home of Hon. Daniel Warren, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. In its original form, it was similar to the other Associates' houses, which were all built along Fairmount Ave., according to the same design. A 19th c. photo in the SPNEA collection¹ pictures the rear portion of this structure with its original clapboards. The Warren

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u> x </u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	<u> x </u>		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house was erected under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, also an Associate.

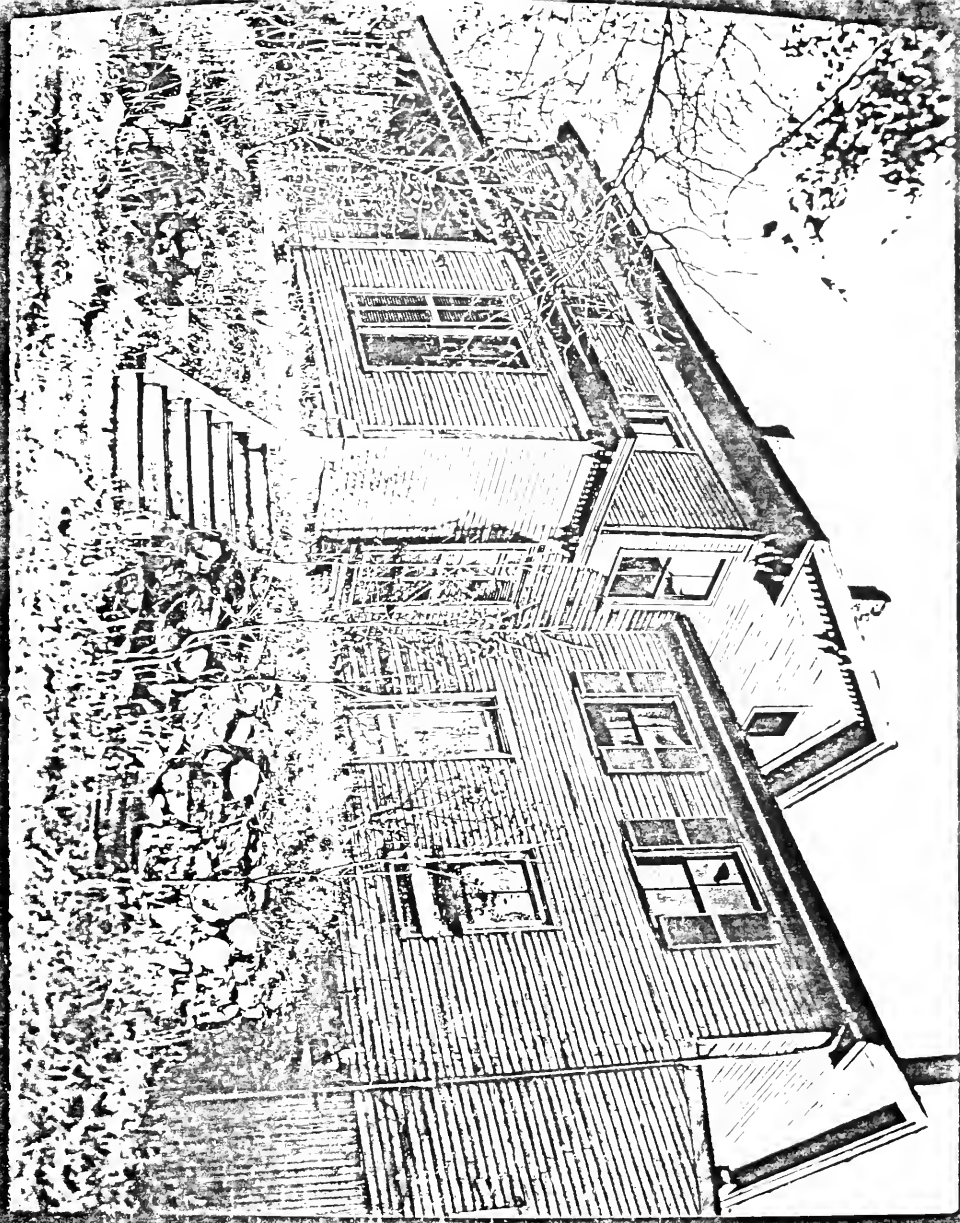
Hon. Daniel Warren was born in Upton, Mass. April 16, 1820, and learned the trade of trunkmaker. After marrying in 1846, he & his wife lived in Boston until 1856 when they moved to Hyde Park. A member of the Mass. Senate in 1855, he was also Ass't Treas. of the Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston. James L. Warren, their son, was the first baby born in Fairmount, Nov. 30, 1856. Warren was organizer of the Fairmount Sabbath school, located in the home of A.P. Blake, June 28, 1857, & was chosen its superintendent. He died in Hyde Park on May 26, 1867. The house remained in the Warren family through at least 1912.

Warren had been one of 4 Associates chosen to represent the Twenty, who journeyed to Hyde Park on March 1, 1856, to stake out the property. Finding the weather too fierce, they decided to attend a town meeting in Milton. Warren, chosen as spokesman, told of their plan to erect 20 houses, and asked help of Milton in laying out a street from Brush Hill Road to the Neponset River. "His sober, earnest statement failed to enlist their confidence or sympathy, and indeed, they turned the whole subject into ridicule, and enjoyed a good laugh at the expense of these, (as they thought), over sanguine and ambitious young men. The idea of building a town in Deacon Tucker's cow pasture was too much for their gravity, and the eloquence of the spokesman failed to convince them, with two or three exceptions... From these small beginnings has grown our present prosperous town.2.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. SPNEA Photo Collection, "Hyde Park."
2. Copy of letter written in 1893 by Mrs. David Higgins, at the dictation of her husband. H. P. Historical Society.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, pp.10,17; H.P. Historical Society.
4. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Lnad Co., & The Twenty Associates, Milton, MA." May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors; original at H.P. Historical Society.
5. Atlases.
6. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll. H.P.





ADDRESS 239 Fairmount Ave. COR.

NAME Ira L. Benton House
 present original

MAP No. 5N/7E & 8E SUB AREA Fairmount
 Norfolk Reg. of Deeds, 248: 237

DATE 1856 1857 Plan of Lands of Fairmount Land Co.
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol.II.
 source no.1, p. 1

OWNER Ira L. Benton
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 2 3/4* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers Roof has been partially raised to form large dormers on each side.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Highly modified Italianate dwelling with large rear wing. Retains double brackets on raking & horizontal eaves, as well as over 1st story of facade; evidence for denticular cornice remains at eaves. Facade portion of wrap-around porch missing, & original supports of side portion have been replaced.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic siding, porch, roof

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 32,063 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits slightly below street grade, with ashlar masonry

wall & one granite post at drive. Mature yard trees. Barn at rear with small cupola. Enormous lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although 239 Fairmount Ave. no longer retains its architectural integrity, it is historically significant as the home of Ira L. Benton one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. In its original form, this house was similar to the other dwellings erected by the Associates, which, for economic reasons, were all designed after the same plan. They once lined Fairmount Ave., occupying spacious lots, and #239 is one of only three houses remaining

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	X _____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	X _____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

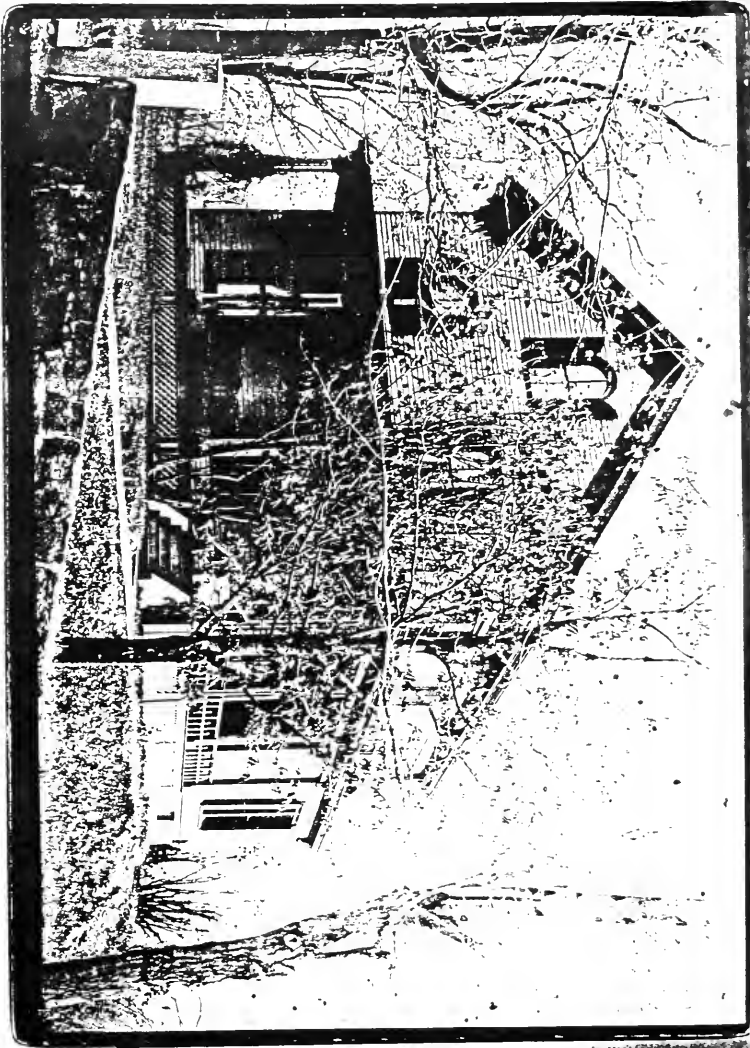
(also #247 & 238) which retain most of their original piece of property. Although the architect is unknown, this house, as were the others, was erected under the supervision of George W. Currier, contractor as well as being one of the Associates.

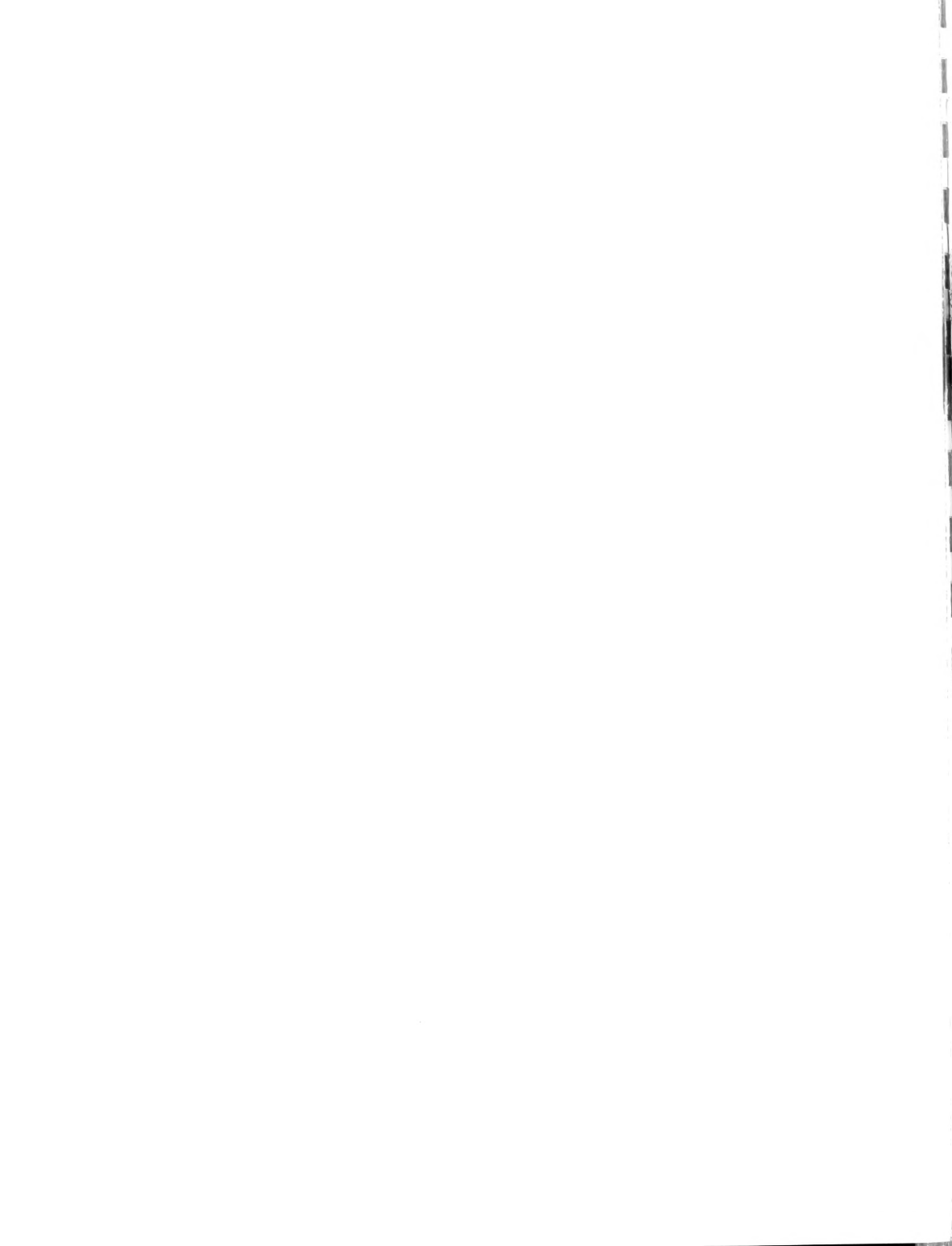
A prominent citizen of Hyde Park, Ira L. Benton was born in Andover, Vt., Nov. 21, 1821. His father was a blacksmith, from who he learned the trade. When he was a mere 14 years, he captained a military company & attended the state muster. Being extremely musical, he taught singing school in Andover & neighboring towns. Moving to Boston in 1846, he continued the blacksmith trade as well as his musical studies. Benton joined the Handel & Hayden Society in 1850, and was a member of several different church choirs during his Boston sojourn. Marrying in 1857, he came with his new wife to Hyde Park. He taught singing school here and was active in the many musical events of the new town. By 1874, Benton had moved to Westminster St., & he died in Hyde Park in 1891.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. H.P. Historical Society photo collection, wooden file, drawer #1.
2. Rich, Henry A. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 7, p.114, H.P. Historical Society.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April 1906, pp.10,12,17; H.P. Historical Society.
4. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248:237
5. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton Mass.", May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at H.P. Historical Society.
6. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll. H.P. Historical Society.





ADDRESS 247 Fairmount Ave. COR. Summit St.NAME Dwight B. Rich House
present originalMAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1856 1857 Plan of Lands of Fairmount Land Co
Norfolk Reg. of Deeds, 248:62
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no
source p.10OWNER Dwight B. Rich
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 3/3, 3/5* - 80TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS Frame clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid 19th c. Italianate dwelling, having a later stuccoed surface. Wrap-around porch features double squared supports with beveled edges, and denticular cornice with paired brackets; railing is later. Side facing entry has been altered. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2/sash, & full length windows at 1st story; round-arched in attic story. Large overhanging cornice with gable returns features same cornice treatment as porch.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic stuccoed facade; altered entry.CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 28,925 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site on large landscaped lot, located at crest of hill. Partially surrounded by white picket fence with entrance flanked by posts having square fluted bases & surmounted by large urns.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Structure architecturally significant as Italianate dwelling house retaining many of its historic features in spite of its stuccoed treatment. It sits on its original large, well-landscaped lot. It is historically significant as the home of Dwight B. Rich, one of the Twenty Associates who founded Hyde Park in 1856. The houses of the Associates once line Fairmount Avenue on large pieces of land. This house, #238 & 239 are the only ones to retain most of their original lots.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u>x</u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Rich house, along with those of the other Associates, were all built according to the same design, apparently in order to save money for these men, most of whom had limited means. Although the architect is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, one of the Associates & quite possibly the architect; George Pierce, Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract on the stairs.

Dwight B. Rich, brother of Henry A. Rich, was born in Hardwick, Mass., on May 2, 1826. After working on a farm, at age 20 he came to Boston and quickly found employment. Joining the Twenty Associates, he built this house for himself, and was a Hyde Park resident for about 20 years. During the planning stage of the Fairmount venture, the project was nearly abandoned because of the various obstacles encountered but Rich was apparently a prime mover, and so the pioneers persisted. During his lifetime, Rich was involved in various sorts of business enterprises. For several years he was superintendent of the New England Brick Co. in Cambridge. He was also associated with the Boston Land Co; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad; Director of the Real Estate & Building Co. of Hyde Park; Trustee of the Fairmount Land Co. and General Agent of the Florida Land Co. He died in Florida in October, 1882.

In 1876, the house belonged to Eben B. Page of the Haywood Rubber Co. in Boston.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Memorial Sketch of Hyde Park, Mass., 1868-1888, 1888, p.15 Hyde Park Library
2. The Fairmount Bulletin, 1906, vol.II, no.1, pp.10,11,18; H. P. Historical Society
3. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 24k:62
4. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, Milton, MA May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
5. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell photo, Rich Coll., H.P. Historical Society.

ADDRESS 265 Fairmount Ave. COR.NAME George Pierce House
present originalMAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
1857 PlanDATE 1857 Scrapbook History, vol.15, p.6
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER George Pierce same
source1857 Plan
OWNER George Pierce
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 3/1*, 3/2-80TYPE residential single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x2 bay Italianate dwelling, aligned with street, its major entry on right side gable end. Rectangular fenestration contains 2/2 sash, full length at 1st story. Corners emphasized by pilasters with recessed panels. Wide frieze board along horizontal & raking eaves; gable ends feature eave returns. Clapboarded street facade. 2 story, 3-sided bay windows in 1st bay of both gable ends. Large mansard rear ell. Wrap-around porch later 19th c. addition.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic porchCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 38,562 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Barn at rear with small cupola

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 265 Fairmount Ave. is architecturally significant as a mid-19th c. residence in Italianate style, retaining many of its original features including its clapboarded facade, as well as incorporating design elements differing from the houses of the Twenty Associates which line Fairmount Ave., and with which it is significant as the first house to be erected after those of the Associates had been completed,³ and as the work of George Pierce, carpenter, who had assisted in the building of the twenty houses, & who also kept the first store in Fairmount.4

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	x	settlement	x	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

George Pierce, a carpenter & native of Groton, Mass. came to Hyde Park in 1856 to assist in the building of the Twenty Associates' houses. After purchasing a lot of land from the Associates for \$394.58, in 1857, he built a house "on his own account". It is certainly possible that Pierce may have been the designer as well as the builder of his house. In 1858, Pierce erected a large building at the corner of Fairmount & Highland St. (now gone) for school & hall purposes. He rented the lower floor to Milton as a district school, and the 2nd story hall to the new town for entertainments. In 1858, the Baptists organized the 1st religious society in town, and occupied the hall for Sunday services. Pierce built another house for himself in 1860 on the site of the Odd Fellows Hall in Everett Square; later it was moved to 31 Dawson St. (see street form & 52 Pierce St.), where he is listed in the 1874 directory. By 1874, Alfred E. Giles, lawyer, resided at 265 Fairmount Ave.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248:87.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A&B, "Plan of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates Milton Mass.", May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at H.P. Historical Society.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.5,p.6, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol. II, No.1, April, 1906, p. 18, H.P. Historical Society
5. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	x	settlement	_____	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	x	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____
development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

George Pierce, a carpenter & native of Groton, Mass. came to Hyde Park in 1856 to assist in the building of the Twenty Associates' houses. After purchasing a lot of land from the Associates for \$394.58, in 1857, he built a house "on his own account; 3. it is certainly possible that Pierce may have been the designer as well as the builder of his house. In 1858, Pierce erected a large building at the corner of Fairmount & Highland St. (now gone) for school & hall purposes. He rented the lower floor to Milton as a district school, and the 2nd story hall to the new town for entertainments. In 1858, the Baptists organized the 1st religious society in town, and occupied the hall for Sunday services. Pierce built another house for himself in 1867, on the site of the Odd Fellows Hall in Everett Square; later it was moved to 31 Davison St. (see street form & 52 Pierce St.), where he is listed in the 1874 directory. By 1874, Alfred E. Giles, lawyer, resided at 265 Fairmount Ave.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248:87.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A&B, "Plan of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates Milton Mass.", May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors. Original at H.P. Historical Society.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.5,p.6, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
4. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol. II, No.1, April, 1906, p. 18, H.P. Historical Society.
5. Hyde Park Directories.



ADDRESS 281 Fairmount Ave. COR. Leseur RoadNAME John Williams House
present originalMAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1857 Plan
1856 Norfolk County Registry of Deeds 1.
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER George W. Currier Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no.
sourceOWNER John Williams
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 2 4/5, 4/6*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2x4 bay Italianate dwelling, its gable end facing street. Rectangular bay at rear of right facade contains altered entry. Features wrap-around porch having double square supports with beveled edges, & denticular cornice with paired brackets. Rectangular fenestration contains 2/2 sash, full length at 1st story. Denticular cornice with paired brackets along horizontal & raking eaves as well as eave returns. Period barn, clapboarded, with pitched roof, gable returns, & small, square cupola.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic entryCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 12,204 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located at crest of Fairmount Ave. on corner site.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 281 Fairmount Ave. is architecturally significant as the most intact of the mid-19th c. Italianate dwellings erected along Fairmount Ave. by the Twenty Associates, founders of Hyde Park. All constructed from the same design, they were erected in 1856 in what was then Deacon Tucker's pasture, located on the side of Brush hill. This house belonged to John Williams, treasurer of the Twenty Associates, and for whom Williams Ave. was named.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	<u>X</u>	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

John Williams was born in Warren, R.I. in 1815, and married in 1838. He purchased property in 1856 for \$3,000. In erecting his house in the same year, and moving in his family. Williams was collector for the Boston Gas-Light Co. and held a government position in the Charlestown Navy Yard for a number of years. In 1853-4, he was director in the U.S. Loan Fund Assoc., and a Trustee of the first Religious Society in Fairmount in 1857. By 1875, the house had been sold to Benjamin F. Leseur, manufacturer of iron who occupied it for nearly 40 years.

The design similarity between the Williams house and those of the other Associates was apparently economically inspired, most of the Associates having limited means. Although the architect is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, one of the Associates & quite possibly the architect George Pierce, Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs.

At one time, this house had multiple rear wing additions which have apparently been more recently removed. It still retains its clapboard surface, the only house of the Twenty Associates to do so.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248: 234.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co. & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA." May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors, Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol.II, No.1 April 1906, pp.10,14,18; H.P. Hist. Soc.
4. Atlases.
5. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell Photo, Rich Coll. Hyde Park Historical Society

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/	_____	Science/	_____
The Arts	x	settlement	x	invention	_____
Commerce	_____	Industry	_____	Social/	_____
Communication	_____	Military	_____	humanitarian	_____
Community/ development	_____	Political	_____	Transportation	_____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

John Williams was born in Warren, R.I. in 1815, and married in 1838. He purchased his property in 1856 for \$3,000. In erecting his house in the same year, and moving in with his family. Williams was collector for the Boston Gas-Light Co. and held a government position in the Charlestown Navy Yard for a number of years. In 1853-4, he was director in the U.S. Loan Fund Assoc., and a Trustee of the first Religious Society in Fairmount in 1857. By 1875, the house had been sold to Benjamin F. Leseur, manufacturer of laces, who occupied it for nearly 40 years.

The design similarity between the Williams house and those of the other Associates was apparently economically inspired, most of the Associates having limited means. Although the architect is unknown, the houses were constructed under the supervision of contractor George W. Currier, one of the Associates & quite possibly the architect; George Pierce, Arthur Russell, & David Higgins are also known to have worked on the houses. William F. Badger had the contract for the stairs.

At one time, this house had multiple rear wing additions which have apparently been more recently removed. It still retains its clapboard surface, the only house of the Twenty Associates to do so.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, 248: 234.
2. Norfolk County Registry of Deeds Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Lands of the Fairmount Land Co. & the Twenty Associates, Milton, MA." May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors, Original at Hyde Park Historical Society.
3. The Fairmount Bulletin, Vol.II, No.1 April 1906, pp.10,14,18; H.P. His. Society
4. Atlases.
5. Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856, Russell Photo, Rich Coll. Hyde Park Historical Society



ADDRESS 41 Garfield Ave. COR. LoringNAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1889 1888,1890 Directories
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER possibly Bartholemew Daley
source1890 Directory
OWNER Bartholemew Daley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF Pitched cupola dormers one-pitched roof on side
facade.MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late 19th c. Queen Anne residence having basically L-shaped plan, with gable end to street, 3 bay facade with entry in 3rd bay. Wrap-around porch as well as side porch on ell, both characterized by turned baluster supports, geometrically designed screen depending from cornice, & later clapboarding of railing area. Rectangular fenestration contains 2/2 sash. Patterned shingles ornament gables. 3-sided bay window at gable end of ell terminates in tower capped by conical roof with decorative wrought iron finial.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic porch enclosedCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5800 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner lot with large side yard. Located in area ofaltered modest Queen Anne & bungalow dwellings.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 41 Garfield Street is almost totally intact residential example of the Queen Anne Style, its size and more elaborate detailing outstanding in an area of altered Queen Anne & bungalow houses of more modest proportions. Its owner/occupant was a Hyde Park carpenter, possibly, thereby, illustrating the role that many such individuals played in the town's real estate development.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Identified as belonging to Daley in the 1899 Atlas, Bartholemew Daley, carpenter, was first listed on Loring St. c. Garfield in 1890. (The 1888 Atlas pictures the site as vacant.) In 1892, the house was numbered 55 Loring, but by 1899, the address was given at 41 Garfield. Probably built c. 1889-90, it may have been erected, and possibly designed by Daley himself. Previously listed as boarding at the Fairmount House, he may have resided there while he was constructing his own residence. Hyde Park teemed with carpenters and builders - in 1888 alone there were 114 individuals listed as carpenters in the directory, a testimony to the enormous scale of building activity going on during that period.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1888, 1899 Atlas.
2. Hyde Park Directories.

ADDRESS 38 Highland St. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 6N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1860-5 1866 map
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER David Higgins (attributed)
source1876 Atlas
OWNER David Higgins
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 3 2/2* - 80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay Gothic Revival cottage, having an L-shaped plan, its gable end to street. Entry in 3rd bay capped by triangular pedimented door hood, supported by sawn brackets with faceted outer edge. Rectangular fenestration. Highlight is verge board along raking eaves, characterized by sawn trefoil shapes along its edge. Small one-story ell with attached modern garage on right.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic sidingCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3520 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small lot, close to road. Located on fairly intact19th c. street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 38 Highland Street is a simple, mid-19th c. Gothic Revival Cottage, erected in the early days of Hyde Park's history, and prior to its incorporation as a town. Owned by David Higgins, master builder & one of the Twenty Associates who were founders of this town, it is likely also an example of this work.

Appearing first on the 1866 map of Norfolk County, the ownership of the house is not identified until 1876 when Higgins is given as owner. Higgins or his heirs

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were owners through at least 1899: whether or not he was the original owner, and possibly builder, can be determined through registry research. There was no Higgins residing at this address post-1874; the lack of earlier directories leaves the prior period a mystery. It is probable that Higgins used the house as income producing property.

It is entirely possible that this house was moved from the corner to its present location sometime c. 1880-1887. Until that time, atlases, maps, and the 1879 Birdseye picture the house as being sited on the corner. On the 1888 Atlas as well as the 1888 Birdseye, however, it is pictured in its present location with large side yard, and in 1899, the house at 206 Fairmount, now occupying the corner site, had been erected.

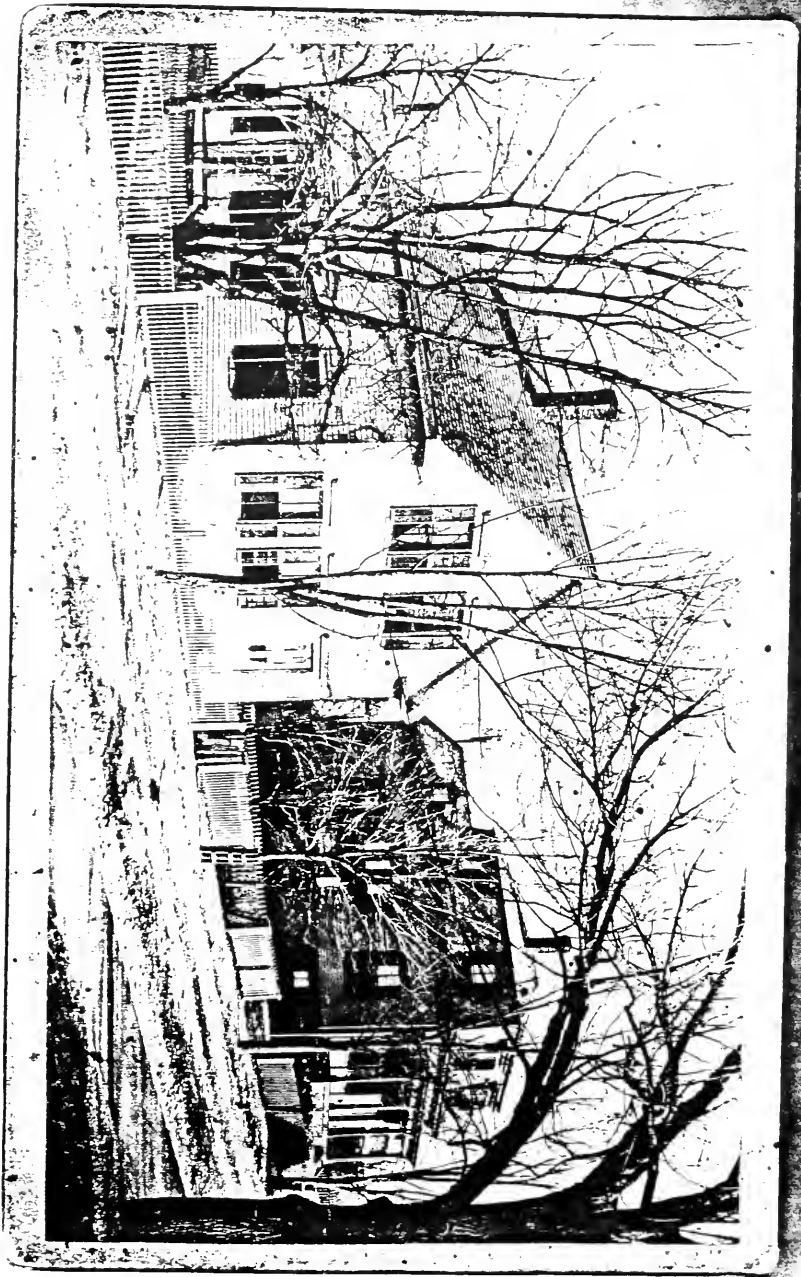
Unfortunately, the house has been re-sided with aluminum siding, removing or covering any window detailing that may have existed.

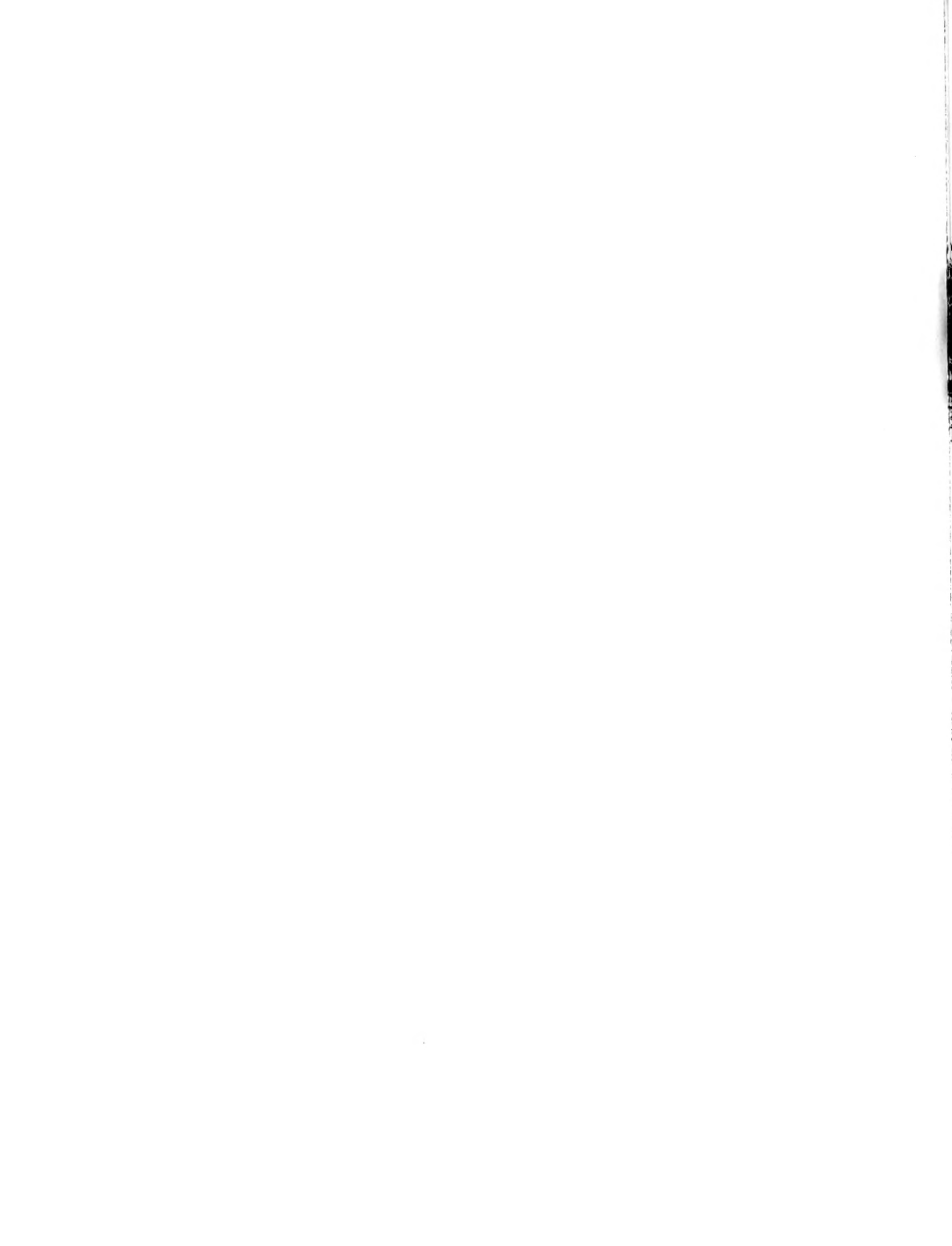
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866 Map of Norfolk County, BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, " " "
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, H.P. Historical Society.
4. Atlases.
5. Directories.

42-46 Highland St. ,
adjacent to #38





ADDRESS 96 Highland St. COR. Milton Avenue

NAME

presentoriginalMAP No. 6N/8ESUB AREA FairmountDATE c. 1887-8188 Atlas; 1888 Directory
sourceARCHITECT unknownsourceBUILDER unknownsource

1888 Atlas

OWNER George Whiting
originalpresentPHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/5*, 2/6*80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched cupola dormers 1-pitched roof, left facadeMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone) sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive Queen Anne residence, characterized by variety of textures, multiple rooflines & gables, projecting bays, & varying fenestration treatment. Among its notable features are: porch with sandstone base wrapping around s/w corner, its entry up broad flight of steps & capped by triangular pediment; 2-story tower with octagonal dome over porch at S/W corner; overhanging facade gable containing recessed balcony with Ionic pillars: projecting bays on facade & west side enriched by carved ornamentation in gables. Large wing w
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ornamental porch on N/E side. Some stained glass.CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 18,494 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Slightly raised corner site; what appears to be mature elm tree in front yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Prominently sited at the corner of Highland & Milton Ave., 96 Highland Street is one of Fairmount's most imposing residences. A fine example of the Queen Anne style, it has maintained its architectural integrity through nearly a century of existence. Historically significant, it belonged to a prominent Hyde Park citizen, active in the affairs of the town before its incorporation into the city of Boston.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	X _____	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed c.1887-8, the structure first appears on the 1888 Atlas, its owner being George E. Whiting. 1888 is also the first year that a Whiting is listed at that address. Interestingly, William H. Whiting, rather than George, was the 1st listed occupant; George E. Whiting is not so listed until 1891. The 1876 Atlas indicates that this site was vacant, & the 1879 Birdseye pictures a Mansard dwelling. Apparently, Whiting must have purchased the property and removed this relatively new structure to construct his own imposing residence. Also spot-lighted on the border insets of the 1890 Birdseye the illustration pictures an adjacent carriage house of Queen Anne design; still located on its original site but now covered with modern siding, only the general massing of carriage house reveals its origins.

George E. Whiting was born in Dedham in 1836, a direct descendant of the first settler of that town. In his early years he was associated with his father, Edwin Whiting, in the management of their large farm in the Green Lodge section of the town. Living in Hyde Park for 30 years, he was president of the Hyde Park Electric Light Co. selected man from 1893-95, and cemetery commissioner from 1892 until 1911. He died on June 2, 1922.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, June 26, 1922, p. 7.
2. Hyde Park Gazette & Times, June 28, 1922.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 7, p.15, Rich Collection
4. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, illus.
5. 1876, 1888 Atlases.
6. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
7. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation
Agricultural	_____	Education
Architectural	<u> X </u>	Exploration/ settlement
The Arts	_____	Industry
Commerce	_____	Military
Communication	_____	Political
Community/ development	_____	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed c.1887-8, the structure first appears on the 1888 Atlas, its owner being George E. Whiting. 1888 is also the first year that a Whiting is listed at that address. Interestingly, William H. Whiting, rather than George, was the 1st listed occupant; George E. Whiting is not so listed until 1891. The 1876 Atlas indicates that this site was vacant, & the 1879 Birdseye pictures a Mansard dwelling. Apparently, Whiting must have purchased the property and removed this relatively new structure to construct his own imposing residence. Also spot-lighted on the border insets of the 1890 Birdseye, the illustration pictures an adjacent carriage house of Queen Anne design; still located on its original site but now covered with modern siding, only the general massing of the carriage house reveals its origins.

George E. Whiting was born in Dedham in 1836, a direct descendant of the first settler of that town. In his early years he was associated with his father, Edwin Whiting, in the management of their large farm in the Green Lodge section of the town. Living in Hyde Park for 30 years, he was president of the Hyde Park Electric Light Co. selectman from 1893-95, and cemetery commissioner from 1892 until 1911. He died on June 21, 1922.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, June 26, 1922, p. 7.
2. Hyde Park Gazette & Times, June 28, 1922.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 7, p.15, Rich Collection
4. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, illus.
5. 1876, 1888 Atlases.
6. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
7. Hyde Park Directories.



ADDRESS 57 Milton Ave. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1867-1871 1866 & 1872 Maps
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1876 Atlas
OWNER Edward J. Coleman
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/6* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormers one-pitched roof

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-19th c. Italianate dwelling, its 3-bay gable end facing street. Corners emphasized by paneled pilasters. Projecting entry porch in 3rd bay features squared, paneled supports & denticular cornice; retains original, segmental arched, double front door with denticular door head. Bays 1 & 2 incorporated into 3-sided bay window with segmental arched fenestration & bracketed denticular cornice over both stories. Remaining fenestration also segmental, with 2/2 sash. Denticular cornice with paired brackets; eave re
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic see /turns. Porch across right wing

CONDITION good fair poor below /features same cornice treatment.
LOT AREA 8826 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits close to road. Facade hidden by tall evergreens.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 57 Milton Ave. was originally an elaborate example of the Italianate style, located on an avenue once notable for its large houses and generous lots. It was the home for many years of Charles Vose, prominent paper manufacturer, whose family had lived on Brush Hill in Milton, & owned the land around Vose Ave. which was incorporated into Fairmount.

Although much of the historic fabric of this house remains intact, including its original clapboarded surface, photo-graphic evidence 1. indicates that some features have

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____ x	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____ x	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

been lost. Originally, all windows featured bracketed, denticular lintels, now all missing. In addition, the balustrades surmounting both porches are gone, as well as the porch railings flanking the steps. At the left, a stick style addition has replaced an open porch. In spite of these losses, the structure does retain substantial stylistic interest.

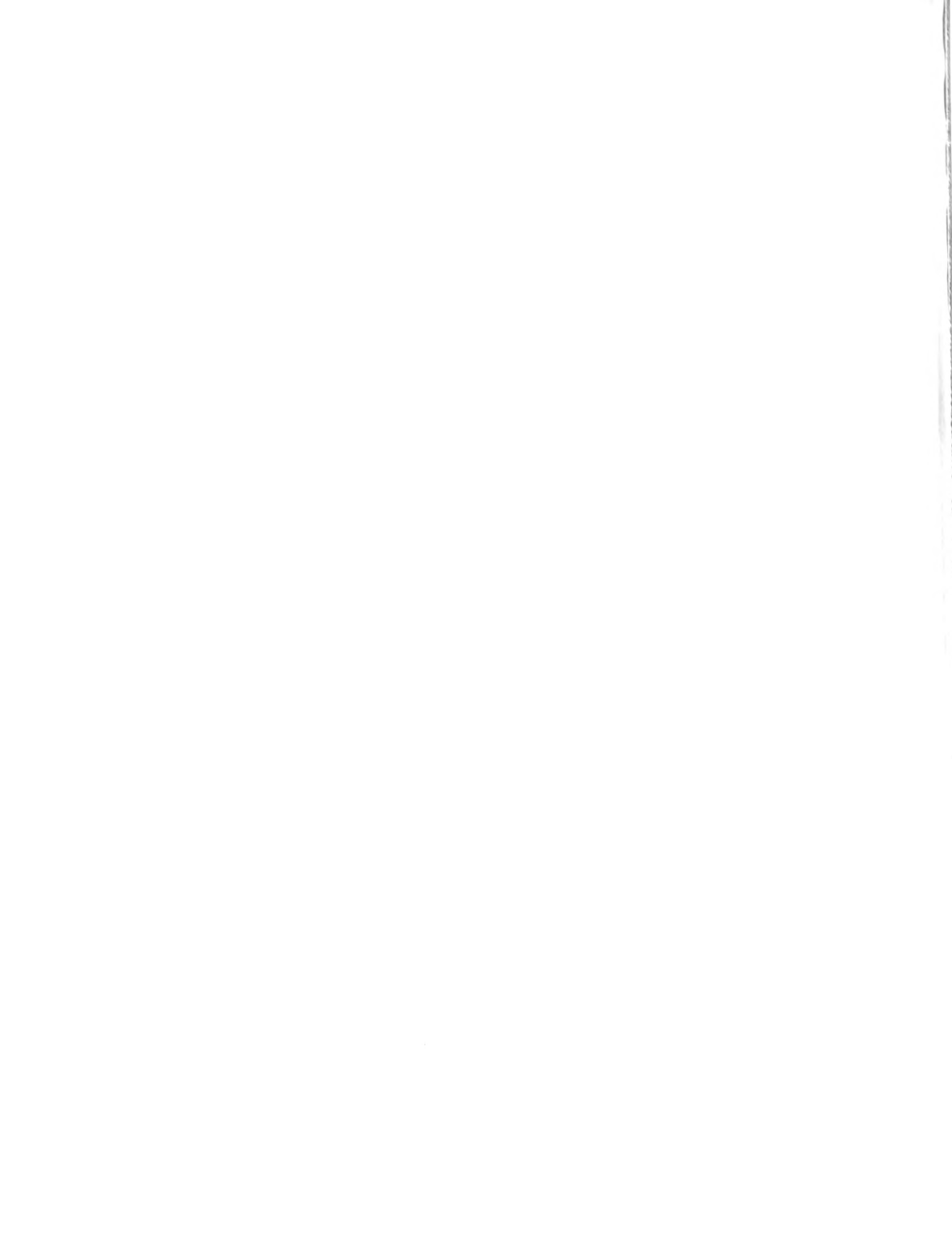
57 Milton Ave. was erected some time between 1867-1871. In 1866, Milton Ave. had not yet been developed, although the street had been laid out. The house first appears on the 1872 map, & in 1876 belonged to E.J. Coleman. The 1874 directory indicates that Edward J. Coleman, land & estate agent, was the owner/occupant. The house was subsequently the home for many years of Charles Vose, paper manufacturer, who sold it in 1892 when he moved to Jamaica Plain. The sales advertisement notes that the "estate ... contains eleven rooms and has all the modern conveniences."

Vose was a salesman for the wholesale paper house of B.H. Thayer & Co. who were selling agents for Lyman Hollingsworth's mills at Bridgewater & Groton. (Hollingsworth was son of Mark Hollingsworth, founder of Tileston & Hollingsworth.) In 1875, Vose employed Zachery T. Hollingsworth (nephew of Lyman & son of Amor Hollingsworth of Tileston & Hollingsworth) who had purchased a paper mill in E. Walpole. In 1881, Vose & Z. Hollingsworth formed a partnership under the name of Hollingsworth & Vose, & purchased the W. Groton mill from Lyman H. Their company specialized in production of paper from jute & manila fiber, a process patented by brothers John Mark & Lyman Hollingsworth in 1843. Vose retired in 1921, the company at that time established not only as a "pioneer in the development of paper of exceptional strength & uniformity, but also as a pioneer in Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

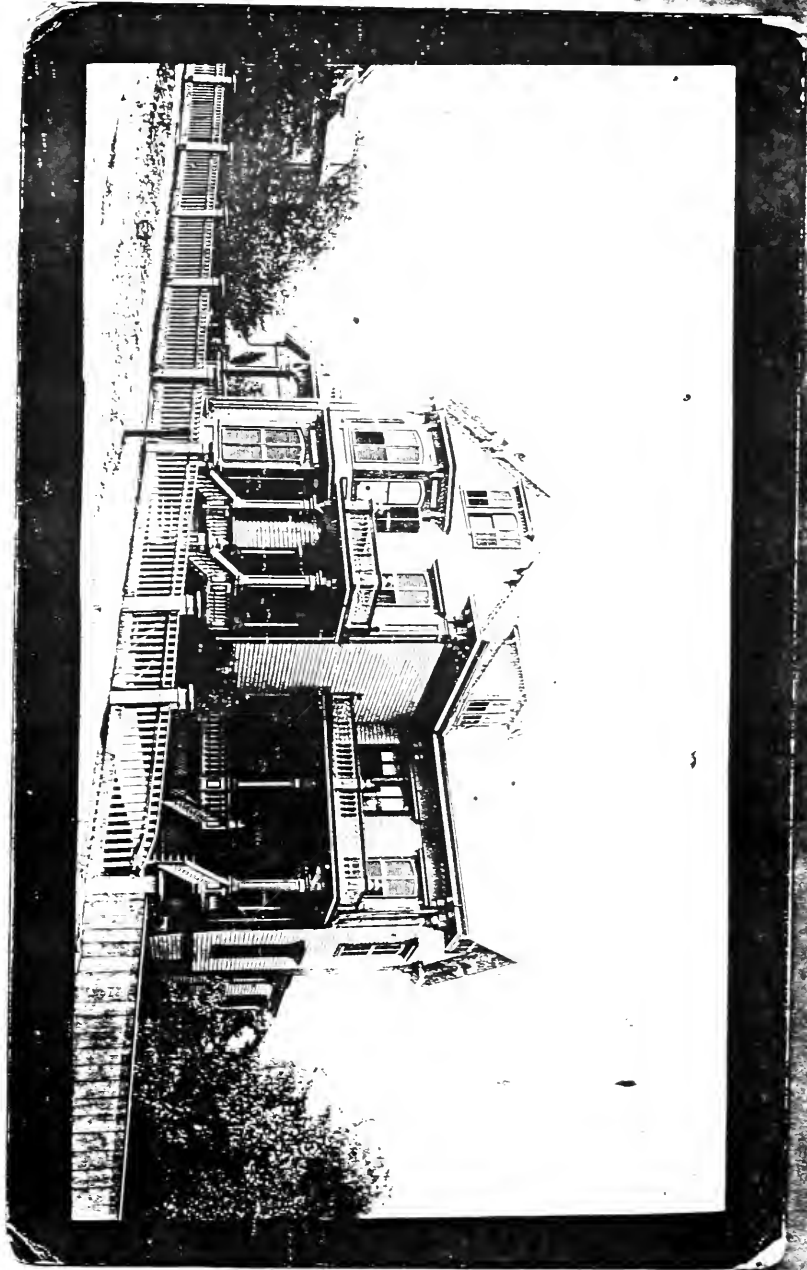
** in controlled paper making." 6.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Historical Society photo collection.
2. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 4, p. 81, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
3. 1866, 1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. 1876 Atlas.
6. "History of Hollingsworth & Vose Company," collection of Diamond International, formerly Tileston & Hollingsworth.



57. Cuckoo street.





Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

CLARK
was vacant of houses. The 1876 Atlas indicates that the owner was Alfred Foster, a
in Boston, and it is likely that Foster was the original owner. In 1888 and 1899, the
house belonged to the Fiske family, and in 1912 it was owned by Oswald Stewart, from
whose family the present owners purchased it in about 1960. The present owner's un-
standing is that the house has had a one-family history of ownership.

W.A.
The entry appears to have been altered, and the 1899 Atlas indicates that at one
period it had a wrap-around porch. There is no porch on the 1890 Birdseye, however,
indicating that it was not an original feature. Sometime between 1876 & 1888, the
band
was erected, for it appears on the later atlas.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Atlases.
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. 1866 & 1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books
6. Conversation with present owner.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u> _____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

that the owner was Capt. H.G. Raynes, and Horatio G. Raynes, sea captain, is listed in the 1874 directory as living on Milton Ave; Raynes was a noted blockade runner during the war. 5. By 1888, Edward S. Hayward, bank cashier, was owner of the property, being owner through at least 1912.

Notable for the retention of its original surface material and architectural detailing in a town which has characteristically covered many of its structures with modern siding, this house still sits proudly back from the street on its tree-shaded site. Undoubtedly, the original roof material was slate shingles similar to those remaining on #75. By 1879, the barn had been erected, for it is pictured on the 1879 Birdseye

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866, 1872 Maps; BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1879 Birdseye; BPL, Rare Books
3. Atlases.
4. Hyde Park Directories.
5. The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, p.18 H.P. Historical Society.



Street Information Form No. 1033 Area Hyde Park

ADDRESSES Franklin Terr., 12-18, 4-9, & 46, 54, & 47
Warren Ave.

MAP NO. 6N/7E SUB-AREA Fairmount

DATES 1880s - 1890s Atlases
source

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

STREET PATTERN Dead end street off Warren Ave., running straight S/W-N/E

TOPOGRAPHY Slight southwesterly slope

LISTAS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1F, 2F, 3D

MATERIALS Frame STORIES 2, 2+ attic

ROOFS pitched, hipped

BUILDING PLACEMENT Along N/W side, generally narrow end to street on narrow lots, excepting #18. S/E side same, though lots slightly larger. Entries to street.

SET BACK Moderate & uniform; about 20' on N/W side & 30' + on S/E side.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Queen Anne, 3-Decker

INTERIOR ALTERATION minor EXTERIOR CONDITION predominantly good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Contemporary suburban at end of street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Franklin Terrace appears as unnamed street on 1876 Atlas, & in 1888 was named Summer Street. It is characterized by predominantly Queen Anne houses, often featuring patterned shingles, imaginative wrap-around porches, & recessed balconies, as well as sawn ornamentation in gables. In 1888, only 2 houses located here, those at #18 & 54 Warren this indicates that what appears to be Italianate house at #12 was probably moved here. Facing Franklin Terr. is unusual Colonial Revival 3-Decker at 47 Warren, notable for its 2-story tapering, squared columns with Ionic caps, modillioned cornice, & gambrel gables. The Queen Anne houses at #4 & 9 were built in 1893 by Benjamin F. Radford for his 2 daughters. Radford lived at 192 Fairmount Ave. (see form) & when he died, builder Charles Haley purchased the property & built the 3D at #47 on the Warren Ave. side of the lot. This structure

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) is related to the 3D at 188
Fairmount Ave. (see form), also thought to be built
by Haley.



TREES AND PLANTINGS Some mature trees, including maple & elm.

FENCING Concrete sidewalks with granite curbing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY The Fairmount Bulletin, vol, II, no. 1, April 1906, p. 17. H.P. Historical
Society. 1876, 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.





ADDRESS 101 Highland St. COR. Springhill Road
 NAME present original
 MAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount
 DATE c. 1910 1912 Atlas
Directories
source (no permit)
 ARCHITECT unknown source
 BUILDER unknown source
1912 Atlas
 OWNER Helen A. Bryant
original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/5*-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x2 bay house in Colonial Revival style, with 2 bay wing addition to left having slightly lower roofline. Central entry features sidelights & flanking pilasters, & small projecting porch with columns supporting hipped roof. Symmetrically organized facade characterized by rectangular fenestration with 6/6 sash. Central window at 2nd level is triple window, those flanking being narrow with 2/2 sash, vertically arranged. Columned porch on right balances wing. End chimneys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 11,970 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; large lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Structure is architecturally significant as intact example of Colonial Revival style, patterned after a modest vernacular farmhouse. Straight forward & unadorned, its simple lines recall a period before Hyde Park existed, and from which scant traces remain.

A vacant site in 1899, the house is pictured here on the 1912 Atlas as belonging to Helen A. Bryant. In 1911 Clarence E. Bryant, aged 31 and a physician, is first

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

listed as living at 101 Highland St. He was previously listed as living with his family across the street at #104. Since there is no #101 in the List of Assessed Polls for 1910, it is probable that the house was being constructed during that year. Because the Bryant family owned this property in both 1888 & 1899, it is likely that the family gave the house to their son upon his marriage.

No building permit has been uncovered, and the architect is unknown. In 1922, a permit was issued to add 2 rooms over the ell.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1888, 1899, 1912 Atlases.
2. 1910 List of Assessed Polls.
3. Directories.
4. Building Department Records.



ADDRESS 44 Loring St. COR. _____

NAME _____
 present original

MAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1886 Hyde Park Gazette, April 17, 1886
 source

ARCHITECT unknown
 source

BUILDER A. E. Elliot
 source

Gazette

OWNER A. E. Elliot
 original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/2, 5/3*, 5/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
 (non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus _____

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
 (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay Queen Anne cottage having L-shaped plan, its gable end to street; entry in 1st bay, with adjacent 3-sided bay window. Wrap-around porch features turned baluster supports, geometrically designed railing, and turned spindle screen depending from cornice; triangular pediment over entry way. Scalloped shingles in gable above 2nd story fenestration. Cornice embellished with trefoils along raking eaves, and open-work stick decoration at peak.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5175 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on lovely, naturalistically landscaped small lot. Mature trees including large oak.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This charming, small, Queen Anne cottage is in pristine condition, its architectural integrity intact. It is pleasantly sited on a small lot, its old-fashioned plantings carefully tended. Built by a carpenter for his own use, it remains a gem in an area of modest homes which have undergone extensive alterations. Furthermore, it reflects the role that carpenters played in the town's real estate development.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>X</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

An article in the Hyde Park Gazette of April 17, 1886, states that "facing Dana Ave., Mr. A. E. Elliot has staked out the lines for the foundation of a cottage house for his own use." 6. Although 44 Loring St. does not directly face Dana, in 1888, Elliot was located at this address. This area was built up later in the history of the town in 1879, Loring St. had still not been extended beyond Dana, and by 1888, only a few houses had been erected. An 1899 business card reads "A.E. Elliot, Carpenter & Builder. Plans, Specifications & Estimates Furnished. Jobbing a Specialty. Shop 4 Station S Residence 44 Loring St., Hyde Park." 2.

Built and possibly designed by Elliot himself, the house stands as an illustration of Hyde Park's developmental process. The town teemed with carpenters & builders; in 1888, for example, there were 114 individuals listed as carpenters in the directory a testimony to the enormous scale of building activity going on during that period.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Gazette, April 17, 1886; also in Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. p.28, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. "Hyde Park Business Cards," Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Directories.
4. 1888 Atlas.
5. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park; BPL, Rare Books.

950

ADDRESS Metropolitan Ave. COR. _____NAME Columban Sisters Convent/George M. Peabody House
present originalMAP No. 6N/8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1916 permit
sourceARCHITECT Kilham & Hopkins permit
sourceBUILDER E.A. Abbott Co. permit
sourcePermit
OWNER George M. Peabody
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 3 1/1, 2/1*-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
one long dormer across facadeROOF hipped-slate cupola dormers containing 2 rectangular win-
windows flanked by round archMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
bond (Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. Georgian Revival residence w/4 bay facade & quoined corners.
Recessed entry in 3rd bay flanked by oval leaded-glass side lights. Projecting columned
porch surmounted by balustrade. Fenestration of bays 1 & 4 is triple window, consisting of
large central window (6/1 sash) flanked by narrow windows (2/1 sash); bays 2 & 3 at 2nd level
contain coupled windows, 6/1 sash. All feature flared brick lintels w/stone keystones.
Stringcourse of vertically oriented brick over 1st story and beneath modillion block cornice.EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drasticCONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 162,379 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited on enormous, well-landscaped property a long circular
driveway leading to entrance. 1965 addition on south side maintains period style. Contem-
porary wing on north features vertically oriented window bands alternating with brick piers,
& wide, concrete cornice band.SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This imposing structure
is architecturally significant as an intact example of the
Georgian Revival style from the 1st quarter of the 20th c.
designed by a distinguished Boston architectural firm.
Historically, it was the home of a prominent N.E. manufact-
urer.

(Map)

MHK 12/80

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

R. 56
It was constructed in 1916 for George M. Peabody (1873-1934), a Hyde Park native who rose from salesman to prominent New England shoe manufacturer. He was long-time president of the E.E. Taylor Co., a shoe manufacturing concern with offices at 210 Lincoln St., the heart of Boston's Leather District.

T. 3
The house was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Kilham & Hopkins. Walter Kilham (1868-1948), senior member of the firm, studied architecture at MIT, graduating in 1889. After working several years as a draftsman, he won the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, subsequently travelling in Europe & studying in Paris. Kilham opened his Boston office in 1898, 2 years later entering into partnership with James C. Hopkins; in 1921 William Roger Greeley became 3rd member. James C. Hopkins (1873-1938) was born at Jamaica Plain, graduated from Boston Tech in 1895, and subsequently continued his training in the offices of Winslow & Wetherell.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased, 1970, p. 300, 342.
2. Boston Evening Transcript, April 5, 1934.
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park.
4. Building Dept. Records.
5. 1899, 1912 Atlases.
6. Hyde Park Directories.
7. Boston Directories

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

not indicate ownership; however, in 1888, the house belonged to the Foster Family. Samuel A. Foster, a Boston shipbroker, is listed in the 1874 directory as living on Pleasant St., still there in 1888, the house was then #9.

Interestingly, the 1879 Birdseye pictures this house as being sited on the opposite side of the street. No other map or atlas confirms this location; presumably, it was an inaccuracy on the artist's part.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866 & 1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1876 & 1888 Atlases.
3. Hyde Park Directories.
4. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park; BPL, Rare Books.

ADDRESS 4 Pond Street COR. Highland St.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE 1886 Hyde Park Gazette, April 17, 1886
sourceARCHITECT G.W. Capen same
sourceBUILDER Burt Bros., Mattapan same
sourceOWNER W.H. Turner
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 3 2/3 2/4*, 2/5-80TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched & hipped cupola _____ dormers one-triangular dormer
with oculus windowMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, asymmetrically massed Queen Anne residence. Paneled entryway retains original door, recessed behind entry porch featuring triangular, scroll-infilled pediment, supported by heavy turned balusters with Ionic-type caps. Bowed bay window at left, the overhanging 2nd story supported at corner by heavy scrolled & curved brackets. Enclosed wrap-around porch once probably open. Coupled stained glass windows at rounded corner over porch. Denticular cornice caps 2nd story. Bracketed overhanging facades at front & both sides, infilled at front and right with small fielded panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic sidingCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA approx. 15,400 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner location, on what was formerly an exceeding large lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although this house has been modified by the covering of its original surface with asbestos siding, as well as its porch alterations, it was once a large & elegant Queen Anne residence, architect designed, & prominently sited on an enormous curved lot at the corner of Pond & Highland. Owned by the general superintendent of the New York & New England Railroad, it is one of several impressive dwellings erected during this period, which reflect the town's economic resurgence during the 1880s.

(Map)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	<u> x </u>
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

*is
due to
Capen*
A Gazette article dated April 18, 1886¹; states that " on Pond St., Fairmount, Mr. Turner, master of transportation of the New York & New England Railroad is having erected for his own use an elegant Queen Anne house, rich in design & finish, which a credit to the owner as well as to the architect, Mr. G.W. Capen." Capen also designed 46 Beacon St. in the same year, and possibly 60 Beacon St. Nothing is known of Capen he is not listed in Hyde Park, Milton, or Boston directories during the late '80s or early '90s.

Recently, this large piece of property has been subdivided, and 4 Pond St. is flanked by contemporary suburban residences.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Gazette, April 17, 1886; also located in Scrapbook History of Hyde Park vol. 3, p.28, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

family
house had been erected, pinpointing the construction date at c.1857-8. No information has been uncovered concerning Bennett. By 1874, the house was owned by Marshall Burnett, brass finisher in Boston. It was Burnett's son who married Helen Fisk, daughter of Hypolitus C. Fisk, one of the Twenty Associates. (See 221 Fairmount) The Burnett family owned this house through at least 1899.

Pictured on both the 1879 & 1890 Birdseye, only the rear portion of the house is visible; however, the angle of the 1890 view reveals the porch. This later view also pictures a barn with cupola at the rear of the house, which has since been removed.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. *deeds* Norfolk County Registry of Deeds; Plan Book No. 2, Plan No. 69 A & B, "Plan of the Land of the Fairmount Land Co., & the Twenty Associates, Milton Mass.," May 1857, Charles Breck & Son, Surveyors; original at H.P. Historical Society.
2. 1858 Map, BPL, Rare Books.
3. Atlases.
4. Directories.
5. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, B.P.L. Rare Books.
6. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, H.P. Historical Society.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

architectural integrity, it also may illustrate the work of Charles Haley, one of Hyde Park's most prolific builders.

In all probability this house was constructed c. 1885-8. The 1888 Atlas, notable for its inaccuracies, pictures an L-shaped structure on the site. Since the 1890 Birdseye pictures the present house, it is likely that it was there by 1888. Moreover the porch of 9 Pond St. is identical to 1153 Hyde Park Ave., attributed to Charles Haley and similar to 1168, known to be by Haley. These houses were on their sites by 1888. This similarity also make an attribution to Haley likely. (See 188-90 Fairmount & 116 Hyde Park Ave.)

In 1888, the house belonged to one Pring; the 1888 property tax records show that James F. Pring, supt. of rubber works and resident of 4 Williams Ave., owned property on Pond St. In 1890-2, William H. Alles, clerk in Boston, lived at 9 Pond St., the earliest known resident of the house. By 1893, he had moved to 50 Beacon St. (see form). Samuel C. Thayer, a physician, was the subsequent occupant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Atlases.
2. Hyde Park Directories.
3. 1890 Birdseye View of Hyde Park, H.P. Historical Society
4. Twenty-first annual report for the Town of Hyde Park, for the year ending January 31, 1889.

ADDRESS 68 Neponset Ave. COR. _____NAME _____ James Monroe Trotter House
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE late 1860s estimate
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1888 Atlas
OWNER James M. Trotter
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus atticROOF pitched-asphalt cupola _____ dormers _____MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modest Italianate dwelling house with 2 bay gable end facing street. Its T-shaped plan formed by 2 bay wing on north side containing entry & faced with porch. Gable end contains 3 sided bay window in 1st bay, & gable features eave returns. Aluminum siding has covered any architectural detailing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic sidingCONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7050 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Although this simple dwelling has little architectural significance, particularly as a result of its modern siding, historically, it is significant as the Hyde Park home of James Monroe Trotter, prominent civil rights advocate of the 19th c.

James Monroe Trotter was born in Grand Gulf, Miss., on Feb. 7, 1842, the son of a slave & her white owner, and at a young age moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended public school. Being a man of high intelligence, he was able to attend Athens Academy, & later received his degree from Iberia College in Ohio. He was teaching school in

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	X		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pike County when the Civil War broke out, & he came to Readville, in June 1863, joined the black regiment then being recruited. Immediately becoming sergeant, he was made sergeant-major later the same year, & in July, 1865, was promoted to 2nd lieutenant, of only 4 black commissioned officers in the regiment. In the successful stand of the regiment for pay on the same scale as whites, which took over a year, he was the lead

After the war, he entered the postal service in Boston as a clerk in the Register division, serving for 17 years, & upon his resignation being first assistant. Being a musician in his own right as well as having a "literary turn of mind," during this period he wrote & published in 1878 a successful book on prominent black musicians, "Music and some Highly Musical People," he resigned from the postal service in 1882 when a white man of less competence was promoted to a rank above him, thus compromising his integrity.

In 1877, Republican Pres. Hayes withdrew last Federal troops from South, leaving way open for return of Southern Whites to power. Sense of betrayal of black man by Republican party, coupled with rebuff in Republican bastion P.O., probably solidified his decision to turn Democrat. In 1886, he was elected chairman of N.E. Black Democrats, or "Independents," exhorting blacks to resist white oppression. Trotter became known nationwide when Pres. Cleveland appointed him to succeed the highest federal official held by blacks in that era. Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds, his appointment confirmed by the 49th Congress. He filled his position "with great ability, disarming unjust criticisms," & during his 3 years in Washington "won the respect & confidence

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** all who had business or social relations with him."1. Returning to Hyde Park, where he & his family had lived since about 1874, he battled an illness brought on by malaria & pneumonia contracted in Washington. Two years later, in 1892, he succumbed, his funeral service being attended by many prominent people; William Lloyd Garrison was among the speakers. Trotter's son was William Monroe Trotter (1872-1934) nationally prominent black leader who spent his life fighting racism. He graduated from Harvard Magna Cum Laude, and was the first black elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard. He is best remembered for his opposition to accommodationist, Booker T. Washington.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.4,p.75, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
2. Atlases
3. Hyde Park Directories
4. Photographs of Hyde Park Citizens, vol.2,Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
5. Daniels, John In Freedom's Birthplace, 1968,pp.99,103,119,122-5.
6. Fox,Stephen R., The Guardian of Boston - William Monroe Trotter, 1971,pp.3-13

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	x
Communication	_____	Political	x		_____
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pike County when the Civil War broke out, & he came to Readville, in June 1863, joining the black regiment then being recruited. Immediately becoming sergeant, he was made sergeant-major later the same year, & in July, 1865, was promoted to 2nd lieutenant, one of only 4 black commissioned officers in the regiment. In the successful stand of the regiment for pay on the same scale as whites, which took over a year, he was the leader.

After the war, he entered the postal service in Boston as a clerk in the Registry division, serving for 17 years, & upon his resignation being first assistant. Being a musician in his own right as well as having a "literary turn of mind," during this period he wrote & published in 1878 a successful book on prominent black musicians, "Music and some Highly Musical People," he resigned from the postal service in 1882 when a white man of less competence was promoted to a rank above him, thus compromising his integrity.

In 1877, Republican Pres. Hayes withdrew last Federal troops from South, leaving way open for return of Southern Whites to power. Sense of betrayal of black man by Republican party, coupled with rebuff in Republican bastion P.O., probably solidified his decision to turn Democrat. In 1886, he was elected chairman of N.E. Black Democrats, or "Independents," exhorting blacks to resist white oppression. Trotter became known nationwide when Pres. Cleveland appointed him to succeed the highest federal official held by blacks in that era. Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds, his appointment confirmed by the 49th Congress. He filled his position "with great ability, disarming unjust criticisms," & during his 3 years in Washington "won the respect & confidence of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** all who had business or social relations with him."1. Returning to Hyde Park, where he & his family had lived since about 1874, he battled an illness brought on by malaria & pneumonia contacted in Washington. Two years later, in 1892, he succumbed, his funeral service being attended by many prominent people; William Lloyd Garrison was among the speakers. Trotter's son was William Monroe Trotter (1872-1934) nationally prominent black leader who spent his life fighting racism. He graduated from Harvard Magna Cum Laude, and was the first black elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard. He is best remembered for his opposition to accommodationist, Booker T. Washington.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol.4,p.75, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. Atlases
3. Hyde Park Directories
4. Photographs of Hyde Park Citizens, vol.2, Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society
5. Daniels, John In Freedom's Birthplace, 1968, pp.99,103,119,122-5.
6. Fox, Stephen R., The Guardian of Boston -. William Monroe Trotter, 1971, pp.3-13



ADDRESS 94 Neponset Ave. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1867-1871 1866 & 1872 maps
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1876 Atlas
OWNER "A.R.W." (Albert R. Whitter?)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF pitched-asphalt cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay Italianate dwelling with rear ell. Off center entry in 1st bay, slightly recessed, flanked by narrow, inset panels, and capped by Italianate door hood with large, scrolled brackets, denticular cornice, & pendil drops. 3-sided bay window incorporates bays 2&3 of 1st story, with denticular cornice. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2 sash, and featuring denticular window pediments at 2nd story. Overhanging denticular cornice with eave returns. Small, roofless veranda of later origins. Period barn at rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 10,000 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS House sits well above street grade, with granite ashlar retaining wall along sidewalk area.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 94 Neponset St. is a fine, intact example of Italianate styling, undoubtedly representative of numerous early Hyde Park houses, many of which have either been razed or have been highly altered. It is also notable as the first house to be constructed on Neponset Ave. above Summit St.

Built c.1867-1871, in 1866 this undeveloped land above Summit St. was owned by Henry A. Rich, one time painter-grainer and later real estate developer. By 1872, Neponset

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Ave. had been extended a short distance, and #94 is pictured. In 1876, the property was owned by "A.R.W."; Albert R. Whittier, a Boston real estate agent who lived on Prospect St. and also owned property diagonally across the street at the corner of Neponset & Summit, was undoubtedly the owner. By 1888, only one other house, #99, had been erected on this section of Neponset; unfortunately, no owner for #94 is indicated on the atlas. By 1899, houses had been constructed as far as #108, beyond which was Tucker farm land. C.E. Brooks was the owner in that year.

The earliest occupant known for 94 Neponset Ave. is in 1891-2, when William J. Wright, coremake, first was located here.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park; BPL, Rare Books
2. Atlases.
3. Hyde Park Directories
4. 1866 & 1872 maps, BPL, Rare Books.



Set Information Form No. 1034 Area Hyde Park

ADDRESSES Spring Hill Road, 8-34, 9-19

NO. 6N/8E SUB-AREA Fairmount

DATES 1880s-1890s Atlases, 1879 Birdseye source

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/1* 1/2*-80

STREET PATTERN Runs from Milton Ave. S/W-N/E, & after taking 90 degree angle turn, runs N/W to Highland Street

TOPOGRAPHY Slight northwesterly slope.

STATUS _____

USE Residential TYPE 1F

MATERIALS frame STORIES 1, 2+ attic

ROOFS pitched & hipped

BUILDING PLACEMENT Generally narrow side facing street, and entry to street. Set on what were originally good sized lots, some now subdivided.

SET BACK Generally set close to street, 10-20 feet.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Queen Anne, & contemporary suburban.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor to moderate EXTERIOR CONDITION good to fair

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS Contemporary suburbans at #8, 28, 32, 11

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Originally called Milton Square, Spring Hill Road is a quiet, tree-lined street, predominantly characterized by modest Queen Anne houses all in nearly pristine condition, their original materials, including clapboards & shingles, remaining intact. These houses feature varied rooflines, patterned shingles, and some original Queen Anne style sash, as well as wrap-around porches, embellished with sunbursts, turned posts & spindles. The house at #12 is notable for

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) its porch ornamented with segmental arches
inlaid with lattice work screening. The Italianate
house at #34, unfortunately, has been altered.
In 1879, Milton Square had not yet been laid out
although #34 was already on its site facing Milton Ave.
By 1888, #22 had been constructed, & #24 within the
next two years. The remainder at #6, 12, & 19, on
their sites by 1899, completed the 19th c. ambience
of Spring Hill Road.



TREES AND PLANTINGS Street lined with mature trees, generally varieties of maple.

FENCING Small stone block retaining wall at #34. Curbing of stone paving blocks.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY 1879 View of Hyde Park; Atlases.



ADDRESS 63 Summit St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 5N/8E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1867-1871 1866 & 1872 Maps

source

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1876 Atlas source

OWNER Elizabeth Williams original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 6/i* - 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus _____

ROOF low mansard-asphalt cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x2 bay Mansard house, symmetrically organized. Its central entry recessed between projecting rectangular bays at 1st story, featuring double windows below which are recessed wooden panels. Roof of bays extends over door, & is supported by acanthus-leaf brackets with fat pendil drops. Rectangular fenestration features 2/2 sash as well as shutters.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 14,438 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Land slopes down sharply behind house; yard filled with mature trees.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) A simple & modest dwelling, 63 Summit St. is the most intact of a pair of identical houses (the other at #55), featuring the same low mansard roof, projecting box bays, & Italianate door brackets. Unique in Fairmount, these houses were the first to be erected on the N/E side of Summit between Warren & Milton Ave.

Constructed c.1867-1871, 63 Summit St., along with #55

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

~~first appear on the 1872 map, & their identical nature is indicative of one builder.~~
Curiously, their depiction on both birdseye views show variations from the structures as they now stand. The 1879 View pictures both with dormer windows & what appear to be porches across their facades. On the other hand, although the 1890 Birdseye picture porches, the roof treatment is shown as it now exists. It is highly unlikely that both houses would have undergone identical alterations, and it is, therefore, probable that they were originally constructed as they are now. The dormers pictured on the 1879 View were likely an error, & the porches may well be a transliteration of the bays.

In 1876 the owner was a Mrs. Williams; Elizabeth Williams, widow, is listed on Summit St. in the 1874 directory.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1866, 1872 maps; BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1879 View
3. 1890 Birdseye; HP Historical Society.
4. Atlases.
5. Hyde Park Directories.

ADDRESS 118 Summit St. COR. Rich-wood St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount

DATE 1857 "Photos of 20 Assoc."¹.
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER Arthur Russell
source

Photos¹.
OWNER Henry A. Rich
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/5, 5/6



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF pitched & mansard cupola dormers 4-triangular pediments

MATERIALS asphalt (Frame) Clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, L-shaped Greek Revival/Italiante structure, its gable end to street features rectangular fenestration; 2/2 sash, and eave returns. Later Queen Anne porch added to facade, with column supports & squared railings, as well as a later Mansard wing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic through additions to original structure

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 43,456 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sits well back from road on steeply rising site.

Large, tree-shaded lot.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Siting well back from the road on an enormous tree-shaded lot which is steeply graded above Summit St., this house is significant architecturally as being one of the earliest Fairmount houses, & as being built by master-builder Arthur Russell, who worked on the town's original houses. Also, through its modifications, it reflects the continuum of changing architectural styles which occurred during the 19th c. Historically, it is significant as the home of Henry A. Rich, brother of Associate D.B. Rich, a man closely associated

TV

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	X	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

with the founding of Hyde Park, active in its development, and unofficial town historian. 118 Summit St. was erected for Rich during the summer of 1857 by master-builder, Arthur L. Russell.¹ Russell had worked on the Twenty Associates houses, and subsequently organized a group of men who built the 6 Gothic Revival houses (see 181 Fairmount) during the winter of 1856-7. Later, Russell formed a co-partnership with Benjamin F. Thompson & as Thompson & Russell, did a large business as lumber dealers as well as building houses, churches and the like. By 1876, the mansard addition has been constructed, & the Queen Anne porch had been added by 1888.

Henry A. Rich was born on June 19, 1833, in Hardwick, Mass. "When quite young, he came to Boston and after learning thoroughly the painter's trade he drifted West & found employment painting and decorating numerous depots along the lines of the great trunk railroads which were then finding their terminus in Chicago."² Returning to Boston, he came to Hyde Park, having a contract with the Fairmount Land Co. for painting the 20 Associates' houses.³ He continued as painter-grainer until after the Civil War, when he became agent for the Real Estate & Building Co., the prime developer of Hyde Park. He was the first tax collector of the newly incorporated town, a founder of the Unitarian Society, and involved in many other town activities. Early having a sense of Hyde Park's history, he amassed a large collection of memorabilia, which is now vital to knowledge of the town's origins & development. Rich died on April 25, 1900.

Rich occupied this house through at least 1869, but by 1874, he had moved to Maple St. The house was occupied from c. 1874-7 by Edward E. Edwards, a proofreader for **

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** the Boston Transcript. By 1899, it was owned by Sylvanus Cobb, possibly the grandson of Sylvanus Cobb, the writer, who was moderator for the 1870 town meeting in Hyde Park, during which women voted for the first time in the nation's history.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856," (Photo of Russell), Henry A. Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. Hyde Park Gazette, April 25, 1900; also in Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, p. 50 Henry A. Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, no. page, Henry A. Rich Coll.
4. 1874, 1888 Atlases.
5. Hyde Park Directories.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	x	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

with the founding of Hyde Park, active in its development, and unofficial town historian 118 Summit St. was erected for Rich during the summer of 1857 by master-builder, Arthur L. Russell.¹ Russell had worked on the Twenty Associates houses, and subsequently organized a group of men who built the 6 Gothic Revival houses (see 181 Fairmount) during the winter of 1856-7. Later, Russell formed a co-partnership with Benjamin F. Thompson & as Thompson & Russell, did a large business as lumber dealers as well as building houses, churches and the like. By 1876, the mansard addition has been constructed, & the Queen Anne porch had been added by 1888.

Henry A. Rich was born on June 19, 1833, in Hardwick, Mass. "When quite young, he came to Boston and after learning thoroughly the painter's trade he drifted West & found employment painting and decorating numerous depots along the lines of the great trunk railroads which were then finding their terminus in Chicago."² Returning to Boston he came to Hyde Park, having a contract with the Fairmount Land Co. for painting the 20 Associates' houses.³ He continued as painter-grainer until after the Civil War, when he became agent for the Real Estate & Building Co., the prime developer of Hyde Park. He was the first tax collector of the newly incorporated town, a founder of the Unitarian Society, and involved in many other town activities. Early having a sense of Hyde Park's history, he amassed a large collection of memorabilia, which is now vital to knowledge of the town's origins & development. Rich died on April 25, 1900.

Rich occupied this house through at least 1869, but by 1874, he had moved to Maple St. The house was occupied from c. 1874-7 by Edward E. Edwards, a proofreader for **
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

** the Boston Transcript. By 1899, it was owned by Sylvanus Cobb, possibly the grandson of Sylvanus Cobb, the writer, who was moderator for the 1870 town meeting in Hyde Park, during which women voted for the first time in the nation's history.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Photographs of Hyde Park Twenty Associates, 1856," (Photo of Russell), Henry A. Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
2. Hyde Park Gazette, April 25, 1900; also in Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 9. p.50 Henry A. Rich Collection, H.P. Historical Society.
3. Scrapbook History of Hyde Park, vol. 1, no. page, Henry A. Rich Coll.
4. 1874, 1888 Atlases.
5. Hyde Park Directories.



DRESSES Truman Highway, 751-783

P NO. 5N, 6N/7E SUB-AREA Fairmount

TES late 1860s - 1890s 1876, 1888, 1899 Atlases
source

TOGRAPHS _____

TREET PATTERN Straight, running S/W-N/E

TOPOGRAPHY Located on slope rising slightly from N/E to S/W, and at rear of houses,
falling sharply down toward N/W and Neponset River.

ISTAS Originally, view of river from rear of houses.

SE residential TYPE 1F, 2F

MATERIALS frame STORIES 1+attic, 2+attic

ROOFS Mansard, pitched, hipped

BUILDING PLACEMENT Generally narrower end to street, on lots ranging from deep to narrow
as result of gradually angling in of railroad tracks.

ET BACK Predominently close to street, 10-20 ft. Later QA at 755-9 set way back.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE(S) Italianate, Mansard, Queen Anne

TERIOR ALTERATION minor to major EXTERIOR CONDITION good

DEMOLITION/INTRUSIONS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This section of Truman Highway is continuation of original portion of Water St., first laid out in 1856 as part of Fairmount settlement. North side retains something of its 19th c. ambience. Largely intact Italianate residence at #771 characterized by overhanging denticular cornice with elaborately scrolled brackets & pendil drops at corners, & rear porch with ornamental, sawn, scrolled brackets. Three Mansard houses remain, varied in their size & configuration, featuring bracketed or denticular cornices, and that at #783 with denticular window lintels. In 1890s, 2F Queen Anne house erected, its paired central doorways fronted by porch featuring double triangular pediments with sunburst carving, a hipped roof with central shed dormer, and facade gables topping slightly projecting pavillions.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd) At one time, the rear lots off these houses sloped down to the Neponset River, affording a fine view on what must have been an extremely desirable street. Further up the north side of what was then Water St., and located at the corner of Fairmount Ave., once stood the home of George W. Currier, one of the Twenty Associates, and the contractor who had charge of building the first 20 houses. Also on Water St., now #719 Truman Highway, still stands one of the 6 identical Gothic Revival houses, though much modified, built over winter of 1856-7 in 2nd wave of building activity (see 181 Fairmount Ave.).

TREES AND PLANTINGS Generally young trees

FENCING Some use of privet hedge, chainlink fence, & concrete retaining wall. Concrete sidewalk with granite curbing.

ART

OTHER

BIBLIOGRAPHY The Fairmount Bulletin, vol. II, no. 1, April, 1906, H.P. Historical Society
1879 View of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books. Atlases.



ADDRESS 8-10 Washington St. COR.NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1867-1871 1866, 1872 Maps
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1876 Atlas
OWNER Keys
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 3 4/1*-80TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus atticROOF mansard cupola dormers 4-triangular pediment
(2 on street facade)MATERIALS (Frame) (lapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x2 bay 2-family Mansard with period 1 1/2 story rear wing. Side facing, with central entry on each side facade, featuring Italiante door hood supported by scrolled brackets with drops (intact at right entry); wing also contains side-facing entries. Thin corner boards terminate in molded caps. Bays of street facade consist of 3-sided bay windows. Rectangular fenestration with 2/2 sash. Projecting cornice, conforming to configuration of bay windows, ornamented by paired, scrolled brackets with dropEXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drasticCONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 6882 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located on upper side of hill.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 8-10 Washington St. is architecturally significant as a handsome, intact example of two-family housing in the Mansard style, formerly one of two identical structures located in this block. Clearly an income-producing property, it represents a type of housing for people of more modest means, in contrast to the houses being constructed along Fairmount Ave., Beacon St., & Milton Ave.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Erected c. 1867-1871, this house, along with that at #6, first appears on the 1872 map. These were the only two houses on this side of Washington St. (then Summit St. which had been erected beyond Williams. The 1879 Birdseye pictures both structures confirming their identical nature, and the intact quality of the house remaining.

Undoubtedly constructed by the same builder, in 1876 they were both owned by an individual named Keys; Keys does not appear in the Hyde Park directories, indicating absentee landlord situation.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
2. 1866 & 1872 maps, BPL Rare Books
3. 1876 Atlas.



ADDRESS 112 Washington St. COR. _____
 NAME _____
 present original
 MAP No. 4N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount
 DATE c.1840s estimate
 source
 ARCHITECT _____ unknown _____
 source
 BUILDER _____ unknown _____
 source
 1915
 OWNER John W. McMahon
 original present
 PHOTOGRAPHS 3 4/2*, 4/3, 4/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) _____ two _____ plus _____ attic

ROOF pitched-asphalt cupola _____ dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Revival residence, L-shaped in plan, its 3 bay gable end to street. Major entry in 3rd bay retains side lights. Rectangular fenestration with original 6/6 sash, its molded enframements having round medallions in upper corners. Corner pilasters terminate in molded caps. Fully enclosed gables feature wide frieze board and molded cornice. Porch across front characterized by fluted Doric columns. Later addition with stained glass window at rear, as well as modern addition at right front.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic modern addition, shingle siding

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 7046 _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Unique structure in area primarily of modern and

bungalow dwellings.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Stylistically, 112 Washington St. is unique in Hyde Park. There is no other Greek Revival architecture in the town, and moreover, it is one of only a handful of houses remaining which were constructed before the Fairmount venture in 1856.

This building was moved to its present location c.1913-16, for it does not appear on any of the maps and atlases until 1917. In 1876, the land east of Dana Ave. was undeveloped, and belonged to the Real Estate & Building Co.

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

By 1888, the streets and lots had been laid out, and a few structures built. The 1912 Atlas indicates that the area was fairly developed; much of the housing immediately surrounding 112 Washington St. consists of bungalow and later styles.

According to the 1917 Atlas, this building, along with #118 & 89 Glenwood, as well as 3 other structures now gone, belonged to the Hyde Park Renovating Co., a firm which specialized in carpet cleaning, furniture upholstery, and the like. The 1915 directory lists this company as the Hyde Park Renovating and Cleaning Co., office & works at 112 Washington St., E. J. McMahon, manager. John W. McMahon lived at #112. In 1913, McMahon lived at 8 Glenwood Place, with the office at 90 Washington St. and the works at 1250 River St. These facts indicate that 112 Washington St. was moved to the site c.1914.

Building Dept. records shed no light on the original siting, nor does the Register of Deeds, for there is no listing in the Grantee Index under McMahon or Hyde Park Renovating Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1917 Sanborn Insurance Atlas.
2. Hyde Park Directories.



ADDRESS 91-93 Williams Ave. COR. Summit St.

NAME present original

MAP No. 5N/7E SUB AREA Fairmount
1888, 1899 Atlases

DATE c.1896-7 1896-7 List of Assessed Polls
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER possibly John H. Elliot
source

1899 Atlas
 OWNER John H. Elliot
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 3/2,* 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
large hipped on each side facade
 ROOF pitched - asphalt cupola dormers 3 hipped on right side facade

MATERIALS (Frame) Clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x5 bay Queen Anne/Colonial Revival 2-family residence of late 19th c. origin, its gable end facing street, Double bow-front facade features porch at left enclosing 2 entries. Porch characterized by columned supports with bracketed cornice & punchwork, swag-patterned frieze. Wainscotting with recessed panelling ornaments area below windows at 1st story. Dentil course between 1st and 2nd stories. Fully enclosed pediment with bracketed & denticular cornice along horizontal & raking eaves, & forming cap over windows

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic form slight 3-sided bay. Rectangular fenestration with 2/1 sash; later French / 2nd story.
 CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 4697 sq. feet/door in 2nd bay of

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site. Large, mature oak tree in sizable rear yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 91-93 Williams Ave. is a handsome, intact example of the popular 2-family housing here in the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style, built toward the turn of the century. It is a rare example of a double bow front facade in Fairmount, & may also exemplify the work of its carpenter-owner.

(Map)

First pictured in the 1899 Atlas, this site was vacant in 1888. The house was owned by John H. Elliot, carpenter, who is listed at #91 for the first time in

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1897, his previous address being 71 Water St. Based on these facts & stylistic evidence, the construction date of 91-93 Williams Ave. can be pinpointed at c.1896-7.

It is probable that Elliot, who was 25 in 1897, was the builder of his house. Interestingly, the house at #95, recently covered with aluminum siding, was constructed at the same time and owned in 1899 by Irene Elliot; directories show that the occupant was Arthur W. Elliot, aged 35. It is entirely possible that these two men were brothers & built the houses as a joint venture, although they cannot be traced to a common address. There does not appear to be any relationship to carpenter-builder A. E. Elliot at 44 Loring St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1888, 1899 Atlases.
2. 1896, 1897 List of Assessed Polls.
3. Hyde Park Directories.

ADDRESS 110 Williams Ave. COR. _____NAME _____
present originalMAP No. 5N/7E & 8E SUB AREA FairmountDATE c.1885-8 1888 Atlas
sourceARCHITECT unknown
sourceBUILDER unknown
source1888 Atlas
OWNER John Hood
original presentPHOTOGRAPHS 3 3/4* 3/5-80TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic
slate on main houseROOF pitched-asphalt on ell cupola dormersMATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

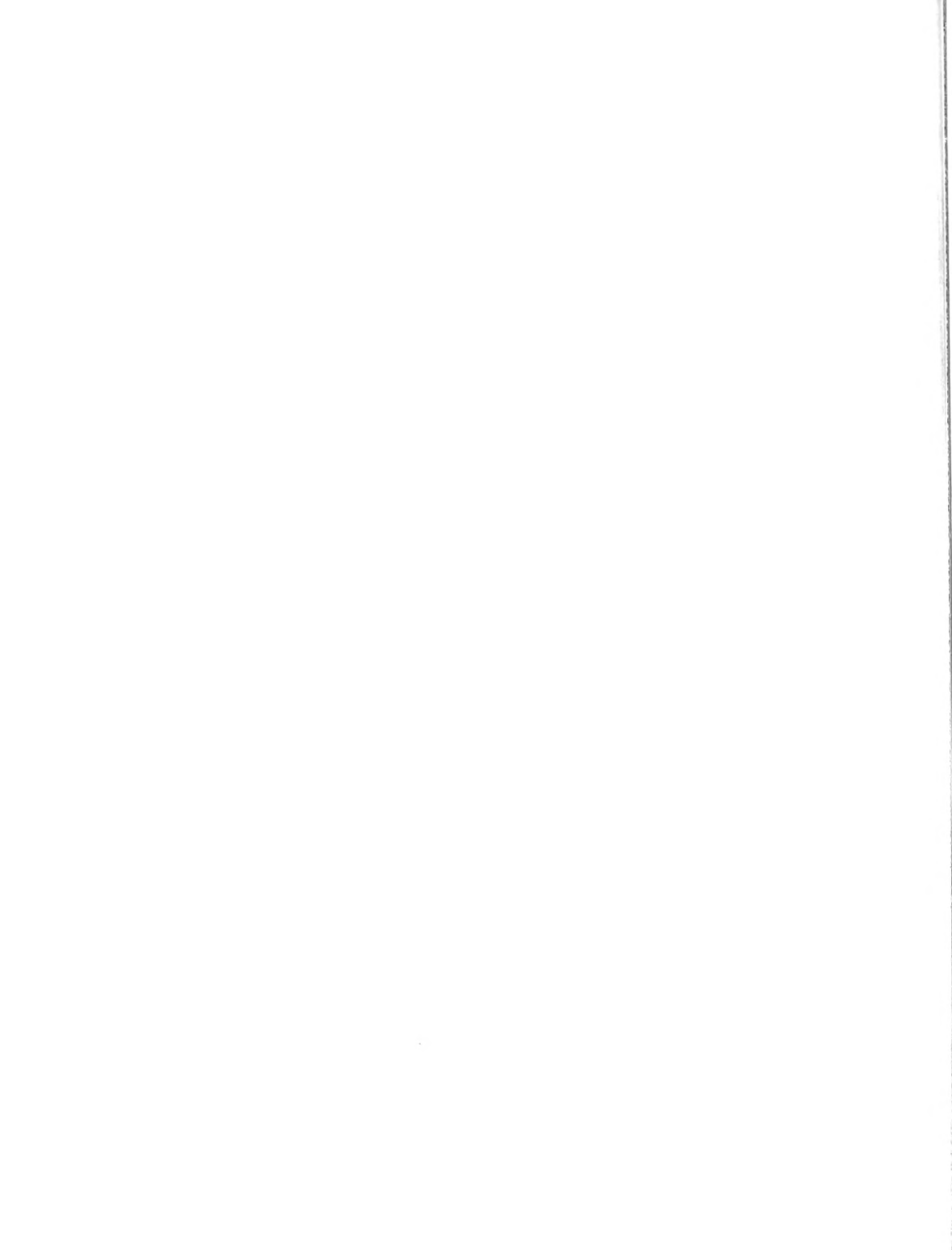
BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Queen Anne house, aligned with street, featuring partially roofed, wrap-around porch with squat colonnettes & decorative railing. 2nd story box bay projects over porch, supported by colonnettes. Entry leads up from brick steps on N/W side. 3-side 2-story bay window in 1st bay of street facade. Denticular cornice w/paired brackets over 2nd story as well as on raking eaves of overhanging gables and long rear ell. Scalloped shingles in gables. Fenestration rectangular, but of varying sizes. Generally 2/2 sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 18,350 sq. feetNOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set well back from road on steeply rising site. Large lot well planted with mature tress.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 110 Williams Ave. is a large & handsome Q.A. house, appearing to be architecturally intact. Prominently sited on a high slope of land above Williams Ave., it is now completely hidden by overgrown trees & shrubs. Owned by a manufacturer of dental supplies, a building on his property was apparently one of 3 factories which he owned in Hyde Park.

The history of this house is not yet entirely clear because of its secluded siting, it has been difficult to examine it thoroughly.



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural	_____	Education	_____	Religion	_____
Architectural	<u>x</u>	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	<u>x</u>	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	_____		
Community/ development	_____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

However, it does appear that the house was erected sometime in the 1880s, making its first appearance on the 1888 Atlas, then owned by John Hood, "gold foil manufacturer." In 1876, a house of rectangular configuration, placed differently on the site, & belonging to a Bennett, was on the atlas, and the 1879 Birdseye pictures a 2 story, hip roofed house, with a cupola-capped barn. By 1888, only Hood's house was located here, and by 1899, a large barn was attached to the S/E facade of the house, as well as 2 freestanding barns or outbuildings. In 1912, the attached barn was gone, and the little Q.A. style garage had been constructed. This garage is still located here, as well as a very large, pitch roof barn.

John Hood is first listed in the 1874 directory as living on Williams Ave. near Prospect; possibly he rented the Bennett house (no Bennett appears at this address), & later purchased the property. He was located here through 1913, & 1915, only his widow was listed here. According to Hyde Park Industries, the firm of Hood & Reynolds began the manufacture of dentist's forceps in 1879, & by 1893 produced almost all types of dental supplies. In 1884, they moved their factory to Hyde Park, eventually expanding their operation into 3 factories, one of which was located on Williams Ave. The factory at this site was the smallest, employing only 3 out of the total of 39 hands and required the least skill; here were made gold cylinders, modelling wax, cement & gutta percha stoping. This factory was undoubtedly located in one of Hood's out buildings.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Hyde Park Industries, 1868-1893, Edward A. Johnson, ed., 1893, p. 23. H.P. Hist. Soc. file
2. Atlases.
3. 1879 Birdseye of Hyde Park, BPL, Rare Books.
4. Hyde Park Directories.



315 0.

Property of
BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Library

Property of
BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Library

Property of
BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Library

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06316 062 4

